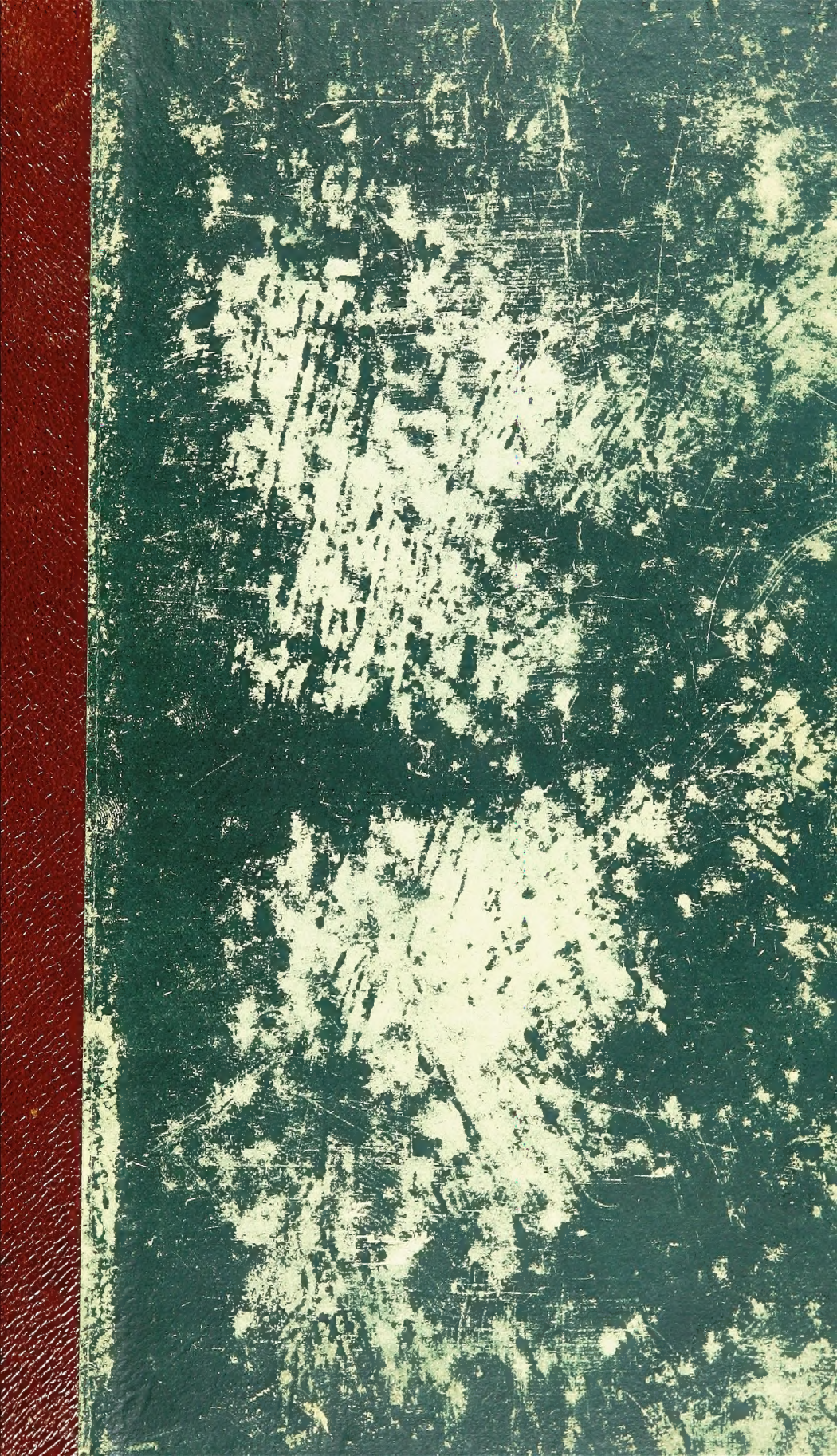

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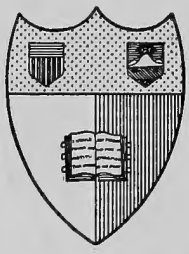

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annala uladh.

ANNALS OF ULSTER,

OTHERWISE,

annala senait,

ANNALS OF SENAT;

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

A.D. 431–1131 : 1155–1541.

VOL. II.

A.D. 1057–1131: 1155–1378.

EDITED, WITH TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

BY

B. MAC CARTHY, D.D., M.R.I.A.

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CONTENTS.

CHRONICLE :—

		Pages
A.D. 1057–1131,	... ...	3–127
,, 1155–1378,	... ...	126–565

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

P. 27, note 2, l. 4, *for* period *read* or period.
,, 28, l. 14, ,, Cenann ꝓa *read* Cenannꝓa.
,, 32, n. 3, l. 1, ,, *Chiarains* ,, *Chiarain.*
,, 37, l. 10, ,, out of ,, for.
,, 40, ,, ,, ꝑiaċn aUa· ,, ꝑiaċna Ua.
,, 90, l. 26 ,, ꝺċ ,, ꝺe.
,, 102, ,, 27, ,, xxx. ,, xx.
,, 108, n. 1, l. 6, ,, *uii. mogha* ,, *uiii. mogha.*
,, 116, l. 17, ,, aċuiꝛim ,, a ċuiꝛim.
,, n. 2, ll. 3–6, the error is corrected in Vol. II. of the *A.L.C.*
,, 127, l. 4, *dele* [z].
,, 128, ,, 10, *for* ꝓéimleó *read* ꝓéimleó.
,, 129, ,, 32, ,, nnaehli ,, lainn the.
,, 132, ,, 1, ,, ꝓangaꝺuꝛ ,, ꝓangaꝺuꝛ.
,, 133, ,, ,, reach ,, reached.
,, 138, l. 23, ,, ꝺꝓeǵ ,, ꝺꝓeǵ.
,, 140, ,, 17, ,, ꝺaiꝺ ímꝺaiꝺ *read* ꝺaiꝺ[d] ímꝺaiꝺ[d].
,, 158, ,, 27, ,, of a ,, of 1.
,, 170, ,, 23, ,, Ꝺomnall ,, Ꝺomnall[n].
,, 172, ,, 2, ,, ꝺon ,, ꝺon[b].
,, 175, ,, 7, ,, rested ,, rested [peaceful]ly.
,, 230, ,, 25, ,, ꝺáníc[8] ,, ꝺáníc[9].
,, 232, ,, 6, ,, cꝓeiċhi ꝓin ,, cꝓeiċ hꝓin.
,, 234, ,, 20, ,, Ꝺhuaiꝛéeꝛꝺ ,, Ꝺhuaiꝛceꝛꝺ.
,, 243, ,, 1, ,, encolsure ,, enclosure.
,, 259, col. 2, l. 11, *dele* seems to have.
,, 265, ll. 7, 8, *for* Muircertagh *read* Muircertach.
,, 273, l. 10, *after* in *insert* the land of.
,, 279, ,, 15, *for* foreign countries *read* neighbouring territories.
,, 290, ,, 16, *dele* B 61a.
,, 298, ,, 12, *for* Loclann *read* Laċlann.
,, 305, ,, 12, } *for* raised *read* elected.
,, n. 4, l. 1, }
,, 306, l. 18, *for* hUa[2] *read* hUa[1].
,, 308, ,, 3, *add* [1] *to* Ruaiġꝓ.
,, 312, ,, 20, *for* Ꝺonċaó *read* Ꝺonnċaó.
,, 322, col. 2, l. 6, *dele* the ref. no.
,, 332, l. 7, *for* Ciaꝓaiꝺe *read* Ciaꝓaiꝺe.
,, ,, 25, *prefix* [c-c] *to* In.
,, 353, ,, 4, } *for* driving *read* pursuing.
,, 387, ,, 29, }
,, 377, ,, 26, ,, the direction *read* an attack.
,, ,, ,, assumed ,, undertaken.
,, 380, l. 12, ,, beċ ,, beċ 1.
,, 383, ,, 5, *dele* a.
,, ,, 6, *for* foray *read* forays.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

P. 387, l. 23, *for* forces *read* moveables.
,, 388, ,, 3, ,, ꞁαγ ,, ꞁγα.
,, 392, ,, 20, ,, muınnτeρ *read* muın[n]τeρ.
,, 414, ,, 19, ,, Cꞁıonɔ— ,, Cꞁoınɔ—.
,, 418, ,, 17, ,, ṫaϐaıρ τaρ ,, ṫaϐaıρτ aρ.
,, 428, ,, 10, ,, aıꞁı ,, aıꞁıϐ.
,, 432, ,, 3, ,, Caṫaꞁım ,, Caṫaꞁ ım.
,, 443, ,, 25, ,, Gaidhel ,, Foreigner.
,, 445, n. 6, l. 2, for *timpanist* read *timpanists.*
,, 453, ,, 3, *insert* by — Mandeville *after* de Burgh.
,, 456, l. 18, *for* Cancobuρ *read* Concobuρ.
,, 458, ,, 24, ,, Uıꞁoρ ,, Uıꞁıρ.
,, 461, ,, 12, ,, Foreigner ,, Gaidhel.
,, 466, ,, 25, ,, Uıɔıρ ,, Uıꞁıρ.
,, 479, ,, 11, ,, pledge of ,, prize over (*lit.* of).
,, 480, ,, 18, ,, Ocuτ ,, Ocuγ.
,, 483, ,, 3, ,, passed ,, reached [his end].
,, 485, ,, 16, ,, dispersing ,, despoiling.
Add Note : Lit. *relative to moveables* ; i.e. a defeat in which what the vanquished were driving off fell to the victors.
,, 486, l. 9, *for* , mac *read* Mac.
,, ,, 22, ,, Muınnτıρ *read* Muın[n]τıρ.
,, 487, ,, 8, *dele* , son of.
,, 507, ,, 14, *for* apple *read* wild apple.
,, 508, ,, 22, ,, Ꞁρıaın, mıc, *read* Ꞁρıaın Mıc.
,, ,, 36, *dele* [j] om., B.
,, 509, ,, 25, *for* son—Tawny *read* Mac-Ui Neill-buidhe.
,, 516, ,, 13, *dele* ref. no. [2].
,, 518. n. 4, l. 2, *for* from *read* form.
,, 522, l. 14, ,, ɔo ,, ɔoq.
,, ,, 25, ,, p-p ,, p.
,, ,, 27, ,, —Ɵaρaıċ *read* —eaρaıċ.
,, 525, ,, 28, ,, him ,, them.
,, 526, ,, 10, ,, Cꞁaınn— ,, Cꞁann—.
,, 527, ,, 1, *after* slain *insert* and [other] persons were slain.
,, 529, ,, 15, *for* with *read* by.
,, ,, 21, ,, movement *read* jeopardy.
,, 546, ,, 3, ,, maρb ,, maρb ɔo.
,, 548, ,, ,, Ꞁaꞁaτuın ,, Ꞁaꞁaτun.
,, 552, ,, 10, ,, ɔo oman ,, o ɔoman.
,, 554, ,, 12, ,, Ꞁaıꞁe-aṫa-na-ρıġ *read* baıꞁe Aṫa-na-ρıġ.
,, 555, ,, 16, ,, prowess ,, championship.
,, ,, 17, ,, benevolence ,, prowess.
,, 561, ,, 16, ,, Eerghal ,, Ferghal.
,, 562, ,, 30, ,, —uıꞁe ,, —Nauıꞁe.
,, 564, ,, 6, ,, moρτuuγ ,, moρτua.

annala uladh.

ANNALS OF ULSTER;

OTHERWISE,

annala senait,

ANNALS OF SENAT.

Annala Uladh.

(A 44d; B 41c)

B 41d

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. xxi., Anno Domini M.° L.° iii.° Niall hUa hEicneča[i]n, ri Ceniuil-Enoai, a fuir occ|*irur[1] ert.—Dungal hUa Donnčaďa, ri Eoganačta Cairil, do tuitim la Murčaď, mac m-Briain, cum multis.—Finnguine hUa Finnguine, ridomna Muman, do tuitim la Mael-Sečlainn hUa[a] m-Bric.—Ečmarcač, mac Cernaiğ, aircinneč Duin-leč-glaire, do dul dia ailiďri.—Maidm ria Ruaiďri hUa Ruaďaca[i]n co n-Airrďeraiď, for Gilla-Crist hUa Faelčon 7 for Uiď-Eačač.—Mael-ruanaiď hUa Fócarta, ri Deirce[i]rt Eile, do tuitim la Donnčad, mac Briain.—Muircertač hUa[b] Treraič, ri hUa-m-Barce, mortuus[2] est.—Dubdaleče hUa Cinaeďa, aircinneč Corcaiğe 7 Robartač, mac Fer-domnaiğ, comarba Coluim-cille, in Domino dormi-erunt.—Domnall hUa Ruairc do marbaď la Domnall, mac Maelruanaiğ, ri Fer-Manač.

* | denotes commencement of MS. column.

[Contractions: t. m., top margin; f. m., foot margin; r. m., right margin; l. m., left margin; c. m., centre margin; itl., interlined; t. h. (written by) text hand; n. t. h., not (written by) text hand.]

A.D. 1057. [1] Occiyrur, B. [2] mortur, B.—[a] mac—*son*, B. [b] m[ac], but a dot is placed underneath, to signify deletion and h[Ua] placed on c. m., B.

1057. [1] [*Donnchadh*]. — All the MSS., followed by the *Annals of Loch Ce (ad an.)*, have *Murchadh*. To correspond therewith, *son* must be changed into *grandson*; as Murchadh was slain in the battle of Clontarf, but Donchadh had a son named Murchadh. As this was apparently a general engagement, it seems more probable that the mistake of the transcription took place in the proper name. The *Four Masters* solve the difficulty by omitting this portion of the entry. O'Conor saw nothing that required correction.

[2] *Royal-heir.*—Literally *royal material (regia materies)*, signifying heir apparent.

ANNALS OF ULSTER.

KALENDS of Jan. on 4th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1057. Niall Ua hEicnechain, King of Cenel-Endai, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Dungal Ua Donnchadha, King of the Eoganacht of Cashel, fell by Murchadh [Donnchadh][1], son of Brian [Boruma], along with many others.—Finnguine Ua Finnguine, royal heir[2] of Munster, fell by Mael-Sechlainn[3] Ua[4] Bric.—Echmarcach, son of Cernach, herenagh[5] of Dun-leth-glais, went on his pilgrimage[6].—A defeat [was inflicted] by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain with the Airrthir upon Gilla-Crist Ua Faelchon and upon the Ui-Eachach.—Mael-ruanaidh Ua Focarta, king of the South of Eili, fell by Donnchad, son of Brian [Boruma].—Muircertach Ua Tresaich, king of Ui-Barrce, died.—Dubdalethe Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Cork and Robartach[7], son of Ferdomnach, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, slept in the Lord.—Domnall Ua Ruairc was killed by Domnall, son of Maelruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach. [1057]

---

[3] *Mael-Sechlainn. Devotee (lit. tonsured) of (St.) Sechlann* (or Sechnall), disciple of St. Patrick. By omission of the infected *s*, the name was Maelechlainn (Melaghlin); which, in turn, in disregard of the origin, became Malachias and Malachy. See Vol. I., p. 8.

[4] *Ua.*—The reading of B (*son*) is also found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) But *Ua* (*grandson*), the lection of A, is given in both of them at the year 1059, where the killing of Mael-Sechlainn is entered. C follows A.

[5] *Herenagh.*—For the explanation of this term, see O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, iii., p. 47 sq.

[6] *Went on his pilgrimage.*—That is, either over sea; or, more probably, to another native establishment (perhaps Armagh; cf. 1003[=1004], 1037, *supra*, 1063, *infra*), to end his life in penitential exercises.

[7] *Robartach.*—Abbot of Kells, which at that time (*Adamnan*, p. 399) was apparently the official seat of the successor of St. Columba. He succeeded Mael-Muire, A.D. 1040 (*supra*). Dr. Reeves suggests (*loc. cit.*) that he was son of Ferdomnach, who died 1007 (=1008), *supra*.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° l.° uiii. Imbleac̆-ibair do loscăd co leir, iter daimliac 7 cloictĕc̆.—Lulac̆, mac Gilla-Comgain, airdriğ Alban, do marbăd la Mael-Coluim, mac Donnc̆ăda, i cat̆.—Maidm Sleib̆e-Crot ria n-Diarmait, mac Mail-nambó, for Donnc̆ăd, mac Briain, i torc̆air Cairbri hUa Ligdai, aircinnec̆ Imleca-ibair, 7 Riğbardan, mac Concoirne, ri Ele et alii multi.—Gallbrat hUa Cerbaill, ridomna Tem̆rac̆, mortuus[1] est.—Colman hUa hAirec̆taiğ, comarba Comgaill; hUa Flanncua, aircinnec̆ Imleac̆a-ibair, in pace quieuerunt.—Mac-Beat̆ăd, mac Finnlaic̆, airdriğ Alban, do marbăd la Mael-Coluim,[2] mac Donnc̆ăda, i cat̆.

Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.° l.° ix.° Crec̆ la Mael-Sec̆lainn hUa Motăda[i]n i n-Airteraib̆, co ruc tri cet[a] bo, uel paulo plus 7 co romarb̆ Gilla-Muire Mac Airec̆taiğ, muire
B 42a Clainne-Sinaiğ.—Mael-Sec̆lainn | hUa Brıc do muc̆ăd i n-uaim la Mael-Sec̆lainn hUa Faelain.—Aed̆ hUa Dubdai, ri hUa-n-Amalgăda, a suis occisus[b] est.—
A 45a Crec̆ la | hArdgar Mac Loc̆lainn co Ceniul-Eogain i n-Dal-Araid̆e, co tucsat borома mor 7 da cet[a] duine

A.D. 1058. [1] Mortus, B. [2] Mael-Sec̆lainn, A. This is erroneous. It was probably an oversight.

A.D. 1059. [a] .c., A, B. The Roman notation is regularly employed in the MSS. [b] occissus, B.

1058. [1] *Both.*—Literally *between.*

[2] *Gilla-Comgain.*—"Gillie" (*servant;* employed in the secondary sense of *devotee* as a proper name) of St. Comgan of Kilchoan, in Scotland (Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 420). This is, perhaps, the Comgan, whose commemoration in the Martyrology of Tallaght adds another to the instances of the designation *Cele-De: III. Id.* [*Oct.* Oct. 13]. *Comgani, Cele De* (L.L. [Book of Leinster], Lith. ed., p. 363 h).

[3] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Comgall.*—That is, abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

[4] *Mac-Beathadh.*—The sequence of

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1058. Imblech-ibair was burned entirely, both[1] stone church and steeple.—Lulach, son of Gilla-Comgain,[2] arch-king of Scotland, was killed by Mael-Coluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle.—The defeat of Sliabh-Crot [was inflicted] by Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, upon Donnchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], wherein fell Cairbri Ua Ligdai, herenagh of Imblech-ibair, and Righbardan, son of Cucoirne, king of Eili, and many others, — Gallbrat Ua Cerbaill, royal heir of Tara, died.—Colman Ua hAirechtaigh, successor of [St.] Comgall[3]; Ua Flanncua, herenagh of Imblech-ibair, slept in peace.—Mac-Beathadh,[4] son of Finnlaech, arch-king of Scotland, was killed by Mael-Coluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle. [1058]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1059. A foray by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Motadhain into the Airthir, so that he took away 300 cows, or a little more, and killed Gilla-Muire Mac Airechtaigh, steward of Clann-Sinaigh.—Mael-Sechlaimn Ua Bric was smothered in a cave by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Faelain.—Aedh Ua Dubdai, king of Ui-Amalgadha, was slain by his own [kinsmen]. —A foray by Ardgar Mac Lochlainn along with[1] the Cenel-Eogain into Dal-Araidhe, so that they took away great cattle-spoil, and 200 persons were either killed or [1059]

---

the items respecting Lulach and Mac-Beathadh (the Macbeth of Shakespeare) should be reversed. Marianus Scotus, who had his information from a pilgrim that came straight from Scotland, writes in two autograph notes in his Chronicle (*ad an.* 1070 [=1058]): *Macfinlaeg* occiditur in Augusto. *Lulag* successit et occiditur in Martio: cui *Moel-Coluim* successit . . . *Macfinlaeg* regnavit annis xvii., ad missam Sanctae Mariae. *Lulach* a nativitate Sanctae Mariae ad missam Sancti Patricii in mense Martio regnavit. Inde *Moelcoluim* regnavit annis xx., usque ad missam Sancti Patricii.

1059. [1] *Along with.*—The original is *co* (with), which the *Four Masters* changed into *do* (of). O'Donovan, accordingly, has "[one] of the Cinel-Eoghain;" which a native annalist would deem it superfluous to apply to a king of that clan.

eter marbad 7 erǯabail.—Cat̆al, mac Tigernain, rí Iartair Con[n]ac̆t; Congalac̆ hUa Riacain, ridomna Temrac̆; Duarcan hUa hEǯra[i], rí Luiǯne; Gilla-Coemgin, mac Gilla-Comǯaill, ridomna[a] Laiǯen, occisi[b] sunt.—Gilla-Domanga[i]rt hUa Conc̆aille, rí hUa-Nialla[i]n; Muiredac̆ hUa Flainn, ri hUa-Tuirtre; Tomaltac̆ hUa Mael-Brenainn, muire Sil-Muiredaic̆, mortui sunt.—Domnall Mac Eodosa, aircinnec̆ Mainistrec̆ [Buit̆i]; Eoc̆aid̆ hUa Cinaed̆a, aircinnec̆ At̆a-truim; Anesliss Mac Uid̆ir, aircinnec̆ Lusca; Conaing hUa Fairc̆eallaiǯ, aircinnec̆ Droma-leat̆an [mortui sunt].

Bis.[a] Kal. Ian. uii. f.,[b] l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.[c] lx.[cc] Cocad̆ mor i n-Ard-Mac̆a eter Cumuscac̆ hUa n-Erod̆a[i]n 7 Dubdaleit̆i, comarba Patraic, imon[1] abdaine.—Cenannus[2] do loscad̆ do leir, co n-a daimliac.—Leit̆gleann do loscad̆ do leir, cenmota in [d]ertac̆.—Domnall Deisec̆, prim anmcara Erenn 7 Conn na m-boc̆t Cluana-mac-Nois ad Christum uocati sunt:

Da[d] bliad̆ain dec 'n-a tescaid̆,
Coic mile cen oen esbaid̆—

[a] riadomna, but with deletion mark under the first a, B. [b] occissi, B.

A.D. 1060. [1] mon (i.e., aphæresis of i), B. [2] Ceanannus, B. [a] om., B. [b] f. is placed overhead, having been omitted at first, B. [c] Millissimo ac lx. anno Dominicae Incarnationis inserted, t. h., B. [d-d] f. m., t. h., the place of insertion being indicated by marks prefixed, corresponding with marks placed on margin opposite the entry, A; om., B.

[2] *Either killed or captured.*—Literally: [took] 200 *persons, between killing and capturing.*

[3] *Gilla-Domangairt.—Devotee of (St.) Domangart*, of Rath-Muirbuilg (Murlough), Co. Antrim, brother of St. Muru of Fahan, Co. Donegal. A gloss in the L. B. copy of the Calendar of Oengus suggests a line containing the name of Domangart as the true reading in the quatrain for March 24 (the feast day), where the text commemorates St. Mochta of Louth.

[4] *Tomaltagh Ua Mael-Brenainn.*—The only member of the O'Mulrenin family, according to O'Donovan (*F. M.* p. 876), that ever became chief of all the Ui-Mureadhaigh. This is based on the reading of the *Four Masters*, who give, here and elsewhere, *tigherna* (lord) for *muire* (steward). The equation is, of course quite groundless.

captured.[2]—Cathal, son of Tigernan, king of the West of Connacht; Congalach Ua Riacain, royal heir of Tara; Duarcan Ua hEghrai, king of Luighne; Gilla-Coemgin, son of Gilla-Comhgaill, royal heir of Leinster, were slain.—Gilla-Domangairt[3] Ua Conchaille, king of Ui-Niallain; Muiredach Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtre; Tomaltach Ua Mael-Brenainn,[4] steward of Sil-Muiredaich, died.—Domnall Mac Eodosa, herenagh of Mainister-[Buithi]; Eochaidh Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Ath-truim; Aneslis Mac Uidhir, herenagh of Lusca; Conaing Ua Fairchellaigh, herenagh of Druim-leathan [died]. [1059]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1060. Great war in Ard-Macha between Cumuscach[1] Ua Erodhain and Dubdaleithi, successor of [St.] Patrick, respecting the abbacy.—Cenannus was burned entirely, with its stone church.—Lethglenn was burned entirely, except the oratory.—Domnall Deisech [i.e., of the Desi], chief soul-friend of Ireland and Conn-na-mbocht[2] of Cluain-mac-Nois, were called to Christ: [1060] Bis.

Two years [and] ten ended,[3]
Five thousand without any defect—

They further add that this individual was smothered in the cave along with Ua Bric. The improbability of a Roscommon chief taking part in a South Waterford clan feud doubtless never occurred to them.

1060. [1] *Cumascach.*—In the list of the successors of Patrick (L. L. p. 42, and L. B. [Lebar Brec], Litho. ed. p. 220), he is given next after Dubdaleithi. The *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) say the latter was deposed in favour of the former. See *infra*, A.D. 1064.

[2] *Conn-na-mbocht—Conn of the poor.*—Best known as the grandfather of Mael-Muire the compiler of Lebar na hUidri (*Book of the Dun* [*cow*]), an 11th cent. MS. in the Royal Irish Academy, and published in facsimile.

For his epitaph (*Oroit do Chunn—a prayer for Conn*) and a notice of his family, see *Christian Inscriptions* (fig. 147, p. 65 sq.).

[3] *Ended.*—Lit., *in their excision.* The preposition *i* with the possessive forms a native idiom, expressing state or condition. (See O'Donovan, *Irish Grammar*, p. 291; Windisch, *Wörterbuch*, p. 608–9). The computation (5012), including the current year, gives the Hebrew reckoning, A.M. 3952.

Fuair hUa Forreid co suilid,
Do reir robeid, robuilid—
O tus domain dograing tic
Co heitsect Domnaill Deisic.[d]—

Mael-Ciara[i]n hUa Roboca[i]n, aircinnec Suird, mortu[u]s est.—Muircertac, mac Gilla-Fhulartaig,[3] ridomna na n-Dese, occisus[4] est. — Maidm ria Feraib Breg (idon,[e] ria n-Gairbeid hUa Catusaig[e]) for Gailengaib (idon[f] Leocan, mac mic Maela[i]n[f]) 7 for Cairpri.—Flannacan hUa Ceallaig, ri Breg, do éc i n-a ailitre.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. u., Anno Domini M.° lx.° i.°
B 42b Muireðac | hUa Mael-Coluim, aircinnec Daire; Ciaran, sui-ecnaið Erenn; Ocan hUa Cormaca[i]n, aircinnec Innsi-Cu[m]scraið; Tigernac Bairrcec, comarba Finnen, 7 ard anmcara Erenn; Conaing, mac ind abad, fosaircinnec Ard[a]-Maca, in penitentia[1] quieuerunt.—Domnall hUa Maeldoraið do marbað la Ruaiðri hUa Cananna[i]n i cat.—Gairbeið hUa Catusaig, ri Breg; Cu-Ulað, mac Congalaig, ri Uactair-tire, in penitentia[2] mortui sunt.—Niall, mac Mail-Seclainn, ri Ailig, mortuus[3] est.—Sluagað la hAeð hUa Concobair co Cenn-corað,
A 45b |co robris in catraig 7 co romuc in tiprait.—Gleanndа-loca[a] do loscað do leir.[a]

[3] Gilla ualartaig (ṙ, being silent, was om. by scribe), B. [4] occissus, B. [e-e] l. m., t. h., A, B. [f-f] itl., t. h., A, B.

A.D. 1061. [1] penetencia, B. [2] penetentia, B. [3] mortus, B.—[a-a] om., C.

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[4] *Ua Forreidh.*—Most probably, the one whose obit is given at 1088. Living in Emly, he must have heard of the fame of Domnall, who belonged to a neighbouring county (Waterford).

[5] *Come.*—Literally, *comes.* The numerals, according to native usage, are nom. abs. Collectively (= period), they form the subject of *tic* (sg.)

[6] *Ghilla-Fhulartaigh.*—*Devotee of* (*St.*) *Fulartach*, who died A.D. 778 (= 779), *supra.* The Mart. of Tallaght (L. L., p. 358a) has: *iiii. Kal. Ap. Fularta*[*i*]*ch, mic Bric* (son of Brec). The occurrence of Fulartach's name in the present entry may be taken as proof that his father was eponymous head of the Ui Bric.

Ua Forreidh[4] acutely found, [1060]
According to very established, very decisive rule—
From beginning of the evil hoary world come[5]
To decease of Domnall Deisech.—

Mael-Ciarain Ua Robocain, herenagh of Sord, died.—Muircertach, son of Gilla-Fhulartaigh[6] [Ua Bric], royal heir of the Desi, was slain.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the men of Bregha (namely, by Gairbeid Ua Catusaigh) upon the Gailenga (that is, [upon] Leochan, grandson of Maelan) and upon the Cairpri.—Flannacan Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha, died in his pilgrimage.[7]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1061]
1061. Muiredhach Ua Mael-Coluim, herenagh of Daire; Ciaran, most eminent sage of Ireland; Ocan Ua Cormacain, herenagh of Inis-Cumscraigh; Tigernach of Bairrce,[1] successor of [St.] Finnian and archsoul-friend of Ireland; Conaing, son of the abbot, deputy-herenagh[2] of Ard-Macha, rested in penance.[3]—Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh[4] was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain in battle.—Gairbheidh Ua Cathusaigh, king of Bregha; Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, king of Uachtar-tire, died in penance.[3]—Niall, son of Mael-Sechlainn, king of Ailech, died.—A hosting by Aedh Ua Conchobair to Cenn-coradh, so that he broke down[5] the city and choked up the [holy ?] well.—Gleann-da-locha was burned entirely.

[7] *Died in his pilgrimage.*—That is, probably, in a religious house situated outside his own territory.

A.D. 1061. [1] *Tigernach of Bairce.*—The abbot under whom Marianus Scotus says he lived before his departure for the Continent (*Chron. ad an.* 1065=1043). He presided over the monastery of St. Finnian of Magh-bile (Moville), County Down.

Deputy-herenagh.—Literally, *servant-herenagh*; one acting under (and doubtless nominated by) the herenagh.

[3] *In penance.*—Signifying, apparently, that official functions had been laid aside, the better to prepare for death. Herein it differed from *dying in pilgrimage*, that monks remained in their own, and clerics and laics entered local, establishments.

[4] *Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh.*—*The Annals of Loch Ce*, which have this entry under the present year, give Domnall under the following year as killed by Aedh Ua Conchobhair!

[5] *Broke down.*—Meaning, very probably, that he razed the royal residence and the fortifications.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° lx.° ii.° Ruaiδri hUa Flaiτberταiξ, ri Iarτair Connaćτ, do marbaδ la hAeδ[1] hUa Conćoβair i caτ.—Gilla-Crist hUa Maeldoraiδ, comarba Colaim-cille eter Erinn 7 Albain; Maelruanaiξ hUa Daiξri, prim anmćara Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, in Christo dormierunt.—Taδg, mac Aeδa hUi Concobair, do marbaδ la Clainn-Coscraiδ (7[a] la hIarτar Connaćτ, per dolum[a]).—Creć la hArdgar Mac Loćlainn i Coiced Connaćτ, co tucsat se[b] mile do buaiβ, mile imorro[c] do δainiβ.—Donncuan hUa Maćainen do marbaδ do Gilla-Ciarain hUi Maćainen, ri Muξdorn.—Eoćaiδ, mac Neill, mic Eoćaδa, ridomna Coicid Erenn 7 Eoćaiδ hUa Laiτein, ri Sil-Duibtire, in penitentia[2] mortui sunt.—Ruaiδri, mac Conćairrgi, ridomna Fern-m̃uiξi, do marbaδ do mac Neill hUi Ruairc.

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° lx.° iii.° Gormlaiτ, ingen Caτail, mic Ruaiδri, in perigrinatione i n-Ard-Maća dormiuit.—Motodan hUa Celeca[i]n, secnap Ard[a]-Maća, mortuus[1] est.—Caτal hUa Donnćaδa, airdri hUa-n-Ećać Muman; Cuduiliξ
B 42c hUa Taiδg, ri Fer-Li; | Mael-Sećlainn hUa Motoda[i]n, ridamna Ailiξ, a suis inimicis (idon,[a] o Cenel-Conaill[a]), occisi sunt.—Coinnmeδ mor la Mac Loćlainn ó tá Glenn-Suiliδe siar co hIarτur Luiξne 7 co Muaiδ Ou-n-Amalgaiδ, du i tangatur[2] riξ Connaćτ

A.D. 1062. [1] hAoδ, B. [2] pene—, B. [a-a] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [b] .ui., A, B. [c] uero (the Latin equivalent), B.

A.D. 1063. [1] mortus, B. [2]—dur, B. [a-a] itl., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B.

1062. [1] *Both in.*—Lit., *between.* For Gilla-Crist (who succeeded Robartach in 1057) see Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 400.

[2] *Fifth.*—That is *fifth* division; Ireland having been anciently divided into *five* provinces: Meath, Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. See Vol. 1, p. 386.

[3] *Eochaidh.*—The *Four Masters* at the present year say he died on Thursday, Nov. 13. But the 13th fell on Wednesday in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1062. [1062]
Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Conchobhair in battle.—Gilla-Crist Ua Maeldoraidh, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, both in[1] Ireland and Scotland; Maelruanaigh Ua Daighri, chief soul-friend of the North of Ireland, slept in Christ.—Tadhg, son of Aedh Ua Concobair, was killed by the Clann-Coscraidh (and by the West of Connacht in treachery).—A foray by Ardgar Mac Lochlainn into the Fifth[2] of Connacht, so that they took away six thousand cows, also a thousand persons.—Donncuan Ua Machainen was killed by Gilla-Ciarain Ua Machainen, king of Mughdoirn.—Eochaidh,[3] son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, royal heir of the Fifth of Ireland,[4] and Eochaidh Ua Laithein, king of Sil-Duibtire, died in penance.—Ruaidhri, son of Cucairrgi, royal heir of Fern-magh, was killed by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1063. [1063]
Gormlaith, daughter of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Flaithbertaigh], slept in pilgrimage in Ard-Macha.—Motadan Ua Celecain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died.—Cathal[1] Ua Donnchadha, arch-king of the Ui-Echach of Munster; Cuduiligh Ua Taidhg, king of Fir-Li; Mael-Sechlainn Ua Motodain, royal heir of Ailech, by his enemies (namely, by Cenel-Conaill), were slain.—Great coigny[2] [was levied] by Mac Lochlainn from Glenn-Suilidhe[3] westwards to the western part of Luighne and to [the river] Muaidh of Ui-Amalgadha, where all the kings of Connacht came

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[4] *Fifth of Ireland.*—That is, Ulster; the Fifth, or Province, *par excellence.*

1063. [1] *Cathal.*—Slain, according to the *F. M.*, by his own son. The items of this entry are too discrepant to be included in one formula. Cuduiligh is said (in the *F. M.*) to have died a natural death. *Suis inimicis* can mean *their enemies*, with reference to all three. I have followed the gloss in restricting it to Mael-Sechlainn.

[2] *Coigny.*—Or *coigne* (anglicized form of the *coinnmedh* of the text), cess levied in lieu of billeting. The *F. M.* make it *a hosting* (*sloighedh*); O'Conor, *an army.*

[3] *From Glenn-Suilidhe.*—Literally, *from* [*where*] *is Glenn Suilidhe.*

uile i n-a teč, im Aeď hUa Concoḃair 7 im Aeď, mac mic Neill Ui Ruairc 7 im mac Airt hUi Ruairc.—hUaim Alla i Ceara do ǯabail o Chonnačtaiḃ for muinter Aeďa hUi Cončoḃair, in ro mučta ſeſca[b] ar cet.[b]—Niall, mac Eočaďa, airdri Ulaď, a ec i n-Id Nouembir, 7 i n-Dardain, 7 i[c] n-očtmad [uaťad] dec [eſci].[c]—Cínaeď, mac Aičir, aircinneč Liſmoir-Močutu; Eočaiď hUa Dalla[i]n, aircinneč Coinneire[3], in pace dormierunt.

A45c|Bir.[a] Kal. Ian. u. f., l. ix., Anno Domini M.° lx.° iiii.° Dolǯen hUa Sonai, aircinneč Aird-ſraťa; in Dall hUa Lona[i]n, prim eicer Fer Muman; Gilla-arrai hUa Maelmiťiǯ,[1] in penitentia mortui ſunt.—Cormac, aircinneč Aird-Breca[i]n; Eočaiď hUa Doireid, aircinneč Domnaiǯ-moir Muigi-Iťa, in Domino dormierunt.—Muircertač hUa Neill, ri Telča-o[i]g, o Uib-Cremtainn occiſuſ eſt.—Donnčaď, mac Briain, airdri Muman, (do[b] aťrigaď 7[b]) do ec i Roim i n-a ailiťri.—Dubdaleiťi (mac[b] Mael-Muire[b]), comarba Patraic, i Kalainn Septimbir in bona penetentia mortuuſ eſt. Mael-Iſu,[2] mac Amalgaďa, do ǯabail na habdaine.—Diarmait hUa Lorca[i]n, ridomna Laiǯen, do marbaď la Cinel-Eogain i n-Ulltaib.—

[b-b] lx. ar .c., A, B. [c-c] in .xuiii., A, B. [3] Coindere, B.

A.D. 1064. [1] Maeil—, B. [2] -Iſa, A.—[a] om., B.; [b-b] itl., t. h., A; om., B.

[4] *Into his house.*—An idiomatic expression, signifying to make formal submission.

[5] *With.*—Literally, *around.*

[6] *On the Ides.*—The *Four Masters* say that Niall and his son, Eochaidh, died on Thursday, Nov. 13, 1062. But Tigernach agrees with these Annals in placing the obit of Eochaidh at 1062, and that of his father at this year. Furthermore, what is decisive on the subject, in 1062, Nov. 13 fell on Wednesday; but in 1063, as the text states, on Thursday.

With regard to the lunar reckoning, it is worthy of note that its accuracy is confirmed by the *old rule* in Bede (*De rat. temp.* xxii.) "November in the Ides, 317." Deduct the current day and add the January epact (as given above), 27=343. Divide by 59 (two consecutive lunations) and from the remainder, 48, subtract 30. This gives the 18 of the text. New Moon accordingly fell on Oct. 27.

into his house[4] with[5] Aedh Ua Concobhair, and with[5] Aedh, grandson of Niall Ua Ruairc, and with[5] the son of Art Ua Ruairc.—The cave of Alla in Cera was captured by the Connachtmen against the people of Aedh Ua Concobhair, wherein were smothered sixty above one hundred [persons].—Niall, son of Eochaidh, arch-king of Ulidia, died on the Ides[6] of November [Nov. 13] and on Thursday and on the 18th [of the moon].—Cinaedh Mac Aichir, herenagh of Lis-mor of [St.] Mochutu; Eochaidh Ua Dallain, herenagh of Coindere, slept in peace. [1063]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1064. Dolghen Ua Sonai, herenagh of Ard-sratha; the Blind Ua Lonain, chief poet of the Men of Munster; Gilla-arrai Ua Maelmithigh, died in penance.—Cormac, herenagh of Ard-Brecain; Eochaidh Ua Doireid, herenagh of Domnach-mor of Magh-Itha, slept in the Lord.—Muircertach Ua Neill, king of Telach-og, was slain by the Ui-Cremtainn.—Donnchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], arch-king of Munster, (was deposed and) died in Rome in his pilgrimage.—Dubdaleithi (son of Mael-Muire), successor of Patrick, died on the Kalends of September [Sep. 1] in good penance.[1] Mael-Isu, son of Amalgaidh, took the abbacy.—Diarmait Ua Lorcain, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by the Cenel-Eogain in Ulster.—Airdgar Mac [1064]Bis

Hereby are to be corrected the Calendars (*e.g.* Nicolas, *Chron. of Hist.*; Hampson, *Med. Aevi Kal.*) that place the Golden Number XIX. (1063 was the last year of the Cycle.) at October 26. It is accurately indicated in the Calendar, Embolismal Computus and Decemnovennal Tables appended to the printed editions of the above-named work of Bede.

O'Donovan queries whether "the 18th" refers to the reign of Niall. But at 1016 he had given the slaying of Niall's predecessor from these Annals. In the list of Kings of Ulidia in L. L. (p. 41 d) "42 or 50" years are assigned to Niall.

Marianus Scotus has: A.D. 1087 [=1065], *Nial mac Eochada*, rex *Ulad*, obiit Id. Nov. This postdates the obit by two years.

1064. [1] *In good penance.*—This perhaps signifies that Dubdaleithe acquiesced in his deposition (A.D. 1060), and devoted his remaining years exclusively to religious exercises.

Airdgar Mac Ločlainn, rí Ailiǯ, do ec i Telač-óg et sepultus est i n-Ard-Mača, in mausolio regum.—Mac Leobelem,[3] rí Bretan, do marbaď la mac Iacoib.—Ečmarcač,[4] rí Gall, do écaiď.

Hic[c] est primus annus undecimi Cicli magni Paschalis a constitucione mundi; principium uero tercii Cicli magni Paschalis ab Incarnatione Domini et habet quatuor Concurrentes bissextiles et est secundus annus Indiccionis.[c]

Kt. Ian. uii. f., l. xx., Anno Domini M.° lx°. u°. Dubťač Albanač, prim̃ anmčara Erenn 7 Albann, i n-Ard-Mača quieuit:

Dubťać,[a] duini dliǯťeć, dur,
Ronbia in sorad sliǯteć soer,
Neṁ fuair in t-anmċara, adcid,
Aratir clarťana coeṁ.—[a]

B 42d Donnčaď hUa Mať̆gamna, ri Ulaď, do marbaď | a m-Bennčar a suis.—Domnall, aircinneč Luǯbaiď 7 aircinneč Droma, a n-éc.—Aeď hUa Ualǯairg do

[3] Leo belem, A; mac (son), having been omitted at first, is placed overhead with reference mark, B. [4] Ɵaċmarcaċ, B.—[c-c] om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1065. [a-a] t. m., t. h., with corresponding reference marks, A; om., B.

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[2] *Mausoleum of the kings.*—Called the *cemetery of the kings*, *supra*, A.D. 934 (=935). See Reeves, *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, p. 18.

[3] *The son of Llywelyn.*—Called Grufud in the Brut y Tywysogion (A.D. 1061), and Grifin in the *Annales Cambriæ* (A.D. 1063). In both he is stated to have fallen by the treachery of his own men.

[4] *Echmarcach.*—See Vol. I., p. 591, note 12. According to Marianus Scotus, he died in Rome. *Donnchad*, filius *Briain*, de Hibernia atque *Echmarcach*, rex *innarenn* (? perhaps, *in Manenn*, of Manann), viri inter suos non ignobiles, Romam venientes obierunt (1087=1065).

[5] *Eleventh.*—This Cycle has been discussed in the Introduction.

[6] *Third.*—The second so-called Dionysian Great Cycle commenced A.D. 532 (531 of text), *supra*.

[7] *Four.*—The reading in A is *uii. Concurrentes.* The scribe, namely, not understanding the text, mistook the two first letters of *iiii.* for *u.* O'Donovan (*F. M.*, p. 887) gives *Kal.* 4 as the lection of C: meaning that New Year's Day fell on Wednes-

Lochlainn, king of Ailech, died in Telach-og and was [1064]
buried in Ard-Macha, in the mausoleum of the kings.[2]—The son of Llywelyn,[3] king of the Britons, was killed by the son of James.—Echmarcach[4], king of the Foreigners [of Dublin], died.

This is the first year of the eleventh[5] great Paschal Cycle from the formation of the world; but the commencement of the third[6] great Paschal Cycle from the Incarnation of the Lord. And it hath four[7] bissextile Concurrents and is the second year of the Indiction.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1065]
1065. Dubtach, the Scotsman, chief soul-friend of Ireland and Scotland, rested in Ard-Macha:

Dubthach,[1] person righteous, dour,
For him there will be a dwelling roomy, noble,
Heaven the soul-friend found, it is seen,

Donnchadh Ua Mathgamna, king of Ulidia, was killed[2] in Bennchar by his own [subjects].—Domnall, herenagh of Lughbadh and the Herenagh of Druim, their death[3] [took place].—Aedh Ua Ualghairg took the kingship of

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day in 1064. But, as shown in the text, it fell on Thursday. *Habet* (not *Kal.*) is the word in the C. MS.

The Calendar use of Concurrents is explained in text-books of Chronology.

Bissextile also distinguishes this (the 9th) year from the 4th, 15th and 26th years of the Solar Cycle of 28. These three years (in the Old Style) have four Concurrents, but are not bissextile. The Indiction is correct.

1065. [1] *Dubhtach*.—His connexion with Ireland is told in the Breviary of Aberdeen: In qua utriusque Veteris et Novi Testamenti precepta et leges accuratissime didicit (quoted in *Adamnan*, p. 401). He probably died on a pilgrimage to Armagh.

The last line of the quatrain I am unable to translate. *Thir* may be for *th[s]ir*, *continued*, *constant*. O'Donovan renders it: "[In exchange] for his fair, thin-boarded domicile." His text is: *ar a thír clár tana coemh* (p. 886–7).

[2] *Was killed.*—Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1088 [=1066], says: in templo *Bennchuir*, verno tempore, occiditur. His slayer is given by name in the third next entry.

[3] *Their death.*—O'Conor reads *Droma-Anec* and gives the equivalent as *Dromanecensis*; taking *a n-ec* (their death) to be a factor in a local name. He adds (*obierunt*), to find a verb to complete the imaginary sense. *Domnall* and *Herenagh*, according to native idiom, are nominatives absolute.

ǯabail rige Cenеoil-Eogain.—Brodur, nam̃a Comǯaill, qui occidit regem i m-Bennčor, do marbad̃ la rig̃ Dal-n-Araide.—Mac Taid̃g hUi Ceallaig̃, ri hUa-Maine 7 hUa Flaitbertaig̃, ri Iartair Con[n]ačt, occisi sunt la hAed̃ hUa Cončobair.—Domnall hUa Loingsig̃, ri Dal-n-Araid̃e 7 Muircertač hUa Maelḟabaill, rí Cairce-Bračaid̃e, do marbad̃ o hUib-Meit̃ Menna-Tire.—Leocan, mac Laid̃gnen, rí Gaileng, do marbad̃ la Cončobur hUa Mael-Sečlainn.—Ečm̃ileḋ hUa Aiteid̃, rí Ua-n-Ečač, do marbad̃ do Cheniul-Eogain.[1]

(No[b] gumad ar in Kallainn si bud coir Donnčad̃, mac Briain Boruma, do bet̃, secundum alium librum; qui tamen uidetur mori anno preterito, secundum hunc librum.[b])

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. i., Anno Domini M.° lx.° ui.° Aed̃ hUa Ruairc, ri hUa-m-Briuin,[1] mortuus est statim iar n-orcain scrine Patraic.—Ceallač, mac Muircertaig̃ hUi Ceallaig̃; Gilla-Braiti, ri hUa-m-Briuin; Mac Sena[i]n, ri Gaileng; Gilla-Moninne,
A 45d mac Aed̃a mic ui Ualgairg, | occisi sunt.—Cnom̃er

A.D. 1065. [1]Chenel, B.— [b-b] l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1066. [1]m-Bruin, A. [2]—tus, B.

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[4] *Enemy of [St.] Comgall.*—The murder within the church was regarded as a personal affront to the patron, St. Comgall.

[5] *Domnall Ua Loingsigh.* — Marianus Scotus (*ubi sup.*) writes: *i fel Tigernaeg Cluana eius* occisus—*slain on the feast of Tigernach of Cluaineois* (Clones, co. Monaghan). That is, (Monday) April 4. This corresponds with the *verno tempore* (p. 15, note 2, *supra*) of Donnchad's assassination. Strange, that no local chronicle noted the date.

[6] *Another book.*—This *other book* is probably the Annals of Boyle, which state that Donnchadh went to Rome on a pilgrimage in this year. Marianus Scotus (p. 14, note 4, *supra*) also says that he went to Rome in 1087 [=1065].

1066.—[1] *Shrine of Patrick.*—Apparently, in Armagh; but the Four Masters say it was after plundering Clonmacnoise and Clonfert.

[2] *Gilla-Moninne.*—*Devotee of (St.) Moninne* (Virgin), of Slieve Gallion, co. Londonderry. Her obit is given *supra*,

Cenel-Eogain.—Brodur, the enemy of [St.] Comgall,[4] who slew the king [Donnchadh] in Bennchor, was killed by the king of Dal-Araidhe.—The son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, were slain by Aedh Ua Conchobair. —Domnall Ua Loingsigh,[5] king of Dal-Araidhe and Muircertach Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Brachaidhe were killed by the Ui-Meith of Menna-Tire.—Leocan, son of Laidgnen, king of Gailenga, was killed by Conchobur Ua Mael-Sechlainn.—Echmhiledh Ua Ateidh, king of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Cenel-Eogain. [1065]

(Or it may be [that it is] on this Kalend [i.e. year] it were right for Donnchadh, son of Brian Boruma, to be, according to another book[6]. He seems, however, to have died in the past year, according to this book.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1066. Aed Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, died straightway after rifling the Shrine of Patrick.[1]—Ceallach, son of Muircertach Ua Ceallaigh ; Gilla-Braiti [Ua Ruairc], king of Ui-Briuin, the son of Senan [Ua Leochain], king of Gailenga ; Gilla-Moninne,[2] son of Aedh great grandson of Ualgarg [Ua Ruairc], were slain.—Great nutcrop in all Ireland, so[3] that it impedes the rivers.—The successor [1066]

A.D. 519 (=520): Quies Darercae, quae Moninne nominata est. The Saint's name possesses a literary interest. In the so-called *Chronicon Scotorum*, Mac Firbis gives his original thus: Quies Darerca .... quae Moninne, Aninne sanatho postea nominata est (Marginal A.D. 514). The reading is: quae Moninne a Ninne sanato, etc. The explanation is given in the Book of Leinster (p. 271 c): "fili balb rathroisc aicce, ar cotissed a erlabra dó. Ocus issed toesech rolabair, idon: *Nin, Nin*. Unde dicebatur *Moninne*. Ocus Ninnine éices ainm in fhiled—A dumb poet fasted with her, in order that his speech might come to him. And what he first said is this, namely: *Nin, Nin*. Whence she was called *Moninne* (*My Ninne*). And Ninnine the sage (was) the name of the poet." He was the author of a beautiful poetical invocation of St. Patrick in the native tongue, preserved in the *Book of Hymns*.

[3] *So, etc.*—The Latin portion is omitted in C.

mor i n-Erinn uile, ut rebellet[3] fluminibus.—Comarba Daire (idon,[b] Donnčad hUa Duimein[b]) 7 Cinaeď, mac mic Oďormaic, ri Conaille, in penitencia[4] mortui sunt.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. x.ii., Anno Domini M.° lx.° uii.° Scolaiǧi, mac Innracčtaiǧ, aircinneč Muc[ṙ]noma; Aircinneč Duin-leť-glaise[1]; Aeď, mac mic Ualgairg, muire hUa-n-Duibinnrečt; Ecťigern, mac Flainn Maíniſtreč, idon, aircinneč Mainiſtreč, in pace dormierunt.—Sloigeď la Tairrdelbač hUa m-Briain co Loč Cime, co romarbaď d'on t-ſluagaď hUa Concobuir, ri Ciaraiďe-Luačra.—Ceall-dara co n-a tempall do loſcaď.—Aeď hUa Concobuir (idon,[a] Aeď in ga bearnaiǧ[a]), airdriǧ Coicid Connačt, luam gaiſcid Leiťi Cuínn, do marbaď la Conmacne i cať, i torcradar ile (7[a] Aeď hUa Concenaind, ri hUa-n-Diarmata, et alii multi cum eis[a]), idon, le hAeď, mac Airt uallaiǧ hUi Ruairc, a cať Thurlaiǧ-Aďnaič:

Seċt[b] m-bliaďna ſeſcat, ni ſuaill,
Ocuſ mile, mor in buaiď,
O gein Criſt, ni ſoeb in ſmaċt,
Co torċair Aeď, ri Connaċt.[b]

B 43a Bir[a] | Kl. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° lx.° uiii.° Domnall hUa Cať uſaiǧ, aircinneč Duin; Colman hUa[1] Criča[i]n, ferleiǧinn Arda-Mača[2]; Mac in Becanaiǧ,[3] comarba Comǧaill; Cinaeď[b], comarba Coemǧin, ad Chriſtum migrauerunt.[b]—Mael-Iſu, comarba Patraic,

[3] rebellat, A, B; but a was underdotted and e placed overhead, B. [4] penetenti, B.—[b-b] itl., t. h., A, B.

A.D. 1067. [1]—glaiſi, B.—[a-a] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [b-b] f. m., t. h., with relative signs of reference, A; om., B. Seċt and ſeſcat are respectively .uii. and .lx. in the (A) MS.

A.D. 1068. [1] Repeated by oversight, B. [2] Airdmaċa, A. [3] Beccananaiǧ, B. [a] om., B. [b-b] om., A.

1067. [1] *Flann.*—Lector of Monasterboice, who died in 1056, *supra*.

[2] *Half of Conn.*—"Id est, the north half of Ireland," C.

[of Colum-cille in the monastery] of Daire (namely, Donnchad Ua Duimein) and Cinaedh, grandson of Odhormac, king of Conaille, died in penance. [1066]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1067. Scolaighi, son of Innrachtach, herenagh of Mucnom; the Herenagh of Dun-lethglaise; Aedh, grandson of Ualgarg, steward of Ui-Duibinnrecht; Ecthigern, son of Flann[1] of Mainister[-Buithi], namely, the herenagh of Mainister[-Buithi], slept in peace.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Briain to Loch-Cime, so that Ua Concobuir, king of Ciaraidhe-Luachra, was killed on that hosting.—Cell-dara, with its church, was burned.—Aedh Ua Concobuir (namely, Aedh "of the gapped spear"), arch-king of the Fifth of Connacht, helmsman of the championship of the Half of Conn,[2] was killed by the Conmacni, in a battle in which fell many (and Aedh Ua Concenaind, king of Ui-Diarmata and many others with them), namely, by Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc the haughty, in the battle of Turlach-Adhnaich: [1067]

Seven years [and] sixty, not trifling,
And a thousand, great the triumph,
From Birth of Christ, not vain the sway,
Until fell Aedh, king of Connacht.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1068. Domnall Ua Cathusaigh, herenagh of Dun; Colman Ua Crichain, lector of Ard-Macha; Mac-in-Becanaigh, successor of [St.] Comgall[1]; Cinaedh, successor of [St.] Coemghen,[2] departed to Christ.—Mael-Isu, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Munster [1860 Bis].

A.D. 1068. [1] *Successor of [St.] Comgall.*—Namely, abbot of Bangor, co. Down. The entry in the Four Masters states that he was also successor of St. Mocholmog; that is, bishop of Dromore.

[2] *Successor of [St.] Coemghen.*—That is, abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

for cuairt Muman cetna fečt, co tuc a lančuairt, eter screpal 7 edpurta.—Murčaď hUa Briain, ridomna Muman, do marbaď la Firu Tebťa.[4]—Flaiť-bertač hUa Fergail, rí Telča-ó[i]cc, do ǯuin do Cheniul-m-Binniǯ.[5]—Domnall, mac Neill, mic Mael-Sečlainn (idon,[c] Domnall na m-bočt[c]), ri Ailiǯ, do marbaď (idon[d], maidm Siťbe[d]) d'Aeď hUa Mael-Sečlainn, idon, a derbratair.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. iiii., Anno Domini M.° lx.° ix.° Cobťač, sacart Cille-dara, in Christo quieuit.—Dun-da-leťglas 7 Ard-sraťa 7 Lusca 7 Sord[1] Coluim-cille ab igne dis[s]ipata[e] sunt.—hUa Aeďa, ri hUa-Fiacrač Arda-sraťa; Aeď, mac Dubǯaill, secnap Cluana-Fiacna; Flannacan, mac Aeďa, fosaircinneč Arda-Mača, in penitentia[2] mortui sunt.

A 46a | Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. x.u., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° Caťusač, mac Cairpri, aircinneč Mungarte,[1] do éc.—Murčaď, mac Diarmata, ri Laiǯen 7 Gall, do ec et sepultus est i n-Aťcliať.—hOa hEočaiden, rí Dal-n-Araiďe, occisus est a suis.—Fergal hUa Laiďgnen, aircinneč [Fh]oťna, do ec.—Gilla-Patraic hUa Mael-čoťaiǯ periit morte immatura.—Abbas Ia, idon, mac

[4]—ťba B. [5] Cinel-b—, B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A, B. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B.
A.D. 1069. [1] Sort, B. [2] penitencia, A.
A.D. 1070. [1]—te, B.

[3] *Both cess and donations.*—Literally, *between scruple and offerings.* That the *Screpal* (from the Latin *Scripulum*) was coined money, can hardly be inferred from the distinction here made between itself and the offerings in kind. Compare the passage in the Confession of St. Patrick: Forte autem, quando baptizavi tot milia hominum, speraverim ab aliquo illorum vel dimedio [*lege*—ium] scriptule? Dicite mihi et reddam vobis. Also the expression in the sixth Canon of the Irish Synod published by Wasserschleben (*Die Bussordnungen der abendlandische Kirche*, p. 141): duodecim discipuli [*lege* scripuli] usque viginti.

More likely, to judge from the Brehon Laws, the word represented a standard of value. The meaning, accordingly, would be that the sum was made up of the proceeds of a rate, supplemented by voluntary contri-

the first time, so that he took away his full circuit [amount], both cess and donations[3].—Murchadh Ua Briain,[4] royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Men of Tebtha.—Flaithbertach Ua Fergail, king of Telach-oc, was wounded [mortally] by the Cenel-Binnigh.—Domnall, son of Niall, son of Mael-Sechlainn (namely, Domnall "of the poor"), king of Ailech, was killed (that is, [in] the Defeat of Sithbe) by Aedh, grandson of Mael-Sechlainn, namely, his brother. [1068]Bis.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1069. Cobthach, priest of Cell-dara,[1] rested in Christ.—Dun-da-lethglas and Ard-sratha and Lusca and Sord of [St.] Colum-cille were wasted by fire.—Ua Aedha, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha; Aedh, son of Dubghall, vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna; Flannacan, son of Aedh, deputy-herenagh[2] of Ard-Macha, died in penance. [1069]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1070. Cathusach, son of Cairpre, herenagh[1] of Mungarit, died.—Murchadh, son of Diarmait,[2] king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, died[3] and was buried in Ath-cliath.—Ua hEochaiden, king of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Fergal Ua Laidhgnen, herenagh of [F]othan, died.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Maelchothaigh perished by a premature death.—The abbot of Ia, namely, [1070]

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butions. This is confirmed by the entry under 1106 (*infra*), in which the apportionment of the levy is set forth.

[4] *Murchad Ua Briain.—Murchad, sciathgerr, oa Briaen* [Murchad short-shield, grandson of Brian (Boruma)] occiditur mense Septembris (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1090=1068).

1069. [1] *Priest of Cell-dara.*—That is, Chaplain of the monastery of the nuns of St. Brigit, Kildare.

[2] *Deputy-herenagh.*—See p. 9, note 2, *supra*.

1070. [1] *Herenagh.*—But the Annals of Innisfallen, which in Munster affairs are far more reliable than the Annals of Ulster, state that Cathusach was *successor of Deacon Nessan;* that is, abbot of Mungret, co Limerick.

[2] *Diarmait.*—Slain in 1072, *infra*.

[3] *Died.*—The Four Masters say his death took place "precisely on Sunday, the festival of Mary in winter." But in this year Dec. 8 fell on Wednesday.

Marianus Scotus (A.D. 1091 [=

mic Baeťen, do marbaď do mac ind abad hUi Maeldoraiď.—Caťbarr hUa Maelčoťaiď do marbaď do mac hUi[a] Indirge tria meabail.—Muircertač hUa Loingsiğ decollatus est a suis.—Eilill hUa hAiretiğ, comarba Ciara[i]n, quieuit.—Mac Gorma[i]n, ferleiğinn Cenannsa 7 sui ecna Erenn [quieuit].—Termonn Dabeó[i]c[2] d'argain[3] do Ruaidri hUa Cananna[i]n et uindicauit Dominus et Dabeocc ante plenum annum.

B 43b | Gluniairn, mac Diarmata, do marbaď do Tuaťaib Luiğne la taeb creiče allaiğniď.—Ri Tebťa 7 ri Cairpri occisi[b] sunt.—Mael-Briğte, mac Caťusaiğ mic ind abad, fosaircinneč Ard[a]-Mača, occisus est.

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. xx. ui., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° i.° Ri Ulaď, idon, Ua[1] Flaťrai,[1] do aťriğaď la hUa Maelruanaiğ 7 la hUltu; ačt romarbad in t-Ua Maelru[a]naiğ sin fo cetoir in bello la Donnsleiďe hUa n-Eočaďa.—Gilla-Crist hUa Cloťoca[i]n, ferleiğinn Arda-Mača,[2] in Christo quieuit.—Ceall-dara 7 Glenn-da-loča 7 Cluain-dolca[i]n cremat[a]e sunt.

bis.[1] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. uii., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° ii.° Mael-Muire hUa Muirigа[i]n, aircinneč Tuiďniğa,[2] quieuit.—Gilla-Crist hUa Longa[i]n, maer Muman, do éc.—Dubdil, comarba Briğte, in Christo quieuit.—Diarmait, mac Mail-na-mbo, ri Laiğen 7 Gall, do

A.D. 1070. [2]—óg, B. [3] do argain, B. [a] om., B. [b] occissi, B.
A.D. 1071. [1—1] hUa Flaiťri, A. [2] Aird—, A.
A.D. 1072. [1] om., B. [2] Tuiğniďa, B.

1069]) has: "*Murchad, oa Mael-nambo, oa Briaen*, obiit verno tempore. Murchad, grandson of Mael-na-mbo, [and] descendant of Brian [Boruma] died in spring time." Note the double use of *oa* (*grandson* and *descendant*). Murchad was grandson of Mael-na-mbo and great grandson of Brian, whose grand-daughter was Diarmait's wife (A.D. 1080 *infra*).

[2] *Son of the abbot.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 402, note b.

[3] *Ciaran.*—That is, the founder of Clonmacnoise. According to the obit in the Four Masters, Ua hAiretigh died as a pilgrim at Clonard, co. Meath.

[4] *Eminent learned man.*—Literally, *sage of wisdom.* The Annals of Innisfallen state that Mac Gormain was also lector of Clonmacnoise.

the grandson of Baethen, was killed by the son of the abbot[2] Ua Maeldoraidh.—Cathbarr Ua Maelchothaidh was killed by the son of Ua Indirge through treachery. —Muircertach Ua Loingsigh was beheaded by his own [tribesmen].—Eilill Ua hAiretigh, successor of [St.] Ciaran,[3] rested.—Mac Gormain, lector of Cenannus and eminent learned man[4] of Ireland [rested].—The Termonn of [St.] Dabeoc was pillaged by Ruaidri Ua Canannain. And God and Dabeoc avenged[5] before the completion of a year.—Iron-knee, son of Diarmait,[6] was killed by the Tuatha-Luighne, in addition to a foray[7] [made by them] in Leinster.—The king of Tebtha and the king of Cairpri were slain.—Mael-Brighte, son of Cathusach son of the abbot, deputy-herenagh of Ard-Macha, was slain. [1070]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1071. The king of Ulidia, namely, Ua Flathrai,[1] was deposed by Ua Maelruanaigh[2] and by the Ulidians; but that [same] Ua Maelruanaigh was killed immediately in battle by Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha.—Gilla-Crist Ua Clothocain, lector of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ.—Celldara and Glenn-da-locha and Cluain-dolcain were burned. [1071]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1072. Mael-Muire Ua Muiregain, herenagh of Tuidhnigha, rested.—Gilla-Crist Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died. —Dubdil, successor of Brigit [i.e., abbess of Kildare], [1072]Bis.

[5] *Avenged.*—*Vindicavit*; the singular is employed by the Irish idiom, whereby the number of the verb is determined by that of the next following subject.

[6] *Diarmait.*—See A.D. 1070, note 2, *supra.*

[7] *Foray.*—*Creich* in the original, which O'Conor characteristically takes for a local designation: *prope Creich in Lagenia.*

1071. [1] *Ua Flathrai.*—His proper name, as given in the following year, was *Cu-Uladh*—Hound of Ulidia.

His predecessor, Ua Mathgamna, was slain in 1065, *supra.* This agrees with the regnal list in L.L. (p. 41), which assigns six years to Ua Flathrai.

[2] *Ua Maelruanaigh.*—There is a Lochlaind Mac Maelruanaigh, to whom one month is assigned in the L.L. list, between Aed Meranach and Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha. But this is at variance with the Annals. See 1080, note 4; 1083, note 2, *infra.*

tuitim i cat̆ (cat̆[a] Od̆b̆a[a]) la Conc̆obur hUa Mael-Sec̆lainn, la riğ Temrac̆ 7 ár Gall 7 Laiğen ime (idon,[b] i Mairt 7[1] sept[c] id Febra[b]).—Cu-Ulad̆ hUa Flat̆rai 7 Mac Assid̆a, ri hUa-Gobla, do marbad̆ la Descert m-Breğ.—hUa Focarta, rí Eile, do marbad̆ la hUa m-Briain.—Ruaid̆ri hUa Cananna[i]n, ri Ceniuil-Conaill, do marbad̆ la hUa Maeldoraid̆ (idon,[b] Oen-ğus.[b])—Fraíngc do dul i n-Albain, co tucsat mac riğ Alban leo i n-eitirec̆t.

A 46b | Kal Ian. iii.[a] f., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° iii.° Bebinn, ingen Briain, in perigrinatione i n-Ard-Mac̆a mortua est.—Concob̆ar hUa Mael-Sec̆lainn, ri Tem̆rac̆, do marbad̆ do mac Flaind hUi Mael-Sec̆lainn dar airtec̆ Bac̆lu Isu, baculo presente.—Domnall, mac mic Ualgairg, toisec̆ hUa-n-Duib̆innrac̆t; Cuc̆aille hUa Finn, ri Fer-Rois; Cormac hUa Clot̆aga[i]n, moer Muman, in penitentia[b] mortui sunt.—Sloğad̆ la Tairr-delbac̆ illeit̆ Cuinn, co n-derna creic̆ n-diairmid̆e for
B 43c Gailengaib̆ 7 | co romarb Maelmord̆a hUa Cat̆usaiğ, ri Breağ.—Sitriuc, mac Am̆laim 7 da hUa m-Briain do marbad̆ i Manainn.

[a-a] l.m., n. t. h., A; om., B. [b-b] itl., t. h., A, B; om., B. [c] .uii., A, B. A.D. 1073. [a] .iiii., B. Incorrectly. [b] Penitencia, A.

1072. [1] *Tuesday.*—Marianus Scotus says he was slain on Monday, the 6th. *Diarmait*, rex *Lagen*, viii. Idus Februarii, feria secunda, occissus (A.D. 1094=1072).

[2] *Cu-Uladh Ua Flathrai.* — *Cú-Ulad oa Flaithrae*, feria sexta, iiii. Idus Februarii, occiditur (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1094=1072). February 10 fell on Friday in that year.

[3] *The Franks.*—That is, William the Conqueror and his forces. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (A.D. 1072) says that when William crossed the Tweed, Malcolm gave him hostages. Amongst these, we learn from a subsequent entry, A.D. 1093, was Donnchad (called Duncan in the Chronicle). He lived for twenty-one years at the English Court.

1073. [1] *Bebinn.* "Bevin ny [=*ingen* (*daughter*), a form retained in the present language] Brien in her pilgrimage died, in Rome, id est, Ardmagh," C.

[2] *Conchobar Ua-Mael-Seclainn.*—*Conchobor oa Mael-Sechnaell*, rex *Midi*, ix. Kalendas Aprilis, Dominico die Palmarum, occiditur (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1095=1073). In 1073, Easter Sunday fell on March 31, and Palm Sunday consequently on March 24.

rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, king of [1072] Bis.
Leinster and of the Foreigners, fell in battle (the battle of Odhbha) by Conchobur Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, and slaughter of Foreigners and of Leinstermen [was inflicted] around him (namely, on Tuesday[1] and on the 7th of the Ides [7th] of February).—Cu-Uladh Ua Flathrai[2] and Mac Assidha, king of Ui-Gobla, were killed by the [people of the] South of Bregha.—Ua Focarta, king of Eili, was killed by Ua Briain.—Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by Ua Maeldoraidh (namely, Oenghus).—The Franks[3] went into Scotland, so that they took away the son of the king of Scotland with them in hostageship.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1073
1073. Bebinn,[1] daughter of Brian [Boruma], died in pilgrimage in Ard-Macha.—Concobhar Ua Mael-Sechlainn,[2] king of Tara, was killed by the son of Fland Ua Mael-Sechlainn in violation of the honour of the Staff of Jesus,[2] in presence of the Staff.[3]—Domnall, grandson of Ualgarg, chief of Ui-Duibhinnracht; Cuchaille Ua Finn, king of Fir-Rois; Cormac Ua Clothagain, steward of Munster, died in penance.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach [Ua Briain] into the Half of Conn, so that he carried off[4] countless spoil from[5] the Gailenga and killed Maelmordha Ua Cathusaigh, king of Bregha.—Sitriuc, son of Amhlam, [King of Dublin] and two grandsons of Brian [Boruma] were killed in [the Isle of] Manann.

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[2] *Staff of Jesus.*—A crozier traditionally believed to have been given by our Lord to St. Patrick. At first preserved in Armagh, it was brought to Dublin at the end of the twelfth century, where it was destroyed by the Reformers in 1538. See O'Curry, *MS. Materials*, p. 606.

[3] *In presence of the Staff.*—From this expression it may be inferred that the assassination took place during Divine Service. The *Annals of Innisfallen* state that the son of Fland wrested the Staff from Conchobar and struck him with it, thereby causing his death. Being a relic, it was probably being borne at the time by the king in the procession of the Palms.

[4] *Carried off.*—Literally, *committed.*

[5] *From.*—Literally, upon

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. xxix., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° iiii.° Mac Mael-Brenainn (idon,[a] Diarmait[a]), comarba Brenainn; Flaithemh hUa Cario[i]c airchinnech Roir-cre; Dunan, airdeirchoir Gall; Cormac hUa Maelduin, fui ind ecnai 7 i[1] crabad, fuam uitam felicitef finiefunt. —Maelmordha,[b] comarba Ailbe, in pace quieuit.—Cucairce hUa Ceallaigh, comarba Muru, quieuit.[b]—Aed-Macha do lorcad Dia-Mairt iar m-Belltaine, co n-a uilib templaib 7 cloccaib, eter Raith 7 Tria.—Cumuscach hUa hEroidu[i]n,[2] cenn bocht Erenn, dort penitentiam[3] optimam in pace quieuit.—Ragnall hUa Madadha[i]n,[4] fidomna Ailigh, occisus est a fuir.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. x., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° u.° Gofraigh, mac[a] Amlaim, mic Ragnaill,[a] ri Atha-cliath; Cinaeth hUa Conbeathad, toisiuch Ceniu[i]l-Binnigh, mortui sunt.—Slogadh la Taisdelbach 7 la Leth Moga illeith Cuinn, co tosdachtus co hAth-firdeadh, co tardsat Airgialla maidm[b] Arda-monann[b] fos Muirchertach

A.D. 1074. [1] In (*of the*), B. [2] hEridha[i]n, B. [3] penetentiam, B. [4] Matodha[i]n, B. [a-a] itl., t. h., A, B. [b-b] r. m., t. h., A. The omission of the items from the text was doubtless an oversight on the part of the copyist. Ceallaigh, with the exception of Ce, was cut away in trimming the edges. The entries are omitted in C.

A.D. 1075. [1] Occisus, B. [a-a] Mac Amlaim—*son of Amhlam*—in text, with no mac Ragnaill—*or, son of Raghnall*—itl., t. h., A; mac mic Ragnaill—*son of the son (grandson) of Raghnall*—in text, B. This last is likewise the reading of C. It is also, what is more decisive, given in the Annals of Innisfallen. Amhlam is mentioned at 1073, *supra;* Raghnall was slain in the battle of Tara, 979 (=980), *supra*. Hereby is removed the "uncertainty" (arising from the A—MS.) which caused Dr. Todd (*War of the Gaidhill, etc.*, p. 290) to omit Godfrey's name from the Genealogical Table (p. 278). [b-b] r. m. t. h., A; text, B.

1074. [1] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Brenainn.*—That is, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, bishop of Ardfert, co. Kerry.

[2] *Herenagh.*—He is called abbot in the Annals of Innisfallen.

[3] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Ailbe.*—Bishop of Emly, co. Tipperary.

[4] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Muru.*—Abbot of Fahan, co. Donegal.

[5] *Both Close and Third.*—(Literally, *between Close and Third.*) That is, the

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1074. The son of Mael-Brenainn (namely, Diarmait), successor of [St.] Brenainn[1]; Flaithemh Ua Caroic, herenagh[2] of Ros-cre; Dunan, archbishop of the Foreigners [of Dublin]; Cormac Ua Maelduin, master of learning and in piety, felicitously finished their life.—Maelmordha, successor of [St.] Ailbe,[3] rested in peace.—Cucarrce Ua Ceallaigh, successor of [St.] Muru,[4] rested.—Ard-Macha was burned on Tuesday after May-Day [May 6], with all its churches and bells, both Close and Third.[5]—Cumuscach Ua hEroduin,[6] head of the poor of Ireland, after most excellent penance rested in peace.—Ragnall Ua Madadhain, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by his own [tribesmen]. [1074]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1075. Godfrey, son of Amhlam, son of Raghnall, king of Ath-cliath; Cinaeth Ua Conbeathad, chief of Cenel-Binnigh, died.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach and by the Half of Mogh[1] into the Half of Conn, till they reached Ath-fhirdeadh, so that the Airgialla inflicted the defeat of Ard-Monain upon Muircertach Ua Briain, a place where [1075]

whole of the city. Armagh consisted of the *Fort*, or *Close* (*locum in alto positum*, Book of Armagh, fol. 20 d), and suburbs (*suburbana ejus*, ib.) The latter were called *Thirds* from their number. See Reeves, *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, p. 14.

[6] *Ua hEroduin.*—Another obit, evidently from a different source, is given by the Four Masters at 1075. In it Ua hEroduin is called Abbot of Armagh.

1075. [1] *Half of Mogh.*—The Southern half of Ireland. So called from Mogh Nuadat (whose first name was Eogan Taidlech), father of Ailill Olum, the father of Eogan Mor (named from the grandfather), eponymous head of the Eoganachts. (L.L. p. 319 b).

[2] *Nights.*—*Night*, the context shows, in these Annals and elsewhere, sometimes signifies by synecdoche the νυχθήμερον, period, from nightfall to nightfall (cf. *se'n-night*, *fortnight*). Festiva sancti Columbae nox et solemnis dies nos invenit valde tristificatos (Adamnan, *Vita Col.*, iii. 45). Here the singular shows that *nox* and *dies* are taken collectively. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick mentions the *forty nights of Lent* (Part ii). The same expression glosses *forty nights* in the Senchas Mor (i. 196). The Book of Armagh (folio 18 c) has *three nights* (that is, nights and days). See Ideler, *Handbuch der math. u. tech. Chronologie*, Berlin, 1825, vol. i. p. 79 sq.

hUa m-Briain, du i torcratur ile.—Donnčad hUa Cananna[i]n, ri [Ceniuil-]Conaill, occisus[1] est.—Domnall, mac Murčada, ri Ata-cliat, do ec do galur tri n-oidce.—Domnall hUa Caindelba[i]n do marbad do Airgiallaib.

Bis.[a] Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. xx. i., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° ui.° Gairbeit hUa Innrečtaiš, ri hUa-Meit, o Feraib
A 46c Mide; Gilla-Crist hUa | Duibdara, ri Fer-Manač, i n-Daim-inis la Firu-Manač, occisi sunt.—Domnall hUa Crička[i]n, ri hUa-Fiačrač Arda-srata, 7 ar ime do marbad d'Uib-Tuirtri 7 do Ceniul-m-Binniš Glinni.—Murčad, mac Flainn hUi Mail-Sečlainn, ri Temrač fri re tri n-oidči, do marbad i cloiccťiuč
B 43d Cen|ann sa do mac mic Maela[i]n, ri Gaileng.—Sloigeď la Tairrdelbač i Connactu, co tainic[1] ri Connačt i n-a ťeč, idon, Ruaidri hUa Concobair.—Maidm Belat ria n-Aeď hUa Mael-Sečlainn 7 ria Feraib Muiši-Iťa for Ciannačt[a], co rolad a n-dergár.—Cele, mac Donnaca[i]n, cenn crabad Erenn, in Christo quieuit.—Gormlaiť, ingen Ui Fhocarta,[2] ben[3] Tairrdelbaiš hUi Briain, do ec.

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° lxx.° uii.° Sloišeď la Tairrdealbač hUa m-Briain i n-hUib-Ceinnselaiš, gurrocuibriš mac Domnaill remair, idon, ri hUa-Ceinnselaiš.—Mac mic Maela[i]n, idon[1], ri Gaileng, do marbad la Mael-Sečlainn, la riš Temrač.—hUa Loingsiš, ri Dal-Araide, a suis occisus est.—Murčad

A.D. 1076. [1] tainig, A. [2] ócarta (ṡ om., not being pronounced), B. [3] bean, B.—[a] om., B.

A.D. 1077. [1] om., A.

1076. [1] *Nights.*—See note 2 under the preceding year.

[2] *Grandson of Maelan.*—Tigernach says (A.D. 1076) his name was Amlaim. The patronymic was Ua Leochain.

[3] *Stark slaughter.*—Literally, *red slaughter.*

[4] *Cele.*—Bishop of Leinster (Kildare), according to the Four Masters. They add that he died [probably, as pilgrim] in Glendalough.

[5] *Died.*—In Killaloe (Annals of Innisfallen).

fell many.—Donnchadh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was slain.—Domnall, son of Murchadh, king of Ath-cliath, died of an illness of three nights.[2]—Domnall Ua Caindelbain was killed by the Airgialla. [1075]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1076. Gairbeith Ua Innrechtaigh, king of Ui-Meith, by the Men of Meath; Gilla-Crist Ua Duibdara, king of Fir-Manach, in Daim-inis by the Fir-Manach, were slain. —Domnall Ua Cricain, king of Ui-Fiacrach of Ard-sratha, —and slaughter [took place] around him—was killed by the Ui-Tuirtri and by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.—Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Mail-Sechlainn, king of Tara for the space of three nights,[1] was killed in the steeple of Cenannus by the grandson of Maelan,[2] king of Gailenga.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach into Connacht, so that the king of Connacht, namely, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, came into his house.—The defeat of Belat [was inflicted] by Aedh Ua Mael-Sechlainn and by the Men of Magh-Itha upon the Ciannachta, so that stark slaughter[3] of them was inflicted.—Cele,[4] son of Donnacan, head of the piety of Ireland, rested in Christ.—Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Focarta [King of Eili], wife of Tairrdelbach Ua Briain, died.[5] [1076] Bis.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1077. A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Briain into Ui-Ceinnselaigh, so that he fettered the son of Domnall the Fat, namely, the king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh.—The grandson of Maelan,[1] namely, king of Gailenga, was killed by Mael-Sechlainn, [that is] by the king of Tara.—Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own [tribesmen]. —Murchadh [son of Conchobar] Ua Mael-Sechlainn was [1077]

1077. [1] *Grandson of Maelan.*—Tigernach and the Innisfallen Annals agree in placing the slaying of Murchad's slayer at 1076. The former adds that it took place immediately after the assassination; the latter, before the end of two months.

hUa Mael-Sečlainn do marbaď o Feraiď Tebťa.—Maidm Maile-dergi for Feru-Manač ria Cenel-Eogain Telča-o[i]g,[2] dú i torcradur[3] ile.—Colcu hUa Eroďa[i]n,[4] cenn boďt Airde-Mača, in pace quieuit.—Aillbe, ingen ind abad, ben[5] rig Airďer 7 comarba Moninne 7 Gilla-Patraic, ri Cairpri-hUa-Ciardai, in penitentia mortui sunt.—hUa Celeca[i]n, ridomna Airďer[6] 7 Ruarc hUa Cadurraig, occisi sunt.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. xiii., Anno Domini M.° lxx.° viii.° Lorcan, hua Briain, do ecaiď.—Lečlobur[a] hUa Laiďgnen, idon,[1] airdri Airgiall,[2] do marbaď la Ruaiďri hUa Ruaďaca[i]n.—Concobar hUa Briain, ri Telča-ó[i]c 7 ridamna Erenn, do marbaď (id[b] est, cum sua uxore[b]) do Cenel-Binnig Glinni.—Dubera, ingen Airalgaďa, comarba Patraic, ben rig Airďer, do ecaiď.—Domnall, mac mic Tigernain, ri Conmacne; Cať al, mac Domnaill, ri Ceniuil[3]-Ennai, o Ceniul[3]-Eogain na hInnri (idon,[b] im madmum Muigi-leine[4b]); Concubur hUa Donnčaďa, ridomna Cairil, occisi sunt.—Maidm for Uib-Cremtainn ria Feraib Fernmuigi i Sleib-[ṙ]uait, i torčair Goll-clarraig et alii multi.[5] Ar for Conaillib ria n-Uib-Meiď, i torčair mac hUi Treoda[i]n[6], ri Conaille.

[2] Telča-oc, B. [3]—dar, B. [4] Eru—, B. [5] bean, A. [6]—čear, A.

A.D. 1078. [1] om., A. [2] Airgialla, A, B. [3] Cenel, B. [4] Maigi-leane, B. [5] multi, B. [6] Theroďan, B.—[a] airdri Airgiall in lečlobur—*archking of Airgialla (was) Lethlobur*, l. m., t. h., A.; om., B. [b-b] l. m., t. h., A; r. m., t. h., B.

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[2] *Daughter of the abbot.*—O'Donovan (p. 910) equates Ailbe and the successor of St. Moninne (of Newry), and infers that this is an instance of a married woman being an abbess. But the text of the *Four Masters* does not necessarily mean this. It can signify that Colcu, Aillbe and the abbess died. This is put beyond doubt by the present entry, where the meaning is clearly that Aillbe and the abbess and Gilla-Patraic, all

killed by the Men of Tebtha.—The defeat of Mailderg [was inflicted] upon the Fir-Manach by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc, a place where fell many.—Colcu Ua Erodhain, head of the poor of Ard-Macha, rested in peace.—Aillbe, daughter of the abbot,[2] wife of the king of the Airthir; and the successor of [St.] Moninne; and Gilla-Patraic, king of Cairpri-Ua-Ciardai, died in penance. —Ua Celecain, royal heir of the Airthir, and Ruairc Ua Cadusaigh were slain. [1077]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1078. Lorcan, grandson of Brian [Boruma] died.—Lethlobur Ua Laidhgnen, namely, archking of Airgialla, was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain.—Concobar Ua Briain, king of Telach-oc and royal heir of Ireland, was killed (together, namely, with his wife) by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.[1]—Dubesa, daughter of Amhalgaidh successor of Patrick, wife of the king of the Airthir, died. —Domnall, son of Mac Tigernain, king of Conmacni; Cathal, son of Domnall, king of Cenel-Ennai, by Cenel-Eogain of the Island (namely, in the defeat of Magh-Leine); Concobur Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Cashel, were slain.—A defeat [was inflicted] upon the Ui-Cremtainn by the Men of Fern-magh on Sliab-[F]uait,[2] wherein fell Goll-claraigh and others many. Slaughter [was inflicted] upon the Conaille by the Ui-Meith, wherein fell the son of Ua Treodain, king of Conaille. [1078]

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three, died in penance: very probably at Armagh. Colcu was perhaps the brother of Cumusach Ua hEroduin, who died in 1074, *supra*.

1078. [1] *Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.* —How it happened that O'Brien was slain by this Tyrone sept appears from the Annals of Innisfallen, which state that he had received the kingship in Cenel-Eogain (was crowned in Tullaghoge). They add (without mention of the wife) that the slayer was slain straightway, and that Kennedy O'Brien received the kingship.

[2] *Sliab-[F]uait.—Mount [F]uat.* —The infected *f* (*fh*) was omitted in pronunciation.—"Slevfuaid," C.

A 46d B 44a. | Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° lxx.° ix.° Ceallač hUa Ruanaďa, ardollam Erenn; Cu-Miďe, mac mic Lorca[i]n, ri Fernmuiǧi; mac Ǧillai[1]-Digde hUi Lorca[i]n, secnap Arda-Mača; mac Cuinn, cenn bočt Cluana-mac-Noir, quieuerunt[a] in pace.[a]

Kal. Ian. [i]u. f., l. u., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.,° Donn hUa Leťlobu[i]r[1], ri Fern-muiǧi, do marbaď do hUiď-Laťen i Sleib-[ḟ]uait.—hUa Ciarďa[i], ri Cairbre, mortu[u]r est.—Ceallač, comarba Patraic, natur est.—Derbḟorǧaill,[2] ingen mic Briain, ben Diarmata, mic Mail-na-mbo, do écaib i n-Imliǧ.—Eočaiď hUa Merliǧ, rí Fern-muiǧi, do marbaď per dolum.—Donnrleiďe hUa Eočada do dul irin Mumain co maiťib Uladď lair, ar cenn tuarustail.—Maidm Aťa-Erǧail i taeď Cločair for Feru[3]-Manač ria n-Domnall hUa Ločlainn 7 ria Feraiď Muiǧi-Iťa, i torcradur[4] ingrinntide Arda-Mača,[5] idon, Sitriuc hUa Coema[i]n 7 mac Neill hUi Sherraiǧ[6] et alii:

(Aṫ-Erǧa[i]l,[a]
1 n-dionǧnat laeiċ a terḃaid;
Soċaiďe ber cen inṁain
D'iomǧuin Aṫa-Erġail.[a])

A.D. 1079. [1] Ǧilla—, A.—[a-a] moriuntur, C.

A.D. 1080. [1]—bair, B. [2] Dearborǧaill (ḟ om.), B. [3] Feraiď—, B. [4]—dar, B. [5] Maċa om., B. [6] ṡearraiġ, A.—[a-a] on text space, n. t. h., A; om., B.

1079. [1] *Ceallach Ua Ruanadha; Cu-Midhe.*—"Cellach O'Ruanaa, archpoet of Ireland, Cumie," etc., C. The infected *d* (*dh*) in *Ruanadha* and *Cu-Midhe* (*Hound of Meath*) was not pronounced. For Ua Ruanadha (O'Rooney) see *Todd Lectures*, Ser. iii, Lect. ii.

[2] *Gilla-Digde.—Devotee of* (*St.*) *Digde* (Virgin). One of the name is given in the Martyrology of Tallaght at Jan. 6; another, at Apr. 25.

[3] [*Mael-Chiarains, Devotee of* (*St.*) *Ciaran*].—Supplied from the Four Masters. See *Christian Inscriptions*, pp. 66–7.

1080. [1] *Sliab* [*F*]*uat.*—"Slevuaid, *id est*, Mountaine," C.

[2] *Through treachery.*—"By sleight," C.

[3] *Nobles.*—Literally, *worthies.*

[4] *For the sake of stipend.*—The translator of C. correctly renders: "to bring wages." They were *condottieri*, in fact,

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1079]
1079. Ceallach[1] Ua Ruanadha, chief bardic professor of Ireland; Cu-Midhe,[1] grandson of Lorcan, king of Fern-magh; the son of Gilla-Digde[2] Ua Lorcain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha; [Mael-Chiarain][3] the son of Conn, head of the poor of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 5th of moon, A.D. 1080. [1080 Bis.]
Donn Ua Lethlobuir, king of Fern-magh, was killed by the Ui Lathen on Sliab-[F]uait.[1]—Ua Ciardai, king of Cairbri, died.—Ceallach [Celsus], successor of Patrick, was born.—Derbfhorgaill, daughter of the son of Brian [Boruma], wife of Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, died in Imlech.—Eochaidh Ua Merligh, king of Fern-magh, was killed through treachery.[2]—Donnsleibhe Ua Eochada went into Munster with the nobles[3] of Ulidia along with him for the sake of stipend.[4]—The defeat of the Ford of Ergal by the side of Clochar [was inflicted] upon the Fir-Manach by Domnall Ua Lochlainn and by the Men of Magh-Itha, wherein fell the persecutors[5] of Ard-Macha, namely, Sitriuc Ua Coemain and the son of Niall Ua Serraigh and others:

(The Ford of Ergal [it is],
Wherein heroes cause[6] the dispersing;
A multitude shall be without delight
From the conflict of the Ford of Ergal.)

The Annals of Innisfallen, at 1078, state that Donnsleibhe was dethroned and went to O'Brien, his place being taken by (Aed) Meranach Ua Eochadha.

[5] *The persecutors* (*ingrinntide*[-*i*]). —O'Conor, to whom nothing apparently presented any difficulty, reads *in grainntide Ard*, and translates by *Granarii custos Armachanus!* The translator of C. taking his text to be = *i n-glinntib*, renders it: "in the valleys."

[6] *Wherein heroes cause.*—In the original, *i n-diongnat laeich*; which the *Four Masters*, according to O'Donovan, transcribe *in drong naittlaic*. The editor, however, renders the words [?] by "people shall hereafter be there (dispersed)"! Furthermore (to judge from the printed text), they give the verse in two lines, ending respectively in *aterbhaid* and *Erghail*. But it is a quatrain in *Rannaihacht bec gairet*,—heptasyllabic lines ending in dissyllables. The metre is called *gairet* (*short*),

Kal. Ian. uı. f., l. x.uı., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° ı.° Mac Ingeirrce, ri Conaille, do marbad o Feraib-Fern-muiǯı.—Ma[c] Craitˇ hUa Oca[ı]n, muire Ceníuil-Fergusa[1]; Maelmitˇiǯ hUa Maelruanaiǯ, rí hUa-Tuirtri, o Cenel-Binniǯ Glinni; hUa Uatˇmura[ı]n,[2] ri Fer-Li, occisi sunt.—hUa Matˇgamna, ri Ulad do marbad la hUa n-Eocˇada ı n-Dun-da-letˇglas.—Gilla-Crone, uasalṙacart Arda-Macˇa; hUa Robartaiǯ, aircinnecˇ Condere[3]; Flann hUa Lorca[ı]n, uasalṙacart Luǯbaid, in penitentia dormierunt.—Corcacˇ co n-a templaib 7 Ceall-da-lua ab igne dis[s]ipata[e] sunt.

Kal. Ian. uıı. f., l. xx. uıı., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° ıı.° Gilla-Crist hUa Maelṙabaill, ri Cairrce-Bracaidˇe;
B 44b | Finncˇad, mac Amˇalgadˇa, toisecˇ Cloinne-Bresail; Domnall, mac Concobuir hUi Briain; Catˇal, mac Aedˇa hUi Concˇobair[1]; Flaitˇbertacˇ hUa Maeladuin, ri Luirg; Uidˇrin, mac Mael-Muire, toisecˇ Ceniuil-Feradˇaiǯ,[2] omnes occisi sunt.

(Domnall,[a] Mac Taidˇg hUi Concobair, ridamna Connacˇt, do marbad la Catˇal hUa Concobair tria ṙell.—Catˇal hUa Concobuir do tˇuitim hi catˇ la Ruaidˇri hUa Concobair, co rocˇaidˇe moir uime[a].)

A 47a | Kal. Ian. ı. f., l. ıx., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° ııı.° Domnall hUa Cananna[ı]n, ri Ceniu[ı]l-Conaill, a suis occisus est.—Aedˇ hUa Mael-Secˇlainn, rí Ailiǯ;

A.D. 1081. [1] Ceniul—, A. [2]—maran, B. [3] Connere, B.

A.D. 1082. [1]—buir, B. [2] Cenel—, B.—[a-a] f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1083. [1] Cenel—, B.

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because the opening line is (four syllables) *short* of the normal number. See *Todd. Lect., ubi sup.*

1081. [1] *Steward.*—Here again, the *Four Masters* change *muire* of the Ulster Annals into *tigherna* (lord).

[2] *Ua Mathgamna.*—This entry is at variance with the Ulidian regnal list (L.L., p. 41), in making Ua Mathgamna king. The correct version is probably that of the Annals of Innisfallen, in which it is stated

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1081]
1081. Mac Ingerrce, king of Conaille, was killed by the Men of Fern-magh.—Ma[c] Craith Ua Ocain, steward[1] of Cenel-Fergusa; Maelmithigh Ua Maelruanaigh, king of Ui-Tuirtri, by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen; Ua Uathmarain, king of Fir-Li, were slain.—Ua Mathgamna,[2] king of Ulidia, was killed by Ua Eochadha in Dun-da-lethglas.—Gilla-Crone,[3] eminent priest of Ard-Macha; Ua Robartaigh, herenagh of Condere; Flann Ua Lorcain, eminent priest of Lughbaid,[4] slept in penance.—Cork with its churches and Cell-da-lua were wasted by fire.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1082]
1082. Gilla-Crist Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Bracaidhe; Finnchadh, son of Amhalgaidh, chief of Clann-Bresail; Domnall, son of Conchobur Ua Briain; Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobair; Flaithbertach Ua Maeladuin, king of Lurg; Uidhrin, son of Mael-Muire, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, were all slain.

(Domnall,[1] son of Tadhg Ua Concobair, royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Cathal Ua Concobair through treachery.—Cathal[1] Ua Concobair fell in battle[2] by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, with a great multitude around him.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1083]
1083. Domnall Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Aedh Ua Mael-

that Gall-na-gorta Ua Mathgamna was slain in Downpatrick by Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha.

[3] *Gilla-Crone.—Devotee of (St.) Crone (Virgin).* Seventeen of the name are given in the Homonymous Lists of Saints in the Book of Leinster (p. 369 a).

[4] *Priest of Lughbaid.*—The Annals of Innisfallen say he was lector of Emly.

The Four Masters reverse the order of this and the preceding obit, and state (doubtless by an error of transcription) that Ua Robartaigh (O'Roarty) was herenagh of Louth.

1082. [1] *Domnall; Cathall.*—These two bracketted items are found in Tigernach and the Annals of Boyle.

[2] *Fell in battle.*—The so-called Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*) state that O'Conor died a natural death (*mortuus est*).

Muircertać hUa Cairill, aircinneć Duin, sui bretem̃-načta 7 seančair; Tadg[2] hUa Taidg, aircinneć Cille-da-lua, in pace quieuerunt.—Gilla-Moninne, aircinneć Lugbaid, occisus[3] est.—Aed Meranać do bat̃ud ac Luimniuć.—Ri Ceniuil-Ennai[4] do marbad la Donnčad hUa Mael-Sečlainn, la rig n-Ailig.—Domnall hUa Ločlainn do gabail rigi Ceniuil-Eogain. Creć rig lair for Conaillib, co tuc boroma mór 7 co taraid tuarustal d'on creić sin do Feraib Fern-muigi.

[bis.] Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. xx., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° iiii.° Donnčad hUa Maelruanaig, persecutor aec[c]lesia-rum, do marbad eter corp 7 anmain o Feraib-Luirg.—Glenn-da-loča, cum suis templis, do loscad.—Muiredač hUa Cet̃nen, aircinneć Cluana-Eois, do ecc.—Slogad la Donnsleibe, ri Ulad, co Dročat-n-Ata, co tarat tuarustal do mac Cailig hUi Ruairc. Creć la Dom̃-nall hUa Ločlainn tar a eis i[1] n-Ulltaib, co tucsat boroma mor.—Slogad la Feru Muman i Midе 7 is for an sluagad sin adbat̃ Concobur hUa Cetfat̃a. Docuatur[2] Conmacne i Tuat̃-Mumain tar a n-eisi, co roloiscset duine[3] 7 cella[4] 7 co rucsat creić.—Maidm[a] Mona-Cruineoice[a] ria Let̃ Moga for Donnčad hUa Ruairc, i torčair hUa Ruairc (idon,[b] Donnčad, mac

[2] Taidg, B. [3] —ssus, B. [4] Ceníul—, B.

A.D. 1084. [1] a, B. [2] —dar, B. [3] dúne, B. [4] cealla, B. [5] bat̃ud, B. —[a-a] Cat̃ mona-cruinneogi—*Battle of Moin-cruinneogi*—is placed on left margin, n. t. h., opposite these words, A. [b-b] itl., t. h., A; om., B.

1083. [1] *Herenagh.* — Tigernach and the Innisfallen Annals call him, probably with justice, *Comarba* (=bishop).

[2] *Aedh Meranach.* — *Aed the furious.* Tigernach calls him Ua Eochadha, King of Ulidia. (See 1080, note 4, *supra;* from which, taken with present entry, is to be corrected the list of Kings in L.L. (p. 41 d), in which *two* years are assigned to his reign. The scribe mistook *u* for *ii.*)

His being drowned at Limerick shows that Aed, like Donnsleibhe, was in the service of O'Brien.

[3] *Royal foray.*—An idiomatic expression, signifying the first expedition made by a king after his inauguration.

Sechlainn, king of Ailech; Muircertach Ua Cairill, herenagh of Dun, doctor of jurisprudence and of history; Tadhg Ua Taidhg, herenagh[1] of Cell-da-lua, rested in peace.—Gilla-Moninne, herenagh of Lughbaidh, was slain. —Aedh Meranach[2] was drowned at Limerick.—The king of Cenel-Ennai was killed by Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech.—Domnall Ua Lochlainn took the kingship of Cenel-Eogain. A royal foray[3] [was made] by him upon Conaille, so that he took away great cattle-spoil and gave stipend out of that foray to the Men of Fern-magh. [1083]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1084. Donnchadh Ua Maelruanaigh, persecutor of churches, was killed, both body and soul,[1] by the Men of Lurg.—Glenn-da-locha, with its churches, was burned.—Muiredhach Ua Cethnen, herenagh of Cluain-eois, died.—A hosting by Donnsleibhe, king of Ulidia,[2] to Drochat-atha, so that he gave stipend to the son of Cailech Ua Ruairc. A foray [was made] by Domnall Ua Lochlainn after him[3] into Ulidia, so that they took away great cattle-spoil.—A hosting by the Men of Munster into Meath, and it is upon that hosting died Concobur Ua Cetfatha. The Conmacni went into Thomond after them,[4] so that they burned forts and churches and took away spoil.—The defeat of Moin-cruinneoice [was inflicted] by the Half of Mogh upon Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, wherein fell Ua Ruairc (namely, Donnchadh, son of Cailech Ua Ruairc) and Cennetigh Ua Briain and others most [1084 Bis.

1084. [1] *Both body and soul.*—Literally, *between body and soul.* That is, that he was either captured and put to death without benefit of clergy; or killed in the act of desecration.

[2] *Donnsleibhe, King of Ulidia.*—That is, Ua Eochadha. See A.D. 1080, note 4, *supra.*

[3] *After him.*—That is, whilst Donnsleibhe was absent on the expedition.

[4] *After them.*—When, namely, the Munstermen were gone to Meath.

Cailig hUi Ruairc[b]) 7 Cennetig hUa Briain et alii plurimi (hi[c] quartdecim[d] Kalann Nouimbrir[c]).—Domnall hUa Gailmredaig do marbad do Domnall hUa Loclainn.—Gilla-Patraic, erroc Ata-cliath, do bathad.[5]

(Hoc[e] anno ecclesia Sanct[a]e Fuinche de Roroirrtir fundata est[e].)

Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f., l. i., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° u.° Mac Soillig, airchinnech Innsi-cain-Dega; Ugaire hUa
B44c Laidgnen, airchinnech | Ferna; Gormgal Loigsech, comarba rechtaire Brigte i n-Ard-Macha, rui[b] i n-ecnai 7 i crabaid[b]; Mael-snechtai, mac Lulaig, ri Muireb; Cleireach hUa Selbaid, airchinnech Corcaigi[1], fuam uitam feliciter finierunt.—Murchad hUa Maeldoraid, ri Ceniu[i]l-Conaill; Domnall, mac Mael-Coluim, ri Alban; Muiredach, mac Ruaidri hUi Ruadaca[i]n; hUalgarc hUa Ruairc, fridomna Connacht; Oengus hUa Caindelba[i]n, ri Loegairi,[2] fuam uitam infeliciter finierunt.

A 47b | Kal. Ian. u. f., l. xii., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° ui.° Mael-Isu hUa Broicca[i]n, fui in ecnai 7 in crabaid 7[1]

[c-c] l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. [d] .x.iiii., MS. [e-e] l. m., u. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1085. [1]—aide, B. [2]—aire, B [a] .uii., B. The scribe took the first two ii. of iiii. for u., a mistake of frequent recurrence. [b-b] fui ind ecnai 7 in crabaid —*master of wisdom and of piety*, B.

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[5] *The* 14*th*.—The Four Masters (*ad an.*) say *the* 4*th* of the Kalends [Oct. 29]. They overlooked *x.* in the *xiiii.* of their original (MS. A).

[6] *Gilla-Patraic.—Devotee of* [*St.*] *Patrick.* He was consecrated in London in 1073 by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in accordance with the request of the Dublin clergy. He made a profession to Lanfranc, from whom he received letters *dignas valde memoriae* (Appendix to Anglo-Saxon Chronicle), to be delivered to the kings of Ireland.

[7] *This year, etc.*—Given in Irish in the Four Masters.

[8] *At.*—Literally, *of.* Of the twelve given in the Homonymous Lists (L.L. p. 369b), the Saint intended was most probably Fainche of Lough Ree, whose feast was Jan. 1 (Mart. Tal., L.L. p. 355 c).

1085. [1] *Superior.*—Literally, *successor;* but employed here and elsewhere in the secondary sense of superior (abbot, or bishop, or both). Gormgal was an abbot.

[2] *Mael-snechtai.*—His name occurs,

numerous (on the 14th[5] of the Kalends of November [Oct. 19].—Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh was killed by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—Gilla-Patraic,[6] bishop of Ath-cliath, was drowned.

(This[7] year the church of Saint Fuinche [Fainche] at[8] Rosoirrther was founded.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1085. Mac Soillig, herenagh of Inis-cain of [St.] Daig; Ughaire Ua Laidhgnen, herenagh of Ferns; Gormgal Loigsech, superior[1] of the establishment of Brigit in Ard-Macha, eminent in wisdom and in piety; Mael-snechtai,[2] son of Lulach, king of Moray; Cleirech Ua Selbaidh, herenagh[3] of Cork, felicitously finished their life.—Murchadh Ua Maeldoraidh, king of Cenel-Conaill; Domnall, son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland; Muiredach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadacain; Ualgarc Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connacht; Oengus Ua Caindelbain, king of Loeghaire, infelicitously[4] finished their life. [1085]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1086. Mael-Isu Ua Brolcain,[1] master of wisdom and of [1086]

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as grantor of land to [St.] Drostan, in the second Gaelic charter in the *Book of Déar* (a ninth cent. Evangelistarium in the Public Library, Cambridge). His obit was thus doubtless recorded in the Columban Annals; whence it passed into the present Chronicle.

[3] *Herenagh*—The Annals of Innisfallen call him *Comorba*, i.e., successor of [Finn-]barr; that is, bishop of Cork.

[4] *Infelicitously.*—That is, suddenly or by violence.

1086. [1] *Mael-Isu Ua Brolcain.*—Of Mael-Isu's poems in the native tongue, that in the *Book of Hymns*, with the rubric *Mael-Isu dixit*, may perhaps be reckoned as one. It consists of three quatrains, praying to the Holy Ghost through Christ. The final distich embodies well the *Filioque* clause of the Nicene Creed:

A Isu, ronnoeba,
Ronsoera do Spirut.

"O Jesus! may Thy Spirit us sanctify, us save."

Another is contained in the *Yellow Book of Lecan* (a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, classed H. 2, 16), col. 336, with the heading *Mael-Isu* [MS. form is *Ihu.*]*h Ua Brolchain cecinit.* It is an invocation of the Archangel Michael in nine stanzas.

A third is given in *Lebar Brec* (Lith. ed., p. 101), with the inscrip-

1 filidhecht[1] i[2] m-berlai[2] cechtarbhai, fuum[3] frifritum emifrit:

Sechtigim[a] Calann Febra,
Aidhci feile Furfa finn,
Adhbhat Maeil-Isu hUa Brolcha[i]n,
Ach! cia dhanadh trom tam tinn?[a]—

Maeil-Sechlainn hUa Faela[i]n, aitloech tochaidhi; Mac-beathadh hUa Concobuir, ri Ciarraighe; Erchadh hUa Maeil-fhoghamair, airdhearcoir Connacht; Maeil-Coemhghin, uaral-earcoir Uladh; Riachn aU ó Rona[i]n, airchinnech Cluana-dolca[i]n, in pace dormierunt.—Amhalghaidh, mac Ruaidhri hUi Ruadhaca[i]n, do marbadh do Feraibh Fern-muighi.—Tairrdelbach[4] hUa Briain, ri Erenn, do ec i Cinn-choradh, iar mor martra 7 iar n-aithrighi fhota 7 iar tomailt Cuirr Christ 7 a Fhola, i Fridh Ito Iuil, irin fechtmadh[b] bliadhain fechtmoghmadh[b] a airi:

Aidhci[c] Mairt, i Fridh Ito Iuil,
I feil Iacoib co n-glanruin,
I nomadh[d] fichet, adhbhat
In t-airdrigh tenn, Tairrdelbach.[c]

A.D. 1086. [1-1] 7 filidhecta—*and of poetry*, B. [2-2] in berlai—*of the language* B. [3] fuam, A. [4]—dealb—, A. [a-a] t. m., with relative marks, t. h., A; om B.—[b-b] .uii. mad bliadhain .lxx. madh, A, B. [c] om., B. [d] .ix., MS. (A).

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tion *Moel-Isu hUa Brochcha[i]n cecinit.* This is a bilingual rhymed prayer of seven stanzas to God the Son. The opening quatrain will best show the structure. Its singularity, no doubt, caused the chronicler to class the author as an adept "in poetry in either language."

Deus meus, adjuva me,
Tucc dam do sherc, a mic mo De,
Tucc dam do sherc, a mic mo De,
Deus meus, adjuva me.

(The second line means: Give to me Thy love (=love of Thee), O Son of my God).

From the foregoing it is evident why Ua Brolcain took the name of Mael-Isu—*Devotee of Jesus.*

[2] *Night.*—See 1075, note 2, *supra.*

[3] *Fursa.*—*XVII. Kal.* [*Feb.*] *Dormitatio*[*nis*] *Fursei* (Mart. Tal., L.L. 356 b). For his *Vision* (Vol. I. p. 97; where he is erroneously styled bishop), see Bede, H. E. iii. 19. His death (Vol. I. pp. 109, 117) took place probably in 650.

[4] *Alas!* etc.—The original of this line is thus given by the *Four Masters*: *Acht cidheadh nir trom tamh tinn* (rendered by O'Donovan: "But,

piety and in poetry in either language, sent forth his spirit: [1086]

The seventeenth of the Kalends of February [Jan. 16],
The night[2] of the feast of Fursa[3] fair,
Died Mael-Isu Ua Brolchain,
Alas[4]! who [is there] to whom it is not grievous plague sore?—

Mael-Sechlainn Ua Foelain, lay-brother[5] select; Mac-beathad Ua Concobuir, king of Ciaraidhe; Erchadh Ua Mael-fhoghamair, archbishop of Connacht [Tuam]; Mael-Coemghin, archbishop of Ulidia [Down]; Fiachna Ua Ronain, herenagh of Cluain-dolcain, slept in peace.—Amhalgaidh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, was killed by the Men of Fern-magh.—Tairrdelbach Ua Briain, king of Ireland, died in Cenn-coradh, after much suffering and after long penance and after partaking of the Body of Christ and of His Blood, on the 2nd of the Ides [14th] of July, in the seventh year [and] seventieth of his age:

The night of Tuesday,[6] on the foreday of the Ides of July,
On the feast of James[7] of pure mind,
On the ninth [and] twentieth[8] [of the moon], died
The stout archking, Tairrdelbach.

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however, not of a heavy severe fit"). Thus misled, Colgan perpetuated the error: *Nulla tamen infirmitate correptus* (*AA. SS.*, p. 108). His version has been adopted by O'Conor (note at A.D. 1086 in his edition of the *Annals of Ulster*).

[5] *Lay-brother.*—Literally, *ex-laic.* The *athloech* was the *laicus*, or *frater conversus*, of the Latin Monastic Rules: a monk who was neither in Holy Orders, nor bound to recitation of the Office.

The (Penitential) Commutations (in Rawlinson B. 512, a MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford) have: *Arra na n-athlaech ocus na n-athlaeces cetumus*—The commutation of lay-brothers and lay-sisters (is to be set forth) first (folio 42 d). As Ua Foelain (O'Phelan) was member of a ruling family, his humility appeared remarkable in the selection of the lowest grade in the monastery.

[6] *Tuesday.*—July 14 fell on that day in 1086. For *night*, see 1075, note 2, *supra*. *La* (day) being monosyllabic, *aidchi* was employed here and in the preceding quatrain to produce a line of seven syllables.

[7] *On the feast of James.*—The incidence of the festival is taken perhaps from the Calendar of Oengus (where the saint is called a bishop).

Taiḋc[e] imorro,[f] a mac, do éc a cinn m̃íṡ.[e]—Maidm na Crinčа for Mael-Seačlainn ria Laiǧniḃ 7 ria Ǧallaiḃ, i torčair Mael-Ciara[i]n hUa Caḋuṡaiǧ, ri Breg et alii multi.—Maiḋm ria n-Airteraiḃ for Uiḃ-Ečač,[5] i torčair Domnall hUa Atteiḋ.—Maidm Eočaille ria n-Ullteiḃ for Airgiallu 7 for Ua-Ruaḋ-aca[i]n, dú i torcair Cumuṡcač hUa Laiṫein, ri Sil-Duibtire 7 Ǧilla-Moninne hUa Eočaḋa, muire Cloinni-Sinaiǧ et alii multi.[6]

Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. xx.iii., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° uii.° Domnall, mac Ǧilla-Patraic, ri Oṡraiǧi, do ec.—Caṫal hUa Cetfaḋa do marbaḋ do Laiǧniḃ.—Cu-ṡleibe hUa Ciarḋa[i], ri Cairbre, a ṡuiṡ occiṡuṡ eṡt.—Mael-Sečlainn, mac Concobuir, ri Teamrač, do marbaḋ la
B 44d Firu Teṫba[1] | i mebail (idon[a] i n-Ard-ačaiḋ Epṡcoip Mel[a]).—Domnall hUa Laiṫen do marbaḋ la Domnall, mac Mic Ločlainn.—Caṫ (i[b] Corunn[b]) eter Ruaiḋri hUa Concobair, ri Connačt 7 Aeḋ hUa Ruairc, ri Conmaicne, i torčair Aeḋ, ri Conmaicne[c] 7 maiṫi Conmaicne.—Longuṡ la macu mic Ragnaill 7 la mac riǧ Ulaḋ i Manainn, dú i torcraduṡ[2] maic[3] mic Ragnaill.—Meṡ[4] móṡ in hoc anno.

[e-e] om., A. [f] uero, the Latin equivalent, B. [5]—Eaċaċ, B. [6] om., B.

A.D. 1087. [1] Teṫra, A. [2] -craṫar, B. [3] mac, A. The omission of i was doubtless an oversight. [4] meaṡṡ, B. [a-a] itl., t.h., A; om., B. [b-b] itl., t.h., A; idon, i Corunn—*that is, in Corann*, r. m., t. h., B. [c-c] idon, Aeḋ—*namely, Aedh*, itl., t. h. over ri Conmaicne, B.

But it is not so found in the Hieronymian Martyrologies (*Acta SS., Jun. t. vi., p.* 1), some of which give St. James of Nisibis and St. James of Alexandria at July 15.

[8] *On the ninth* [*and*] *twentieth.*—The Four Masters read *Iar ndó fichet adbath* "after two (and) twenty died." But the change can be detected with certainty. The metre is *Debide* (consisting, namely, of heptasyllabic lines). The syllable short in the reading of the Four Masters accordingly betrays the line in question. The 29th of the July moon coincided in 1086 with the 14th of the solar month; new moon having occurred on June 16. Not understanding to

Taidhc, his son, also died at the end of a month.— [1086]
The defeat of Crinach [was inflicted] upon Mael-Sechlainn by the Leinstermen and by the Foreigners, wherein fell Mael-Ciarain Ua Cadhusaigh, king of Bregha and others many.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Airthir upon the Ui-Echach, wherein fell Domnall Ua Atteidh.—The defeat of Eochaill [was inflicted] by the Ulidians upon the Airgialla and upon Ua Ruadhacain, a place wherein fell Cumuscach Ua Laithen, king of Sil-Duibhtire and Gilla-Moninne Ua Eochadha, steward[9] of Clann-Sinaigh and many others.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1087]
1087. Domnall, son of Gilla-Patraic,[1] king of Ossory, died. Cathal Ua Cetfada was killed by the Leinstermen.—Cu-sleibe Ua Ciardhai, king of Cairpri, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Concobur, king of Tara, was killed by the men of Tebtha in treachery (namely, in Ard-achaidh of Bishop Mel).—Domnall Ua Laithen was killed by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn.—A battle [was fought] (namely, in Corann) between Ruidhri Ua Concobair, king of Connacht and Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, wherein fell Aedh, king of Conmaicni and the nobles[2] of Conmaicni.—A fleet [was led] by the grandsons of Ragnall and by the son of the king of Ulidia into Manann,[3] a place where fell the grandsons of Ragnall.—A great crop this year.

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what the numerals had reference, the Four Masters changed them to signify the regnal years (22) of the deceased. Herein, needless to add, they have been followed by O'Conor. O'Donovan renders the phrase "on the twenty-second" and makes no remark.

[9] *Steward (muire).—Lord (tigherna), Four Masters.*

1087. [1] *Gilla-Patraic.*—Died A.D. 1055 (*supra*).

[2] *Nobles.*—Literally, *good* (men).

[3] *Mannan.*—"Id est, Ile of Man." C. The *grandsons*, there can be little doubt, were the sons of the Amhlam (Olaf) mentioned at 1075 (*supra*).

(Translacio[d] reliquiarum Sancti Nicholauii hoc anno, septimo Idus Maii.[d])

Bis.[a] Kal. Ian. uii. f., l., iiii., Anno Domini M° lxxx.° uiii.° Cat̆alan hUa Forreid̆, sui ind ecnai 7 in crabad̆, i ter[t] Non Marta, i n-Imliğ-ib̆air, Dia-Domnaiğ Init[e], in pace quieuit:

Cat̆alan[b], in crab̆aid̆ coir,
Ba sruit̆ samaid̆[1], ba senoir,
For nem, i n-a n-grianan ṅ-gle,
Luid̆ i feil Ciarain Saigre.[b]—

Sloğad̆ la Domnall, mac Mic Loc̆lainn, la riğ n-Ailiğ,
A 47c i Connac̆tu, co tard Ruaid̆ri | giallu Connac̆t do 7 co n-deoc̆adur diblinaib̆ isin Mumain, co roloiscet Luimnec̆ 7 in mac̆aire co Dun-ac̆ed, co tucsat leo cenn mic Cailiğ 7 co rotoc̆glaiset Cenn-corad̆ 7 araile.—Tiğernac̆ hUa Broein, aircinnec̆ Cluana-mac-Nois, in Christo quieuit. —Ar mór for Gallu Ac̆ta-cliat̆ 7 Loc̆a-Carman 7 Puirt-Lairgi ria n-Uib-Eacac̆ Muman isind ló romid̆ratur Corgaiğ do arcain.—Mael-Isu hUa Mael-Ghiric, ardṡile Erenn, do éc.

(Hoc[c] anno natus est Toirrdelbac̆ hUa Concobair, ri Erenn.[c])

[d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1088. [1] saṁta is the genitive employed elsewhere in the Annals.—[a] om., B. [b-b] f. m., t. h., with corresponding reference marks, A; om., B. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B; given in C.

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[4] *Translation, etc.*—The relics of St. Nicholas of Myra were carried off from the church of Myra by some merchants of Bari, in Italy and placed in the church of St. Stephen at Bari, on the 9th of May, in this year.

1088. [1] *Sunday of the beginning* [of Lent].—O'Conor, by an inexcusable blunder, renders this by *Dominica in Quinquagesima*. In 1088, Easter fell upon April 16. *Quinquagesima* was, accordingly, Feb. 26. The first Sunday of Lent, as the text correctly states, coincided with the feast of St. Ciaran, March 5th. O'Donovan's *Shrovetide Sunday* (*F. M.* p. 931), which is the same as O'Conor's *Quinquagesima*, was doubtless taken from C.

[2-2] *Elder—senior.*—This bilingual (Hiberno-Latin) hendiadys is em-

(Translation[4] of the relics of Saint Nicholas [took place] this year, on the seventh of the Ides [9th] of May.) [1087]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1088.—Cathalan Ua Forreidh, master of wisdom and of piety, on the third of the Nones [5th] of March rested in peace, in Imlech-ibhair, the Sunday of the beginning [of Lent]:[1] [1088] Bis.

Cathalan, the devotee just,
He was a community elder[2], he was a senior;[2]
To heaven, into its sunny mansion bright,
He went on the feast [March 5] of Ciaran of Saighir.—

A hosting [was made] by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, into Connacht, so that Ruaidhri gave the pledges of Connacht to him and they went, both of them, into Munster, until they burned Limerick and the plain as far as Dun-ached [and] carried away with them the head of the son of Cailech[3] [Ua Ruairc] and razed Cenn-coradh and so on[4].—Tighernach Ua Broein,[5] herenagh of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Great slaughter [was inflicted] upon the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and of Loch Carman and of Port-lairgi by the Ui-Eachach of Munster, on the day they designed to pillage Cork.—Mael-Isu Ua Mael-Ghiric,[6] archpoet of Ireland died.

(This year[7] was born Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, king of Ireland.)

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ployed to eke out the line. The *sruth* was the *senior* of the Latin Rule: a monk who acted as counsellor to the abbot and spiritual director to the brethren.

[3] *Son of Cailech.*—That is, Donchad, son of Cailech O'Rourke, who was slain in the battle of Monecronock, co. Kildare (*supra*, A.D. 1084). Tigernach (*sub eod. an.*) states that his head was carried to Limerick.

[4] *And so on.*—This expression signifies that the account which the compiler had before him was more diffuse.

[5] *Tighernach Ua Broein.*—The well-known compiler of the *Annals of Tigernach.* It seems strange that a curt obit like this is all that was devoted to him in the present Chronicle.

[6] *Mael-Ghiric.*—*Devotee of Quiricus* (or *Gricus*), martyr, of Antioch: commemorated in the Calendar of Oengus, at June 16).

[7] *This year, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* under 1088.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l., x. u., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° ix. Lusca do loscad̆ 7 noi[a] fic̆it[a] duine do loscad i n-a daimliac o Fheraib Muman.—Ceall-dara do loscad̆ ter in hoc anno.—Donnc̆ad̆, mac Domnaill remair, ri Laiǧen, a suis occisus est.—Muircertac̆ hUa Laitein, ri Sil-Duibt̆ire, do éc.—Cuit [ti]gernaide Fer Fernmuiǧi 7 soc̆aid̆e[1] arc̆ena do marbad̆ la hUib-Ec̆ac̆[2] 7 la hUlltu i Sleib̆-[ṙ]uait.—Donnc̆ad̆, hua[b] Gilla-Patraic, ri Ossraiǧi, a suis occisus est.—Gill[a]-Patraic hUa Celeca[i]n, secnap Arda-Mac̆a, do ec aidc̆e Notlaic mo[i]r.

B 45a Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. ui., Anno Domini M.° xc.° Idon, bliad̆ain deirid̆[1] Ogdata 7 ind noc̆admad bliad̆ain ar mili o Gein Crist. Maelduin hUa Rebaca[i]n, comarba Moc̆utu; Cian hUa Buac̆alla, comarba Cainniǧ i Ciannac̆t[aib̆], in Christo pausauerunt.—Maelruanaiǧ hUa Cairella[i]n, muire Clainni-Diarmata; Gilla-Crist hUa Lunig, muire Ceniuil-Maíne, do marbad i n-aen lo per dolum o Domnall hUa Loc̆lainn.—

A.D. 1089. [1] soc̆aid̆i, B. [2]—Ec̆ac̆, A.—[a-a].ix. xx., A, B. [b] mac—*son*, B.

A.D. 1090. [1] deireid̆, B.

1089. [1] *Were burned.*—They had probably fled to the church for protection.

[2] *Some of the nobility.*—Literally, *a lordly portion.* The Four Masters state that twelve tanists of noble tribes fell. (For the *noble* and *free* tribes, see O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, pp. 174-5.)

O'Conor misreads the text *Cuit Gernaide for Fernmuighe* and translates: *Praelium Gernadiense contra Fernmoyenses.* *C.* has "the battle of Gernaide"; but the battle was fought at Sliab-Fuait (the Fews mountains, co. Armagh).

[3] *Grandson.*—He was son of Domnall, who died 1087 (*supra*).

1090. [1] *Ogdoad.*—O Conor translates *Ogdata* by *novae numerationis*, with a reference to A.D. 963 (=964), *supra.* At the place referred to, he renders *lan tadchoir* by *plenaria numeratio poetica*; because, according to him, the Irish poets numbered 500 years from St. Patrick's advent in 432 down to the year 963! This is scarcely worth refutation. *Tadchoir* is a well-authenticated word, meaning *reversion, return* (*ni fil taidchur*—there is not return: *na bíd taidchur*—let there not be return. Würzburg *Codex Paulinus*, fol. 3a). Hence, in a secondary sense, it signifies *Cycle.* The *full Cycle* means the great Paschal Cycle of

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1089.—Lusk was burned and nine score persons were burned[1] in its stone church by the men of Munster.—Cell-dara was burned thrice in this year.—Donnchadh, son of Domnall the Fat, king of Leinster, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Muircertach Ua Laithen, king of Sil-Duibthire, died.—Some of the nobility[2] of the men of Fernmagh and a multitude besides were killed by the Ui-Echach and by the Ulidians on Sliab-[F]uait.—Donnchadh, grandson[3] of Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Gilla-Patraic Ua Celecain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died on the night of great Christmas. [1089]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 26th of moon, A.D. 1090: namely, the final year of the Ogdoad[1] and the ninetieth year above a thousand from the birth of Christ. Maelduin Ua Rebacain, successor of [St.] Mochutu[2]; Cian Ua Buachalla, successor of [St.] Cainnech in Ciannachta,[3] reposed in Christ.—Maelruanaigh Ua Cairellain, steward[4] of Clan-Diarmata; Gilla-Crist Ua Lunigh, steward[4] of Cenel-Maine, were killed on one day in treachery by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—The stone church of the Relics[5] [1090]

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532 years, as distinct from the solar and lunar cycles of 28 and 19 respectively. It is fancifully employed A.D. 963 (=964), *supra*, to denote that a period equal thereto elapsed from the coming of St. Patrick, in 432, down to that year.

Ogdoad (ὀγδοάς) signifies the eight first years of the Cycle of Nineteen. (The remaining eleven were called *Hendecad*, ἑνδεκάς.) The last year thereof being sufficiently designated by the epact, *xxvi.*, this formal identification was superfluous. It was taken apparently from the margin of a Paschal Table. (See Bede: *De temp. rat., cap. xlvi.*. *De Ogdoade et Hendecade.*)

[2] *Successor of [St.] Mochutu.*—That is, bishop of Lismore, co. Waterford.

[3] *Successor of [St.] Cainnech in Cianachta.*—"I.e. abbot of Drumachose, in the barony of Keenacht and co. Londonderry." (O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, p. 938.)

[4] Steward.—*Muire*; lord (*tigherna*), *Four Masters*.

[5] *Relics.*—Literally, *graves*. From the Book of Armagh we learn that a procession took place thereto

Dam̃liac na Ferta do loscad̃ co cet[a] taiḡi[b] ime.—Comd̃al eter Domnall, mac Mic Loc̃lainn 7 Muircertac̃ hUa Briain, ri Caisil 7 mac Flainn hUi Mael-Sec̃lainn, ri Tem̃rach, co tartsat a[2] n-ḡiallu[2] uili[3] do riḡ Ailiḡ.
(Taitlec̃[b] hUa hEḡra do erḡab̃ail.[b])

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. uii., Anno Domini M.° xc.° i.° Murc̃ad̃, mac mic Domnaill rem̃air, do marbad̃ i
A 47d meb̃ail la Enna, mac Diarmata.— | In let̃ iart̃arac̃ do Rait̃ Arda-Mac̃a[1] do loscad̃.—Donnsleib̃e hUa Eoc̃ad̃a, ri Ulad̃, do marbad̃ la mac Mic Loc̃lainn, la riḡ Oiliḡ, i m-Belac̃ Ḡoirt-in-íbair i cat̃.—Mac Aed̃a, mic Ruaid̃ri, ri Iart̃air Con[n]ac̃t, do éc.—Mael-Isu, comarba Patraic, i quindecim[a] Kalann Enair, in senitentia[2] quieuit. Domnall, mac Am̃alḡad̃a, do oirdned̃ isin abdaine i n-a inad̃ fo cetoir.—Bliad̃ain tra sut̃ac̃ co n-deḡṡin in bliad̃ain si.

Bis.[a] Kal. Ian. u. f., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini M.° xc.° ii.° In craibd̃ec̃ hUa Follam̃ain[1] do Con[n]ac̃taib̃ do bat̃ud̃.—Cluaín-mac-Nois do milliud la Firu Muman.—Ruaid̃ri hUa Conc̃obuir, airdri Con[n]ac̃t, do d̃allud la hUa

[2-2] ḡiallu (that is, the pers. pron. om.), A. [3] uile, A.—[a] c., A, B, [b-b] n. t. h., A; om., B. Given in C.

A.D. 1091. [1] Airdmacha, A. —cia, A.—[a] x.u., A, B. 9 Kal. Januarii (Dec. 24), C.

A.D. 1092. [1] Follom̃ain, B.

every Sunday from the church in the Close. The prescribed Psalms are also given. Fundamentum orationis in unaquaque die Dominica in Alto Machae ad Sargifagum Martyrum (glossed on centre margin, *du ferti martur*—to grave of relics) adeundum ab eoque revertendum: id est: *Domine, clamavi ad te* [Ps. cxl.], usque in finem; *Ut quid, Deus, repulisti in finem* [Ps. lxxiii. (usque in finem)] et *Beati inmaculati* [Ps. cxviii.], usque in finem; Benedictionis [-es, Dan. iii. 57–88] et xv. Psalmi Graduum [Ps. cxix.–cxxxiii.].

[6] *They.*—Namely, Muircertach and the son of Flann.

[7] *King of Ailech.*—That is, Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn.

[8] *Ua Eghra.*—O'Hara, king of the Connaught Luighni; slain in 1095 by the Conmaicni of Dunmore, co. Galway.

[in Ard-Macha] was burned, with one hundred houses therearound.—A meeting between Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Cashel and the son of Flann Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, so that they[6] gave all their pledges to the king of Ailech.[7] [1090]

(Taitlech Ua Eghra[8] was taken prisoner.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1091.—Murchadh, grandson of Domnall the Fat, was killed in treachery by Enna, son of Diarmait.—The western half of the Close of Ard-Macha was burned.—Donnsleibe Ua Eochadha,[1] king of Ulidia, was killed by the son of Mac Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, in the "Pass of the Field of the Yew," in battle.—The son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king of the West of Connacht, died.—Mael-Isu, successor of [St.] Patrick, on the fifteenth of the Kalends of January [Dec. 18][2] rested in penance. Domnall, son of Amhalgaidh, was immediately instituted [*recte*, intruded] into the abbacy in his stead.—A sappy year in sooth with good weather [was] this year. [1091]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1092.—The Devotee Ua Follamhaim of Connacht was drowned.[1]—Cluain-mac-Nois was laid waste by the men of Munster.—Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, archking of Connacht, was blinded by Ua Flaithbertaigh (namely, Flaithbertach) in treachery.—Muiredach Mac Cartaigh, [1092]Bis.

1091. [1] *Donnsleibe Ua Eochadha.*—He slew his predecessor, Ua Mathgamna, in 1081, *supra*. The regnal list in L.L. (p. 41c) gives him a reign of 30 years!

[2] [Dec. 18].—Dec. 28, according to the Annals of Loch Ce; Dec. 20, according to the *Four Masters*, who have been followed by Colgan (*Tr. Th.*, p. 229). The true date cannot be determined in the absence of the lunation.

1092. [1] *Drowned.*—In Loch Carrgin ("Cargin's Lough, near Tulsk, co. Roscommon," O'Donovan, *F.M.*, Vol. ii. p. 942), according to the Annals of Boyle.

[2] *The close of Ard-Macha, etc.*—

Flaitbertaiḡ (idon,[b] Flaitbertac[b]) i mebail.—Muiredac Mac Cartaiḡ, ri Eoganacta Caisil, mortu[u]s est.—Flaitbertac, mac Ruaidri hui Ruadaca[i]n, o Uib-Ecac occisus est.—Domnall, mac[c] Amalḡada, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Ceniuil-Eogain, co tuc a reir.—Raitt Aird-Maca co n-a tempull do loscad i quart[2]
B 45b Kalann Septimber 7 sret do Triuin Mor 7 | sret do Triun Saxan.—Enna, mac Diarmata,[3] rí hUa-Ceinnselaiḡ, a suis occisus est.—Connmac hUa Caisill, uasal epscop Con[n]act, quieuit.—Mael-Isu hUa hArracta[i]n, comarba Ailbe, in pace quieuit.

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.° xc.° iii.° Donnchad Mac Carrtaiḡ, ri Eoganacta Caisil; Trenair hUa Ceallaiḡ, ri Breḡ; Aed hUa Baiḡella[i]n, ri Fern-muiḡi; Aed, mac Catail hUi Conchobair, ridomna Connact, omnes occisi sunt.—Aed, aircinnec Daimliac-Cianna[i]n; Ailill hUa Nialla[i]n, comarba Ciara[i]n 7 Crona[i]n 7 Mic Duac; Fotud, ardepscop Alban, in Christo quieuerunt.—Sil-Muiredaiḡ do innarba[d] a Con[n]actaib do Muircertac hUa Briain.—Aed hUa Cananna[i]n, ri Ceniuil-Conaill, do dalluḡ la Domnall hUa Lochlainn, la riḡ n-Ailiḡ.—Mael-Coluim,[1] mac

A.D. 1092.[2] iiii., A; Kart, B. [3]—matai, B. [a] om., B. [b-b] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [c] mac Mic—*son of Mac*, B.

A.D. 1093. [1]—Colaim, B.

The remaining Third, that of Massan, was left intact.

[3] [*Kinsmen*].—That is, according to the Leinster regnal List (L.L. 39 d), Donchad, son of Murchad (1091, *supra*) and the sons of Domnall (1087, *supra*).

[4] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Ailbe.*—That is, bishop of Emly.

1093. [1] *Donchadh Mac Carthaigh, etc.*—This entry is a typical instance of the method in which these Annals were compiled. By omission of the respective means and of the persons whereby death was inflicted, four independent items, given as such in the *Four Masters*, are included in one formula. It also well illustrates the liability of such summaries to serious error. For the *Annals of Innisfallen*, an authority beyond question in Munster affairs, state that Mac Carthy was killed in the preceding year.

king of the Eoganacht of Cashel, died.—Flaithbertach, [1092]
son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, was slain by the Ui-Echach.—Domnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Cenel-Eoga in, so that he took away his due.—The Close of Ard-Macha[2] with its church was burned on the 4th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 29] and a street of the Great Third and a street of the Third of the Saxons.—Enna, son of Diarmait, king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh, was slain by his own [kinsmen[3]].—Conn-mac Ua Cairill, archbishop of Connacht, rested.—Mael-Isu Ua hArrachtain, successor of [St.] Ailbe,[4] rested in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1093]
1093.—Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh,[1] king of the Eoganacht of Cashel; Trenair Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha; Aedh Ua Baighellain, king of Fern-mhagh; Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connacht, all were slain.—Aedh, herenagh of Daimliac-Ciannain; Ailill Ua Niallain, successor of [St.] Ciaran[2] and of [St.] Cronan and of [St.] Mac Duach; Fothud,[3] archbishop of Scotland, rested in Christ.—The Sil-Muiredaigh were expelled from Connacht by Muircertach Ua Briain.—Aedh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was blinded by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech.—Mael-Coluim, son of

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Of the four persons here mentioned, the two *Aedhs* are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce.* Ua Baighellain, they say, died a natural death. To Ua Conchobair is appended *omnes occisi sunt!* This affords strong presumption that their compiler had the *Annals of Ulster* before him. If so, it is a clear proof that he did not understand his original.

[2] *Of [St.] Ciaran and of [St.] Cronan and of [St.] Mac Duach.*—That is, Abbot-bishop of Clonmacnoise, Tomgraney and Kilmacduagh. O'Donovan (p. 945) erroneously takes the *F. M.* to mean three different persons.

[3] *Fothud.*—See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 402. The learned writer's proposed identification of Fothud with Modach, Bishop of St. Andrew's (*Culdees*, Trans. R.I.A., Antiq. XXIV. 246), seems improbable.

Donnčaδa, airdri Alban 7 Etbard, a mac, do marbaδ do Francaiδ (idon,[a] i n-Inber-Alda i Saxanaiδ[a]). A riξan, imorro,[b] Margareta, do éc dia cumaiδ ria cenn nomaiδe.—Sil-Muiredaiξ dorí[τ̌]íri i Connačtu cen ceτ̌uξaδ.—Mer[2] mor in hoc anno.

A 48a Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x., Anno Domini M.° xc.° iiii.[c] Flaiτ̌bertač hUa Ateiδ, ri hUa-n-Eačač, do dalluδ la Donnčaδ hUa n-Eočaδa, la riξ Ulaδ.—Sloξaδ la Muircertač hUa m-Briain co hAτ̌-cliaτ̌, co roinnarb Gofferaiξ Méranač a riξe Gall 7 co romarδ Domnall hUa Mael-Sečlainn, ri Teṁrač.—Ar Airτ̌er do δeξdainiδ (idon,[a] im Ua Fedeca[i]n 7 im Donn, mac Oengusa[a]) do čor la hUlltaiδ.—Ruaiδri hUa Donnaca[i]n, ri Araδ; Concobur hUa Cončoδair, ri Cianačta, in penitentia[1] mortui sunt.—Maidm[b] ria Sil-Muiredaiξ for Tuad-Mumain i torcradur[3] tri cet,[c] uel paulo plus.[b]—Domnall, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Muman cetna čur, co tuc a lančuairt scribuil la taeb n-edbarta.—Donnčaδ, mac Mael-Choluim, ri Alban, do marbaδ o [a] braiτ̌rib féin (idon,[e] o Domnall 7 o Etmond[e]) per dolum.—Doínenn mor i n-Erinn uile, dia roḟar domatu.

(Caτ̌[f] Fiδnača, du hi dročair leτ̌ Iarτ̌air Connačt 7

[z] meas, B.—[a-a] r. m., t. h., A, B. [b] uero (the Latin equivalent), B.

A.D. 1094. [1]—cia, A. [2] torcrad (i.e., the contraction for ur was not placed above d), B.—[a-a] l. m., t. h., A; om., B. [b-b] l. m., t. h., A; r. m. t. h., B. [c] c. (contraction for *centum*, the Latin equivalent), A, B. [d-d] itl., t. h., A, B. [e-e] om., C. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B; given in C.

[4] *Novena.*—*Nomaidhe* is, perhaps, from *noi*, nine. According to the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle*, A.D. 1093, when the queen heard of the death of her husband and son, she went with her priest to the church, received the last rites and prayed God that she might give up the ghost. In the *Brut y Tywysogion* (A.D. 1091), it is stated she prayed that she might not survive and God heard her prayer, for by the seventh day she was dead.

[5] *Into Connacht.*—Their expulsion by O'Brien forms the second entry of this year.

Donnchadh, archking of Scotland and Edward, his son, were killed by the Franks (namely, in Inber-Alda, in Saxonland). His queen, moreover, Margaret, died of grief therefor before the end of a novena.[4] — The Sil-Muiredaigh again [came] into Connacht[5] without permission [of Ua Briain].—Great crop in this year. [1093]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1094.—Flaithbertach Ua Ateidh, king of Ui-Eachach, was blinded by Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, [namely] by the king of Ulidia.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, so that he expelled Geoffrey Meranach from the kingship of the Foreigners and killed Domnall Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara.—Slaughter of good persons of the Airthir (that is, including Ua Fedecain and including Donn, son of Oengus) was committed by Ulidians.—Ruaidhri Ua Donnacain, king of Aradh; Concobur Ua Conchobhair, king of Ciannachta, died in penance.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Sil-Muiredaigh upon Thomond, wherein fell three hundred, or a little more.—Domnall,[1] successor of [St.] Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Munster for the first time, so that he took away his full circuit[-dues] of cess, along with donations.—Donnchadh,[2] son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland, was killed by his own brothers (namely, by Domnall and by Edmond) in treachery.—Great severity of weather in all Ireland, whereof arose dearth. [1094]

(The battle[3] of Fidhnach, wherein fell one-half of the

1094. [1] *Domnall, etc.*—This visitation is not mentioned in the *Annals of Innisfallen.*

[2] *Donchadh, etc.*—He had, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, taken forcible possession of the throne, on the death of his uncle, in the preceding year. The same Chronicle says (A.D. 1095) that he was slain at the instigation of his uncle, Dufenal [Domnall], who (A.D. 1094) thus succeeded him. As this agrees with the Innisfallen Annals, which omit mention of the brothers, it is more likely to be correct.

[3] *The battle, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* (ad an.), with the

leiť Corcumruaď la Taďg, mac Ruaiďri hUi Concobair[f].)

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. xx. i., Anno Domini M.° xc.° u.° Snečta mór do ferťain in Cetain iar Kalainn, co romarb ár doene 7 én 7 ceťra.[1]—Cenannus co n-a
B 45c templaiď; Dermač co n-|a lebraiď; Ard-sraťa co n-a tempall 7 ilcella aile arčena cremat[a]e sunt. —Senoir[2] Mac Mael-Molua, ard senoir Erenn, in pace dormiuit.—Dubťač hUa Sočuind, uasalsacart na Ferta; Donngus, epscop Aťa-cliať; Aeď, mac Mail-Isu,[3] idon,[a] mac comarba Patraic [mortui[b] sunt[b]].—Gilla-Ciara[i]n, mac Mic Ualgairg, muire hUa-n-Duibinnračt, a suis occisus est[c].—hUa Eicniğ, rí Fer-Manač, do marbaď a suis.—Maidm Arda-ačad ria n-Dail-Araide for Ultu, dú i torčair Gilla-Comgaill hUa Cairill. — Teidm mór i n-Erinn, co romarb ár doene, o Kalainn Augu[i]st co Belltaine iar cinn (idon,[d] bliaďain na mortla[d]).—Muircertač hUa Cairre, muire Ceniuil-Oenğusa 7 ridomna Ailiğ, moritur.—Cairpri hUa Ceiťernaiğ, idon, uasal epscop hUa-Ceinnselaiğ, in penitencia moritur.—Goffraiğ Meranač, ri Gall, mortu[u]s est.

bis.[a] Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° xc.° ui.° Flann hUa Anbeiď, ri Deisce[i]rt Airğiall; Mael-Patraic, mac Ermedaiğ, epscop Ard[a]-Mača; Coluim hUa

A.D. 1095. [1] ceaťra, B. [2] Sean—, A. [3] Mael—, A. [a] om., A. [b-b] om., A, B; "died," C. [c] om., C. [d-d] l. m., t. h., A, B; om., C.

variant *in quo ceciderunt multi* for *du hi drochair leth* ("wherein fell one half").

1095. [1] *Wrought havoc.*—Literally, *slew a slaughter.*

[2] *Mael-Molua.*— *Devotee of* [*St.*] *Molua* (of Clonfert—Mulloe, King's Co.). A Latin gloss, having no reference to the text, in the L.B. Calendar of Oengus, at April 16, states that: *The archbishop of Ireland, the Senior Mac Maildalua, died on the 3rd of the Ides* [11*th*] *of April. As some* [*poet*] *said* [in a native Debide quatrain which is quoted]. *Archbishop* was probably a Latin rendering of *uasalepscop*, eminent bishop.

[3] *Donngus.*—For Donngus, or Donatus, see Lanigan, *Ec. Hist.*, iii. 482.

West of Connacht and half of Corcomruadh, [was gained] [1094]
by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1095]
1095.—Great snow fell on the Wednesday after New-Year's Day [Jan. 3], so that it wrought havoc[1] of people and of birds and of cattle.—Cenannus with its churches, Dermagh with its books, Ard-sratha with its church, and many other churches besides were burned.—Senior Mac Mael-Molua,[2] chief religious counsellor of Ireland, slept in peace.—Dubhthach Ua Sochuind, archpriest of the [church of the] Relics [in Ard-Macha]; Donngus,[3] bishop of Ath-cliath; Aedh,[4] son of Mail-Isu, namely, the son of the successor of [St.] Patrick [died].—Gilla-Ciarain, son of Mac Ualgarig, steward[5] of Ui-Duibhhinnrecht, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Ua Eicnigh, king of Fir-Manach, was killed by his own [kinsmen.]—The defeat of Ard-achad [was inflicted] by the Dal-Araidhe upon the Ulidians, wherein fell Gilla-Comghaill Ua[6] Cairill.—Great plague in Ireland, so that it wrought havoc[1] of people, from the Kalend [1st] of August to May-day thereafter (namely, the Year of the Mortality).—Muircertach Ua Cairre, steward of Cenel-Oenghusa and royal heir of Ailech, dies.—Cairpri Ua Ceithernaigh, eminent bishop of Ui-Ceinnselaigh [Ferns],[7] dies in penance.—Geoffrey Meranach, king of the Foreigners [of Dublin], died.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1096] Bis.
1096.—Flann Ua Anbeidh, king of the South of Airghialla; Mael-Patraic, son of Ermedhach, bishop of Ard-Macha[1];

[4] *Aedh, etc.*—"Hugh mac Maelisa, Coarb of Patrike, died," C. But the "Coarb" at the time was Domnall, son of Amalghaidh. The Mail-Isu in question died 1091 (*supra.*)

[5] *Steward.—Muire;* lord (tigherna), *Four Masters.*

[6] *Ua, etc.*—From *Ua* to *people* (in the following entry), both inclusive, is omitted by O'Conor, who remarks *quaedam desunt.* But there is no lacuna in his MS. (B).

[7] [*Ferns*].—The Annals of Innisfallen (*ad an.*) call him bishop-abbot of Ferns.

1096. [1] *Bishop of Ard-Macha.*—Domnall was titular Primate at the time. Mael-Patraic was consecrated

Anrad̆a[i]n[1], aircinneč Ruiſ-ailit̆ir; Flann hUa Muirecá[i]n, aircinneč Aentruim̆, in Chriſto dormierunt.—Mat̆gamain hUa Segd̆ai, ri Corcoduib̆ne; Conč̆obur
A 48b hUa Anníaraid̆, | ri Ciannač̆t 7 hUa Cein, ri hUa-mic-Cairt̆inn, do comt̆uitim i cliat̆aib̆.—Uamon mór for Feraib̆ Erenn ria feil[2] Eoin na bliad̆na ſa, co rot̆eſairc Dia tria troiſctib̆ comarba Patraic 7 cleireč n-Erenn arč̆ena.—Mac Dubğaill hUa Maelč̆ot̆aiğ do marbad̆ do U Inneirği.—Muircertač̆ hUa Dub̆dai, ri hUa-n-Am̆algad̆a, do marbad̆ a ſuiſ.—Mottad̆an hUa Mottad̆a[i]n, rí Sil-Anmč̆ad̆a, mortu[u]ſ eſt.[a]—Cu-Ulad̆ hUa Ceileca[i]n (idon,[b] ridamna Airgiall[b]) do marbad̆ la Coiceď n-Erenn (idon,[b] la[3] hUltu[3b]).—Gilla-Oſſen, mac Mic Corten, rí Dealbna, occiſuſ eſt.—hUa Cat̆ail, aircinneč Tuama-grene, in Chriſto quieuit.—Eogan hUa Cernaiğ, aircinneč Daire, in no[i]decim Kallann Enair quieuit.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.° xc.° uii.° Lerğuſ hUa Cruimt̆ir, comarba Comğaill, poſt penitenciam optimam[1] obiit.—Tad̆g, mac Ruaid̆ri hUi Concobair, ridomna Con[n]ač̆t, a ſuiſ occiſuſ eſt.—Flannacan ruad̆, aircinneč Ruiſ-Comaín, in pace quieuit.—

A.D. 1096. [1] Anru—, B. [2] fel, B. [3-3] le hUlltaib̆, B. [a] om., B. [b-b] itl., t.h., A, B.

A.D. 1097. [1] obtimam, A, B.

for the exercise of episcopal functions; as Domnall was, in all probability, a layman, perhaps a monk. His place apparently remained vacant until 1109 (*infra*), when it was assumed by Caincomrach O'Boyle.

[2] *Great fear.*—See 771 (=772), 798 (=799), *supra*. The *Four Masters* state that the fear arose because the Feast (Decollation) of John the Baptist (August 29) fell on Friday in 1096. But this is puerile; every festival must fall four times on the same day within the solar Cycle of 28 years. According to the so-called *Vision of Adamnan* (L.B., p. 258b–259b), great havoc of the men of Ireland was to be wrought by a fiery ploughshare, when the anniversary in question should fall on Friday, in a Bissextile and Embolismal year, at the end of a Cycle. The three first-named conditions were literally verified in the present year. The year was also to-

Colum Ua Anradhain, herenagh of Ros-ailithir; Flann Ua Muirecain, herenagh of Aentruim, slept in Christ.— Mathgamain Ua Segdhai, king of Corcoduibhne; Conchobur Ua Anniaraidh, king of Ciannachta and Ua Cein, king of Ui-mic-Cairthinn, mutually fell in combats.— Great fear [fell] [2]upon the men of Ireland before the feast of John of this year, until God spared [them] through the fastings of the successor of Patrick and of the clergy of Ireland besides.—Ua Maelchothaigh, son of Dubhgall, was killed by Ua Inneirghi.[3]—Muircertach Ua Dubhdai, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, was killed by his own [kinsmen].—Mottadhan Ua Mottadhain, king of Sil-Anmchada, died.—Cu-Uladh Ua Celecain (namely, royal heir of Airgialla) was killed by the Fifth of Ireland (that is, by Ulster).—Gilla-Ossen,[4] son of Mac Corten, king of Delbna, was slain.—Ua Cathail, herenagh of Tuaimgrene, rested in Christ.—Eogan Ua Cernaigh, herenagh of Daire, rested on the nineteenth[5] of the Kalends of January [Dec. 14]. [1096]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1097.—Lerghus Ua Cruimthir, successor of [St.] Comgall,[1] died after most excellent penance.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, royal heir of Connacht, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Flannacan the Red, herenagh of Ros-Comain, rested in peace.—The belfry of Mainister [1097]

wards the end, being the fourteenth, of the Cycle of Nineteen. Assuming that the prophecy was well-known, these coincidences were sufficiently striking to account for the popular terror.

[3] *Ua Inneirghi.*—"O'Hindry" in C; not "his [own people]," as O'Donovan misread (*Four Masters*, Vol. ii., p. 954).

[4] *Gilla-Ossen.*—*Devotee of* [*St.*] *Ossan* (of Rath Ossain, *Fort of Ossan*, west of Trim. *Mart. Don.*, Feb. 17). Ossan is given in the List of Deacons in L. L. (p. 366e).

[5] *Nineteenth.*—The *F. M.* say the eighteenth. But against them are to be placed A, B, C (which last has 19 *Kal. Jan.*; not, as O'Donovan, *loc. cit.*, says, 9 *Kal. Jan.*) and the Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*).

1097. [1] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Comgall.*—That is, Abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

[2] *The wright Ua Brolcain.*—His obit is given at 1029 (*supra*).

B 45d Cloicṫeċ Maiṁirṫreċ[-buiṫi] co n-a lebraiḃ | 7 tairceḋaiḃ ímḋaiḃ do lorcaḋ.—Mael-bṗiġte, mac in t-ṗair hUi bṗolca[i]n, uaṗal eṗṗcop Cille-dara 7 Coicid Laiġen, port penitenciam optimam quieuit.—Sloġaḋ la Muirceṗtaċ hUa m-bṗiain 7 la Leṫ Moġa co Maġ Muirṫeṁne. Sloġaḋ dano la Domnall hUa Loċlainn co Tuairceṗt Erenn co Fiḋ Conaille do ṫabairt caṫa doib co ṗurṫairṁerc Domnall, comarba Patraic, ro gné riṫ[a].—Loċlann hUa Duiḃdara, ṗí Fern-muiġi, do marbaḋ do Ui[b]-bṗiuin Breirne.—Cnoṁer mor irin bliaḋain ri: triċa[2] bliaḋan[2] on ċnóṁer aile[a] gurap cnoṁe[r]ṗa[b] (idon[c], bliaḋain na cnó rinn; idon, co ṗaġaibṫi ṗeṗeḋaċ[3] cnó ar aen pinginn[c]).

Kal. Ian. ui. ṗ., l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° xc.° uiii.° Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Flaiṫbertaiġ, ṗí Iarṫair Connaċt, do marbaḋ do Sil-Muireḋaiġ.—Tri longa do longaiḃ Gall na n-Innri do ṡlat do Ulltaiḃ 7 a ṗairenn do marbaḋ, idon, riċe[1] ar cet[1], uel paulo plus.—Mael-Isu Ua Stuir, ṗcriba ṗiloṡoṗiae Mumunensium, immo omnium A 48c Scotorum, in Christo quieuit.— | Diarmait, mac Enna, mic Diarmata, ṗí Laiġen, do marbaḋ do clainn Murcaḋa, mic Diarmata (idon[a], ṗor lar Cille-dara[a]).—

A.D. 1097. [2-2] xxx. bliaḋain, A, B.—[3]. ui.eḋaċ, A, B.—[a] ṗa-*this*, B. —[b] cnomer aile romainn—(*to the*) *other nut-crop* (*that happened next*) *before us*, B; C. follows the order of A. [c-c] r. m., t.h., A, B; given in C.

A.D. 1098. [1-1] .xx. ar .c., A, B. [a-a] l.m., t. h., A; r.m., t. h., B.

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[3] *Half of Mogh.* — Namely, the southern moiety of Ireland.

[4] *Thirty years.*—The nut-crop next preceding is entered at 1066 (*supra*).

[5] *Sixth.*—"Id est, the sixth parte of the barrell," C. "*Sesedach* is cognate with the Latin Sextarius and the French *Sesterot* and *Sextier*, a measure both of fluids and of corn, being about a pint and a half, but varying in magnitude in different times and countries." (O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, Vol. ii. p. 822.)

[6] *Penny.* — In the *Senchus Mor* (Vol. ii. p. 220), the *pinguin* is one-third of the *screpal*. In another Brehon law tract (O'Donovan, *F.M. ii.* 822) the silver *pinginn* is said to

[-Buithi] with its books and many treasures was burned.— [1097]
Mael-Brighte, son of the wright Ua Brolcain,[2] eminent bishop of Cell-dara and of the Fifth of Leinster, rested after most excellent penance.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the half of Mogh[3] to the Plain of Muirtemhne. A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, together with the North of Ireland, to the Wood of Conaille, to give battle to them, until Domnall, successor of Patrick, prevented them under guise of peace.—Lochlann Ua Duibhdara, king of Fern-magh, was killed by the Ui-Briuin of Breifne.—Great nut-crop in this year: thirty years[3] from the other nut-crop to this nut-crop (namely, the year of the Fair Nuts; so that, namely, [the measure called] the Sixth[4] of nuts used to be got for one penny[5]).

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1098]
1098.—Flaithbertach Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was killed by the Sil-Muiredhaigh.—Three ships of the ships of the Foreigners of the Islands were wrecked by the Ulidians and their crews[1] killed, namely, twenty over a hundred, or a little more.—Mael-Isu Ua Stuir, master of philosophy[2] of the Momonians, nay, of all the Scots, rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Enna, son of Diarmait, king of Leinster, was killed by the sons of Murcad, son of Diarmait (namely, in the centre of Cell-dara).—Eochaidh, successor of [St.] Ciannan,[3] died

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weigh seven grains of wheat. This corresponds pretty closely with the Roman weight (24 grains = 1 scruple).

1098. [1] *Crews.* — Literally, *folk* (*fairenn*), a collective substantive.

Master of philosophy. — Literally, *scribe of philosophy. Scribe* is here employed in the sense of 1 Esdr. vii. (scribae erudito, 11; scriba legis, 21). Portion of the Commentary of St. Columbanus on Ps. xliv. 2 (Lingua mea calamus scribae, etc.) is: tamquam cuidam scribae docto calamus aptus obsequitur (Ml. fol. 64d). The *Four Masters* make it *scribe and philosopher.*

[3] *Successor of [St.] Ciannan.*—That is, Abbot of Duleek, co. Meath.

Eoč̆aiδ̆, comarba Ciannain, port penitentiam[2] obiit.—Rónan hUa Daimin, comarba Fobuir priur et religiosur optimur port 7 Mael-Martain hUa Cellaiǯ, comarba Mhura [Fh]ot̆na, largur et sapiens, in una die in pace quieuerunt.—Flait̆bertač, mac Tiǯernaiǯ Bairrcid̆, comarba Finnia[i]n, in perigrinatione quieuit.—Domnall Oa Enna, uasal epscop Iart̆air Eorpa 7 tobur condercli in domain (suí[a] in úird cec̆tard̆a[i], idon, Roman 7 na n-Ǯaidel[3 a]), port penitentiam[2] optimam, suam uitam felicitep hi deci[m] Kalann Decimber finiuit.—Mac Mara[i]s Cairbrec̆, anmcara toǯaid̆e; Domnall Mac Robartaiǯ, comarba Coluim-cille fri ré, in pace dormierunt.—Maidm Fertsi-suilid̆e for Ceniul-Conaill ria Cenel-n-Eogain, i torč̆air Eicertač hUa Toirce[i]rt et alii multi.

(In[b] hoc anno Aed hUa Maeil-Eoin, comarba Ciarain Cluana-mac-Nois, natus est[b].)

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. u., Anno Domini M.° xc.° ix.° Ascalt mor fo Erinn uile.—Cenannus ab igne dis[s]ipata est.—Diarmait hUa Maelat̆ǯen, aircinnec̆
B 46a Duin, | in nocte Pasc[ha]e[1] quieuit.—Ceall-dara [de] demedia parte cremata[2] est.—Caencompac hUa Baiǯill do ǯabail epscoboiti[3] Arda-Mač̆a Dia-Domnaiǯ Cengciǯis.—Donnč̆ad, mac Mic Maenaiǯ, abb Ia;

[2]—ciam, A. [3] n-Ǯoei—, A.—[a-a] l.m., t.h., A; r. m., t.h., B. [b-b] n.t.h., A.; om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1099. [1]—sca, B. [2]—mate, B. [3]—ide, B.

[4] *Superior.*—Literally, *successor* (of St. Fechin of Fore, co. Westmeath). The *Four Masters* render *religiosus* by *riaghloir* ("moderator," O'Donovan, ii. 959)! The meaning is that Ronan laid aside the abbacy and became a simple monk (presumably in the same monastery).

[5] *Liberal and wise.*—*Largus et sapiens* is translated by the *F.M.* *Learghas eccnaidh*—Learghas, the sage! Furthermore, they state that Domnall Ua Robartaigh, Mael-Isu, Eochaidh, Ronan, Mael-Martain and "Learghas," all six, died the same day.

[6] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Finnian.*—Abbot of Moville, co. Down.

[7] [*Nov.* 22].—Dec. 1, *F.M.* A, B and C are against them. For Ua Enna (O'Heney), who was archbishop

after penance.—Ronan Ua Daimin, superior[4] of Fobur first and a most excellent religious afterwards and Mael-Martain Ua Cellaigh, successor of [St.] Muru of [F]othan, [a]liberal and wise [man],[5] rested in peace on the same day.—Flaithbertach, son of Tighernach of Bairrche, successor of [St.] Finnian,[6] rested in pilgrimage.—Domnall Ua Enna, eminent bishop of the West of Europe and fount of the generosity of the world, (doctor of either Law, namely, of the Romans and of the Gaidil) after most excellent penance, finished his life felicitously, on the tenth of the Kalends of December [Nov. 22].[7]—Mac Marais[8] of Cairbre, select soul-friend; Domnall Mac Robartaigh,[9] successor of [St.] Colum-cille for a [long] space, slept in peace.—The defeat of Fersad-Suilidhe [was inflicted] upon the Cenel-Conaill by the Cenel-Eogain, wherein fell Eicertach Ua Toirceirt and many others. [1098]

(In this year Aed Ua Mail-Eoin,[10] successor of [St.] Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, was born.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1099. — Great destitution throughout all Ireland. — Cenannus was wasted by fire.—Diarmait Ua Maelathgen herenagh of Dun, rested on the night of Easter [April 10]. —Cell-dara was burned from the half.—Caincomrac Ua Baighill assumed the episcopacy of Ard-Macha on the Sunday of Pentecost [May 29].—Donnchad, son of Mac [1099].

of Cashel, see Lanigan, *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, Vol. iii., p. 455, sq.

[8] *Mac Marais.*—Very probably, he who wrote the second charter of the Book of Kells; *Oraid do Mac Maras tróg ro scrib*, etc., "A Prayer for Mac Maras, the wretched, who wrote," etc.

[9] *Domnall Mac Robartaigh.*—Abbot of Kells since 1062; hence the "[long] space" of the text. He appears as one of the grantors in the charter mentioned in the previous note. See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 400.

The Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*) omit the obit of Mac Marais and retain *obierunt*.

[10] *Aedh Ua Mail-Eoin.*—*Mail-Eoin* signifies devotee of John (the Evangelist). The obit of this abbot is given at 1153 by the *F.M.* (perhaps from the present Annals, which may have contained the missing portion when the *F.M.* had them in their possession).

Uaṁnaċan Ua Meictire, comarba Mic Leinin[e]; Annud hUa Longarca[i]n, comarba Coluim mic Creṁṫainn, in pace pausauerunt.—Sloġaḋ la Muircertaċ hUa m-Briain 7 la Leṫ Moġa co Sliaḃ-[Fh]uait, co n-derna Domnall, comarba Patraic, siṫ m-bliaḋna eterru 7 Tuaiscert Erenn.[4]—Sloġaḋ la Domnall hUa Loċlainn 7 la Tuaiscert n-Erenn tar Tuaim i n-Ulltaiḃ. Ula[i]ḋ dono i Craiḃ-telċa illongport. Coṁraicit[5] a n-dí marcsloiġ: maiḋes for marcsluaġ Ulaḋ 7 marbṫair hUa Aṁrain ann. Facaid Ula[i]ḋ iar sin allongport[a] 7 loiscit Cenel-Eogain é 7 tescait Craiḃ-tealċa. Doberar doiḃ iar sin da eteri 7 comarba Comġaill illaim fria da eteri aile:

Tucṫa[b] geill Ulaḋ ar eicin,
Innisit fiaḋain co feiġ,
La Domnall co[c] loinne leoṁain[c],
Ocus la Sil Eogain (no[d], Clainn[-Eogain][d]) ḟeil.

Da etire trena tucṫa
Do loeċraiḋ Ulaḋ o ċein,
In tres cen dibaḋ, abb Comgaill,
Do riġaḋ Domnaill hUi Neill.

In nomaid bliaḋain ar noċat,
Ar mile bliaḋan[-ḋain, MS.] co m-blaiḋ,
O gein Crist, cinnti cen crinaḋ,
Is innti rosiled sein.[b]—

A.D. 1099. [4] n- E—, A. [5]—git, B. [a] a longport—*their stronghold*, A. [b-b] t.m., with corresponding marks, t.h., A; om., B. [c-c] Reading of *Four Masters*; hua Flainn mur leoṁain, MS. (which I do not understand). [d-d] itl., t. h., MS.

1099. [1] *Successor of* [*St. Colman*].—That is, bishop of Cloyne. Anmchadh and Mac-tire (wolf), eponymous heads of Ui Anmchadha and Ui Mec-tire, the two chief families of Ui-Liathain (Barrymore, co. Cork), were respectively descended (in the ninth degree) from Brocc and Ailill, sons of Echu Liathain, from whom the territory was named. Echu, like his contemporary, Nathfraech, King of Cashel in the first half of the fifth century, was of the race of Eoghan Mor. (From Mac Caille, son of Brocc, descended the neighbouring sept of Ui-Mic-Caille, Imokilly.) Ua Mec-tire was thus bishop of his native diocese. Benefaction to the cathedral

Maenaigh, abbot of Ia; Uamnachan Ua Meictire, successor of [St. Colman][1] son of Leinin[2]; Annud Ua Longarcain, successor of [St.] Colum, son of Cremhthann,[3] reposed in peace.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by Half of Mogh to Sliabh-[F]uait, until Domnall, successor of [St.] Patrick, made peace of a year between them and the North of Ireland.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn and by the North of Ireland past Tuaim into Ulidia. The Ulidians, howbeit, [were] at Craibh-telcha[4] in camp. Their two horse-hosts encounter: defeat is inflicted upon the horse-host of the Ulidians and Ua Amrain is killed there. Thereafter the Ulidians abandon the camp and the Cenel-Eogain burn it and uproot Craibh-telcha. After that, there are given to them two hostages and the successsor of [St.] Comgall in pledge [*lit.*, in hand] for two other hostages: [1099]

Taken were the pledges of the Ulidians by force—
Witnesses tell it accurately—
By Domnall of [*lit.*, with] the fury of the lion,
And by generous Sil-Eogain (or, Clann[-Eogain]).

Two strong hostages were given
Of the heroes of the Ulidians formerly,
The third without fail [was] the abbot [*i.e.*, successor] of Comgall,
To the royal power of Domnall Ua Neill.

The ninth year above ninety,
Above a thousand blooming years,
From birth of Christ [who was] formed without decay,
It is in it occurred that.—

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church, in all likelihood, caused the insertion of his name in the Annals.

[2] *Son of Leinin.*—So called in native documents, to distinguish him from the numerous other Colmans. *Cellmic-Lenine* (Church of the Son of Lenin) is a prebend in the diocese of Cloyne. The father's name lives likewise in Killiney—*Cell-inghen-Lenine*, Church of the Daughters of Lenin. They were six virgins. The seventh sister, Aglenn, was the first wife of Echaidh,

Dam̃liac Arda-sratā do loscud do Feraib na Craibe for Uib-Fiacrac.—Ruaidri hUa Ruadaca[i]n, ri Eirtir
A 48d Airgiall, 7 maccaim | rig[6] Erenn, in quadragesimo[e] quinto[e] anno regni sui, in decimo Kalendarum Decimbris, suam uitam finiuit.

Bis.a Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° Flann hUa Cínaeda, aircinnec Atā-truim, ard ollam Míde [in pace quieuit].—Donncad Mac Eocada, ri Ulad 7 drem[1] do maitib Ulad ime, do gabail la Domnall hUa Loclainn, la rig n-Ailig, i quint Kalann Iuin.—Crec la Domnall hUa Loclainn, co roort Feru-Breg 7 Fíne-Gall.—Slogad la Muircertac hUa m-Briain co hEss-ruaid[2].—Longus Atā-cliat co hInis-n-Eogain, co rolad a n-ár, eter batad 7 marbad.—Mac mic Gilla-Coluim Ui Dom̃naill, ri Ceniuil-Lugdac[3], a suis occisus est.—Assíd hUa Am̃radain[4], muire Dal-Fiatac; Gilla-Brigdi hUa Cuirc, ri Muscraide-Bregain; Gilla-na-noeb hUa hEidinn, ri hUa-Fiacrac, mortui sunt.—Ecri hUa Mael-muire, rí Ciannact, do marbad d'ó Chonc̃obair Ciannact.

A.D. 1099. [6] rí (nom. sg.), B. [e-e] xl. u., A.B.

A.D. 1100. [1] dream, B. [2] h Eas—, A. [3] Cenil—, B. [4] hAmradan, B. [a] om., B.

sixth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages. One of her sons is mentioned in Adamnan's Life of St. Columba (ii. 43) as *Columbanus, filius Echudi.* O'Clery (*Mart. of Donegal,* March 6, Nov. 24) erroneously states they were of the race of Aenghus, son (instead of Aenghus, brother) of Mogh Nuadhat.

Colman belonged to the bardic order. The Lives of SS. Senan and Brendan (of Ardfert) and Cormac's *Glossary* respectively contain one of his poetical compositions. Each of the three is in a different metre.

[3] *Successor of [St.] Colum, son of Cremthann.*—Namely, Abbot of Terryglas, co. Tipperary.

[4] *Craibh-telcha.—The wide-branching tree* (lit. *branch*) *of the hill*; under which the kings of Ulidia (cos. Down and Antrim) were inaugurated.

[5] *Royal scion.*—That is, par excellence. Literally, *fair son of the kings of Ireland.*

1100. [1] *With.*—Literally, *and. Party* is nom. abs. in the original.

[2] *Nobles.*—See A.D. 1087, note 1 They had probably gone to celebrate Pentecost at Armagh (for the

The stone church of Ard-sratha was burned by the men of Craib against the Ui-Fiachrach.—Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, king of the East of Airghialla and royal scion[5] of Ireland, finished his life in the 45th year of his reign, on the 10th of the Kalends of December [Nov. 22]. [1099]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1100. Flann Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Ath-truim, chief bardic professor of Meath [rested in peace].—Donnchadh Mac [*recte*, Ua] Eochadha, king of Ulidia, with[1] a party of the nobles[2] of Ulidia about him, was captured by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, on the 5th of the Kalends of June [Monday, May 28].—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, so that he laid waste Fir-Bregh and Fine-Gall.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to Ess-ruadh.—The fleet of Ath-cliath [sailed] to Inis-Eogain, whereof ensued their destruction, both by drowning and killing.—The grandson of Gilla-Coluim Ua Domnaill, king of Cenel-Lughdach, was slain by his own [kinsmen]. —Assid Ua Ambradhain, steward[3] of Dal-Fiatach; Gilla-Brighte Ua Cuirc, king of Muscraidh-Bregain[4]; Gilla-na-noebh[5] Ua Eidhinn, king of Ui-Fiachrach, died.—Echri Ua Mael-Muire, king of Ciannachta, was killed by O'Conchobair[6] of the Ciannachta [of Glenn-Geimhin]. [1100] Bis.

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solemnity with which the feast was there held, see 980[-1], 818[-9], 892[-3] *supra*) and were captured, as they were returning, on the Monday after the Octave. This will explain what is stated under next year, that their liberation took place in a church of that city.

[3] *Steward* (*muire*).—Lord (*tigherna*), *Four Masters*.

[4] *Bregain*.—O'Connor prints *b. guin* and leaves a blank in his translation. He overlooked the mark of contraction (=*re*) attached to *b* in his MS. (B). The Annals of Innisfallen state that the person in question was son of Domnall Ua Cuirc.

[5] *Gilla-na-noebh*.—That is, Devotee of the Saints.

[6] *O'Conchobair*.—"The O'Conors are still numerous in Glengiven, which was the ancient name of the vale of the river Roa (Roe), near Dungiven, which flows through the very centre of this Cianachta." (O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, p. 123).

(Hoc[b] anno ecclesia sancti Sinelli de Clain-inis fundata est[b].)

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° i.° Donnčad, | mac Aeda hUi Ruairc, do marbad do Feraib-Manač; Ríagán, epscop Droma-moir 7 Coicid[a] Ulad, in pace quieuit.—Inis-Cat̆aiǧ do orcain do Ghallaib.—Sloǧad la Muircertač hUa m-Briain 7 la Let̆ Moǧa i Con[n]ač̆taib dar Es[s]-ruaid i Tir-n-Eogain, co roscail-set Aileč[1] 7 co roloiscset 7 co roṡaraiǧset illcella arčena[b] im Fhat̆ain Mura[c] 7 im Ard-srat̆a. Dollotur iar sin for Fertais-Chamsa, co roloiscset Cuil-rat̆ain 7 co n-dernaisit duínebad ann. Gabais giallu Ulad iar sin. Doluid tar Sliǧid Mídluačra dia t̆iǧ.—Creč la Donnčad hUa Mael-Sečlainn i Fern-m̆uiǧ, conustaraid hUa Cerbaill 7 co romarb da cét dib, uel paulo plus.—Ferdomnač, epscop Cille-dara, in pace quieuit.—Cat̆al hUa Muirica[i]n, ri Tet̆ba[2], decollatus est.—Donnčad hUa Eočada, ri Ulad, do ṡuaslucud a cuibrič la Dom-nall, mac Mic[b] Ločlainn, la riǧ n-Ailiǧ, tar cenn a mic 7 a comaltai, idon, i n-Domliac Arda-Mača, tre ímpid̆e comarba Patraic 7 sam̆t̆a Patraic arčena, iar comluǧa fo Bačaill Isu 7 fo minnaib arčena, i[d] n-undecim Kalann[d] Ianair[3]. |

A 48d ends

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° ii.° Sort

A.D. 1100. [b-b] r.m., n.t.h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1101. [1]—Leaċ, A. [2] Tet̆ṡa, A. [3] enair, B.—[a] .u.id, A, B. [b] om., B. [c] ṁoir—*great*, B, C. [d-d] in .xi. Kl., A, B.

[Chasm in A, up to A.D. 1109 (exclusive).]

[7] *This year, etc.*—I have not found this item elsewhere. The festival of St. Sinell was held on Nov. 12.

1101. [1] *Fifth of Ulidia.*—O'Conor here commits an error which is redeemed by some originality. The MS. forms, *.u.idh Ul.* (with mark of contraction attached to *l*), he reads as *v. id Jul.*; making the bishop die on July 11.

[2] *Including.*—Literally, *around.*

[3] *Over the road of Midhluachair.*—"Over at Sligo;" which, by the omission of *Midhluachra* and by mistaking *slighe*, a road, for Sligo town, shows the translator of C. disregarded and misunderstood his text.

As the Road of Midhluachair led from Tara to Ulster, the meaning is

(This year[7] the church of Saint Sinell of Clain-inis was founded.) [1100]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria; 27th of the moon, A.D. 1101. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, was killed by the Fir-Manach.—Riagan, bishop of Druim-mor and of the Fifth of Ulidia,[1] rested in peace.—Inis-Cathaigh was pillaged by the Foreigners.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the Half of Mogh into Connacht, past Ess-ruadh into Tir-Eogain, so that they demolished Ailech and burned and profaned many churches also; including[2] Fathan of [St.] Mura and Ard-sratha. They went after that over Fertas-Camsa; until they burned Cuil-rathain and committed massacre therein. He [Ua Briain] takes the hostages of Ulidia after that [and] went over the Road of Midhluachair[3] to his house.—A foray by Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn into Fern-mhagh, until Ua Cerbaill overtook them and killed two hundred of them, or a little more.—Ferdomnach, bishop of Cell-dara, rested in peace.—Cathal[4] Ua Muiricain, king of Tebtha, was beheaded.—Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, king of Ulidia, was freed from fetters by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech, in return for his son and his foster-brother: namely, in the stone church of Ard-Macha, through the intercession of the successor of [St.] Patrick and of the community of [St.] Patrick besides, after co-swearing[5] by the Staff of Jesus and by the Relics as well, on the 11th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 22]. [1101]

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that O'Brien entered Tara as King of Ireland, on the march home to Kinkora (near Killaloe).

[4] *Cathal, etc.*—Over this item the text hand wrote: Sug na caelan 7 is e romarb Mael-Sechlainn—"Juice . . . and it is he that killed Mael-Sechlainn;" meaning that *sug na caelan* was a nick-name of Ua Muirecain and that he was the slayer of Mael-Sechlainn, King of Tara (1087, *supra*).

[5] *Co-swearing.*—Namely, by the son of Mac Lochlainn and Ua Eochadha. See 1100, note 2.

Coluim-cille do loscad.—Donnčad, mac Ečrí hUi Aitid, ridomna hUa-n-Eačač, do marbad do Ullraib (idon[a] isin coiced[1] mis iar saruǯud Patraic do[a]).—Domnall, mac Tigernain hUi Ruairc, ri Conmaicne, do marbad do Conmaicnib fein.—Cú-ḿaiǯi hUa Cairill, aircinneč Duin, mortuus est.—Flaitbertač Mac Fotaiǯ, ri hUa-Fiacrač Arda-sratta, do marbad do Feraib-Lúirg. Sloǯad la Cínel-n-Eogain co Maǯ-Coba. Dolotur Ulaid isin aidči isin longport, co romarbsat Sitriuc hUa Mael-ṡabaill (idon[b], ri Cairrce-Bračaide[b]) 7 Sitriuc, mac Conraiǯ, mic Eogain 7 alii.—Maǯnus, ri Ločlainni, co longais moir do tuidečt i Manainn 7 sit m-bliadna do denum doib 7 do Feraib Erenn.—Eiterеda Fer n-Erenn illaim Domnaill, comarba Patraic, re sit m-bliadna eter hUa m-Briain (idon[b], Muircertač[b]) 7 hUa Ločlainn (idon[b], Domnall[b]) 7 araile.—Muiredač hUa Cirduba[i]n, aircinneč Luǯbaid, do ṁarbad do Feraib Mide beus.—Rossailiṫir (id[c] est, cum patre suo[c]) do arcain do Uib-Ečač i n-diǯail marbṫa Ui Donnčada (idon,[a] Mic na herluímme[a]).—Caisil do loscad do Eilib.—Muǯron hUa Morǯair,
B 46c airdṡerleiǯind Arda-Mača 7 Iartair Eorpa uile, | corum multis testibus, i ter[t] Non Octimber, suam uitam felicitер finiuit (idon,[a] i Mangarit[a]).

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. xx., Anno Domini M.° c.° iii.° Scanner croda eter Feru-Luirg 7 Tuaiṫ-Rata, i

A.D. 1102. [1] .u.ed, MS. (B)—[a-a] itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. [b-b] itl., t. h., MS. Given in text of C. [c-c] itl., t.h., MS.; "with y[e] fryers," C.

1102. [1] *Namely, etc.*—The portion within brackets is omitted by the *F.M.* and by O'Conor. The offence is stated in the *Annals of Loch Ce* to have been committed against the community of St. Patrick. The *Annals of Innisfallen*, with more precision, state that the Ui-Echach made a great raid upon the community of Armagh and slew four-and-twenty of the church-folk.

[2] *In custody of Domnall.*—As O'Brien and O'Loghlinn each claimed to be paramount, the hostages were deposited with a superior acknowledged by both.

[3] *And so on.*—That is, the com-

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1102]
1102. Sort of Colum-cille was burned.—Donnchadh, son of Echri Ua Aitidh, royal heir of the Ui-Eachach, was killed by the Ulidians (namely,[1] in the fifth month after the profaning of Patrick by him).—Domnall, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, was killed by the Conmaicni themselves. — Cu-mhaighi Ua Cairill, herenagh of Dun, died.—Flaithbertach Mac Fothaigh, king of Ui-Fiacrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the men of Lurg.—A hosting by the Cenel-Eogain to Magh-Coba. The Ulidians went in the night into the camp, so that they killed Sitriuc Ua Mael-fhabhaill (namely, king of Carraic-Brachaide) and Sitriuc, son of Conrach, son of Eogan and others.—Maghnus, king of Lochlann, went with a large fleet into Manann and peace of a year was made by them and by the Men of Ireland.—The hostages of the Men of Ireland [were placed] in custody of Domnall,[2] successor of [St.] Patrick, for [securing] peace of a year between Ua Briain (that is, Muircertach) and Ua Lochlainn (namely, Domnall) and so on.[3]—Muiredhach Ua Cirdubain, herenagh of Lughbadh, was killed by the Men of Meath also.—Ross-ailithir (namely, with its superior[4]) was pillaged by the Ui-Echach [of Munster], in revenge of the killing of Ua Donnchadha, namely, of Mac-na-herluime[5].—Cashel was burned by the Eili.—Mughron Ua Morghair, archlector of Ard-Macha and of all the West of Europe, felicitously finished his life (namely, in Mungarit[6]) before many witnesses, on [Sunday] the 3rd of the Nones [5th] of October.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1103]
1103. A courageous skirmish [was fought] between the

piler omitted details contained in the authority he worked from.

Though this portion of the MS. is missing, to judge from the F. M., who give this entry with equal brevity, the expression was contained in A. The items passed over were perhaps the names of the hostages.

[4] *Superior.* — "With ye fryers," C. The reading of the translator's original was thus apparently *cum fratribus suis.*

torčair ar cečtarde.—Ua Cananna[i]n do innarba[ď] a riǯi Thire-Conaill la Domnall hUa Ločlainn.—Murcad donn (idon,[a] Ua Ruadaca[i]n[a]) do marbaď (ri[b] uerum ert[b]) for creič i Maiǯ-Coďa 7 in čreč hísin do marbad in Ǯilla ǯuit hUi Cormaic isind lo cetna.—Raǯnall hUa Oca[i]n, rečtaire Telča-ó[i]ǯ, do marbaď do Feraiď Maiǯi-Iťa.—Cocaď mor eter Cenel-n-Eoǯain 7 Ulltu, co tainiǯ Muircertač hUa Briain co Feraib Muman 7 Laiǯen 7 Osraiǯi 7 co maiťiď Connačt 7 co Feraiď Miďe im a riǯaiď co Maǯ-Coďa i foiriťin Ulaď. Dollotur diďlinaiď co Macaire Aird-Mača (idon,[c] co Cill na Conraire[c]), co m-batur rečtmain a forďairi for Ard-Mača Domnall hUa Ločlainn co Tuaiscert Erenn frisin re sin i n-Uib-Brerail-Mača, aǯaid i t'aǯaiď friu. O robatur toirrsiǯ imorro Fir Muman, doluiď Muircertač co hAenač-Mača 7 co hEmuin 7 timceall do Ard-Mača. co fargaiď očt n-unǯa oir forsin altoir 7 co roǯeall očt fičte[e] bo. Ocus impais i Maǯ-Coďa dori[ť]isi (id[b] ert, non impetrator[b]) 7 facbais Coiced Laiǯen and 7 ročaidi do Feraiď Muman. Atnaiǯ fein imorro for creačuď i n-Dal-Araide, co farcaiď Donnčaď, mac Toirrdelbaiǯ, ann 7 mac hUi Concobuir, ri Ciaraiďe 7 hUa Beoain et alii optimi. Dolluiď Domnall hUa Ločlainn co Tuaiscert Erenn i Maǯ-Coďa for amus Laiǯen. Tecait imorro Laiǯin 7 Osraiǯi 7 Fir Muman 7 Ǯaill, amal robatur, i n-a n-aǯaiď 7 ferait cať (idon,[f] in-

A.D. 1103. [a-a] itl., t.h., MS. Given in text of C. [b-b] itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. [c-c] itl., t.h., MS. "To Kill—Cornajre" (by metathesis of *n* and *r*), C. [d] uii. main, MS. [e] xx., MS.

[5] *Mac-na-herluime.—Son of the patron-church.* He had probably, in accordance with the decree in the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (XLII. 14: *De alumnis ecclesiae*), been dedicated from his youth to the church of Roscarbery.

[6] *In Mungarit.*—From this it can be inferred that he had gone *on pilgrimage* to the monastery of Mungret (co. Limerick), to prepare for death.

1103. [1] *Raiding-force.*—Literally, *raid: crech* being employed in a secondary sense, as a collective, signifying the agents (whence the Anglo-Irish *creaght*).

Men of Lurg and the Tuath-ratha, wherein fell a large [1103]
number on both sides.—Ua-Canannain was expelled from the kingship of Tir-Conaill by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—Murcad the Brown (namely, Ua Ruadacain) was killed (if it is true) on a raid in Magh-Cobha and that raiding-force[1] slew the Stammerer, Gilla Ua Cormaic, on the same day. —Raghnall Ua Ocain, lawgiver of Telach-og, was killed by the Men of Magh-Itha.—Great war between the Cenel-Eogain and Ulidians, so that Muircertach Ua Briain came with the Men of Munster and of Leinster and of Ossory and with the nobles of Connacht and with the Men of Meath, including their kings, to Magh-Cobha, in aid of the Ulidians. Both [forces] went to the Plain of Ard-Macha (namely, to Cell-na-Conraire), so that they were a week in leaguer against Ard-Macha. Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the North of Ireland [was] during that space in Ui-Bresail-Macha, face to face[2] against them. Howbeit, when the Men of Munster were tired out, Muircertach went to Aenach-Macha and to Emhain and around to Ard-Macha, so that he left eight ounces of gold upon the altar and promised eight score cows. And he turns into Magh-Cobha again (namely, not having obtained [his request[3]]) and leaves the Fifth of Leinster and a detachment of the Men of Munster therein. But he applied himself to pillaging in Dal-Araidhe, so that he lost[4] there Donnchadh, son of Toirrdelbach and the son of Ua Conchobuir, King of Ciaraidhe and Ua Beoain and others most excellent[5]. Domnall Ua Lochlainn went with the North of Ireland into Magh-Cobha to attack Leinster. Howbeit, Leinster and Ossory and the Men of Munster and the Foreigners, as they were, come against them and they fight a battle (that is, on the Nones [5th] of August

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[2] *Face to face.*—Literally, *face to thy face.* The narrator, as it were, addresses the auditor.

[3] *Request.*—Perhaps that the archbishop of Armagh would deliver up the hostages mentioned under the preceding year.

Noin Auzu[i]st 7 i Cetain 7 i nomad[g] [uat̆ad] ꝑic̆et[g] [escai] 7 isin oc̆tmad[h] ló iar tec̆t do [Ard-]Mac̆ai[f]). Maid̆is tra for Let̆ Moǯa 7 latep a n-ar: edon, ar Laiǯen, im Muircertac̆, mac Zilla-Moc̆olmo[i]c 7 im da Ua Lorca[i]n 7 im Muircertac̆, mac Mic Zorma[i]n et alii; ar hUa-Ceinnsealaiǯ, im da mac Mael-Mhord̆a 7 im hU[a] Ria[i]n (idon,[a] ri hUa-n-Drona[a]) et alii; ár Ossaiǯi, im Zilla-Patraic ruad̆, idon, ri Ossaiǯ 7 im rigraid̆ Ossaiǯi arc̆eana; ar Zall At̆a-cliat̆, im Torstain, mac Eric 7 im Pol, mac Amaind 7 im Beollan Armunn et alii; ár Fer Muman, im da hUa Bric, idon, da ridomna na n-Desse 7 im hUa Failb̆e, idon, ridomna Corcoduib̆ne 7 erri Laiǯen 7[1] im hUa Muire-
B 46d daiǯ, rí Ciaraid̆e, co n-a mac; et alii | multi optimi quos causa breuitatis scribere[2] pretermisimus. Ternatur Cenel-n-Eogain co Tuaiscert Erenn co coscar mor 7 co setaib̆ ímd̆aib̆, imon pupoll riǯda 7 im c̆amlinne 7 im ṡetaib imdaib̆ arc̆ena.—Maǯnus, ri Loc̆lainni, do marbad̆ for creic̆ i n-Ulltaib̆.—Cat̆alan Mac Sena[i]n do marbad̆ do Chairpri[b̆].—Murc̆ad̆ hUa Flait̆eca[i]n, aircinnec̆ Arda-bo, sui ecnai 7 éanaiǯ 7 airc̆ituil, in perigrinatione sua[i] (idon,[a] i n-Ard-Mac̆a[a]) felicitep obiit.

[bis.] Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° iiii.° Feid̆límid̆, mac Flaind Maínistrec̆, miles optimus Christi, in pace quie[uit].—Maidm ria n-Ulltaib̆ for Dal-n-Araide, i torc̆air Dubcenn hUa Dama[i]n i frit̆-

[1] idon—*namely*, MS.; "and," C. [2] scribi, MS. (B).
[f-f] l. m., t.h., MS.; om., C. [g-g] ix. xx., MS. [h] uiii., MS. [i] suam, MS.; om., C.

[4] *Lost.*—Literally, *left* (on the field of battle).

[5] *Others most excellent.*—In giving the nominative, the compiler overlooked the fact that the context requires the accusative.

[6] *The 29th.*—The lunation, which is correct, has been omitted by the Four Masters (Vol. ii. p. 974). O'Donovan's *Tuesday* (*ib.*, p. 975) is to be corrected to *Wednesday*, in accordance with his text.

[7] *Others.*—Cf. note 5 (*supra*).

[8] *Sub-king.*—The name is not given in the *Annals of Innisfallen.*

[9] *And many, etc.*—"And many more, which for brevity of wrytinge we omit," C.

and on Wednesday and on the 29th[6] [day of the moon] [1103]
and on the eighth day after [his, Ua Briain's] coming to Ard-Macha). But defeat is inflicted upon the Half of Mogh and slaughter o them ensues,—namely, slaughter of Leinster, around Muircertach, son of Gilla-Mocholmoic and around the two Ui Lorcain and around Muircertach, son of Mac Gormain and others[7]; slaughter of the Ui-Ceinnselaigh, around the two sons of Mael-Mhordha and around Ua Riain (namely, king of Ui-Drona) and others[7]; slaughter of Ossory, around Gilla-Patraic the Red, that is, king of Ossory and around the royal family of Ossory also; slaughter of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, around Torstan, son of Eric and around Paul, son of Amand and around Beollan Armunn and others[7]; slaughter of the Men of Munster, around the two Ui Bric, that is, the two royal heirs of the Dessi and around Ua Failbhe, namely, royal heir of Corcoduibhne and the sub-king[8] of Leinster and around Ua Muiredaigh, king of Ciaraidhe, with his son and many other[9] most excellent persons, whom for brevity sake we pass over writing. Cenel-Eogain with the North of Ireland returned with great triumph and with many treasures, including the royal pavilion [of Ua Briain] and including the [royal] banner [of the same] and including many treasures [of his] besides.—Maghnus, king of Lochlann, was killed upon a foray in Ulidia.—Cathalan Mac Senian, was killed by the Cairpri.—Murchadh Ua Flaithecain, herenagh of Ard-bo, master of learning, liberality and poetry, died felicitously on his pilgrimage (namely, in Ard-Macha).

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1104 Bis.]
1104. Feidhlimidh, son of Flann[1] of Mainister[-Buithi], most worthy soldier of Christ, rested in peace.[2]—A defeat

1104. [1] *Flann.*—Died 1056 (*supra*). For his Synchronisms, see *Todd Lectures*, Series III., No. II.

[2] *Rested in peace.*—As *Soldier of Christ* signified a monk it may be inferred that Feidhlimidh belonged to the community of Monasterboice (co. Louth).

ǯuin.—Concobur (idon,[a] hUa Concobair[a]), mac Mael-Sečlainn, rí Corcombruaď, mortu[u]s [est].—Mac na haiďče hUa Ruairc a suis fratribus occisus est.—Sloǯaď la Muircertač hUa m-Briain co Maǯ Muirtem̃ne, co romillset trebaire in m̃aiǯi 7 isin t-ṡluaǯaď sin rohescraď Cú-Ulaď hUa Caindelba[i]n, rí Loeǯaire, co n-derbailt de.—Sloǯaď la Domnall hUa Ločlainn, co Maǯ-Cob̃a, co tuc giallu Ulaď 7 co n-deočaiď co Tem̃raig, co roloisc bloiď moir do Loeǯairi 7 co tarait termonn doib̃ arčena.—Cormac hUa Cormaic, toisečˇ Monač[b] do éc.—Dunčaď hUa Concobuir, rí Ciannačt[c], do marbaď dia ďoinib̃ fein.

Kal. Ian. i. f., l.x. ii., Anno Domini M.° c.° u.° Muireďač Mac Cana; Maelruanaiď hUa Bilrin (idon,[a] ri hUa-Cairbre[a]); Mael-Sečlainn hUa Conaing (idon,[b] do Dal-Cais[b]) in penitentia mortui sunt.—Concobur, mac Mael-Sečlainn, ridomna Tem̃rač, occisus[c] est[c]—Domnall, comarba Patraic, do ťečt co hAť-cliať do denum ṡiťa eter Muircertač hUa m-Briain 7 mac Mic Ločlainn (idon,[a] Domnall[a]), conorogaib galur ann 7 co tucaď ind-a ǯalur co Domnač Airťer-Em̃na, co rohongaď ann 7 co tucaď iar sin co Damliac, co n-derbailt ann. Ocus tucaď a čorp co hArd-Mačа, idon, i prid Id Augu[i]st 7 i Saťurn 7 i feil Lasrein Innsi-Muren 7 i[d] n-očtmaď [uaťaď] fičed[d] [escai]. Ceallač, mac Aeďa,

A.D. 1104. [a-a] itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C. [b] Maonaċ, C. [c] "Connaught," C.

A.D. 1105. [a-a] itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C. [b.b] itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. [c-c] occisi sunt, MS., C. [d-d] in. uiii.mad. xx.it, MS. From idon (inclusive) to end of sentence om., C.

[3] *Encounter.*—Literally, *counter-wounding.*

[4] *Spared the inhabitants.*—Literally, *gave them termonn besides. Termonn*=Latin *terminus*, land bounded off for a church or monastery; then, right of asylum; hence, as here, to spare life. Cf. the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis: De locis consecratis* (XLV.), *De civitatibus refugii* (XXVIII.).

1105. [1] *Damliac* (Duleek, co. Meath) — *Ard-Macha.* — Taking *damliac* literally, the Four Masters

[was inflicted] by the Ulidians upon the Dal-Araidhe, [1104]
wherein fell Dubcenn Ua Damain in the encounter.[3]—
Concobur (that is, Ua Concobair), son of Mael-Sechlainn,
king of Corcombruadh, died.—"Son of the Night" Ua
Ruairc was slain by his kinsmen.—A hosting by Muir-
certach Ua Briain to the Plain of Muirthemhne, so that
they destroyed the tillage of the Plain. And in that
hosting Cu-Uladh Ua Caindelbain, king of Loeghaire,
was thrown [off a horse], so that he died thereof.—
A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Magh-Cobha, so
that he took away the pledges of Ulidia and went to Tara
and burned large portion of Loeghaire and spared the
inhabitants.[4]—Cormac Ua Cormaic, chief of Monaigh,
died.—Dunchadh Ua Concobuir, king of the Ciannachta
[of Glenn-Gemhin], was killed by his own people.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1105]
1105. Muiredhach Mac Cana; Maelruanaidh Ua Bilrin
(namely, king of Cairbri); Mael-Sechlainn Ua Conaing
(that is, of the Dal-Cais) died in penance.—Conchobur, son
of Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Tara, was slain.—Domnall,
successor of Patrick, went to Ath-cliath to make peace
between Muircertach Ua Briain and the son of Mac Loch-
lainn (namely, Domnall), so that he took illness there
and he was carried in his illness to Domnach of Airthir-
Emhna. There he was anointed and he was carried
after that to Damliac[1] and he died there. And his
body was carried to Ard-Macha,[1] that is, on the 2nd of the
Ides [12th] of August and on Saturday and on the feast
of [St.] Lasrian of Inis-Muren [*recte*, Inis-Muredaigh] and
on the 28th[2] [of the moon]. Ceallach, son of Aedh, son of

state that Domnall was carried to the *stone-church of Armagh* and died there!

[2] *On the* 28*th.*—O'Conor gives *in xxviii.*, leaving a blank after, as if the scribe had omitted some necessary words. There is no hiatus in the MS.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), all the criteria of the day are

mic Mail-Isa, do oirdneð i n-a ínað i comarbus Pat-
B 47a raic, a toǯa Fer | n-Erenn 7 dočuaið fo gradaiḃ illou
ṡeili Adomnain.—Niall oðor hUa Concobuir do mar-
bað.—Muirgis hUa Conč̌enaind do éc.—Sluaǯað la
Muircertač hUa m-Briain, co roinnarb Donnč̌að hUa
Mael-Seč̌lainn a riǯi Iart̆air Miðe.

Kal. Ian. ii. f. l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° ui.° Crečsluaiǯeð la Domnall hUa Ločlainn i foirið̌in Donnč̌aða hUi Mael-Seč̌lainn, co roortadur Iartar Míðe 7 co tárus Donnč̌að ann for sceḿleð 7 co romarbað é.—Disirt-Diarmata co n-a dert̆aiǯ do loscað.—Tuat̆al, comarba Coeḿǯin, in pace quieuit.—Ceallač, comarba Patraic, sor cuairt Ceniuil-Eogain cetna č̌ur, co tuc a óǯ-reir: idon, bó ceč sesir,[a] no aǯ n-dára ceč trir, no let̆-unga ceč cet̆[r]air, la taeḃ n-edḃart n-imda olč̌ena.—Cat̆barr hUa Domnaill, ri Ceneo[i]l-Luǯdač [mortuus[b] est[b]].—Ceallač for cuairt Muman cetna č̌ur be[u]s, co tuc a lan-č̌uairt: idon sečt[c] m-bae 7 sečt[c] cairiǯ 7 let̆-unga ceč fuind trič̌a-cet[d] i Múma[i]n, la taeḃ sét n-imda olč̌ena. Ocus arroet imorro Ceallač graða uasalepscoip do'n č̌ur sin, a forcongra Fer

A.D. 1106. [a] .ui.er, MS. [b-b] "Dyed," C. [c] .uii., MS. [d]—.c., MS.

omitted. The Four Masters pass over the lunation.

[3] *Received Holy Orders.*—Literally, *went under degrees.* Cellach (usually called by the meaningless Latin alias, Celsus) was, it thus appears, one of the eight intruded laymen mentioned in St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy. In addition, he was ordained *per saltum* and, being but 26 years old, under the canonical age, which in the Irish Church, according to the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (III. 11), was 30 years for the priesthood. As a set-off, perhaps, to those irregularities, the Orders were not conferred until Quarter-Tense Saturday, which fell on September 23 in 1105. By *Men of Ireland* are accordingly to be understood the immediate adherents of the person thrust into the succession.

[4] *Fiach, etc.*—Thus given in C.; also in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*), with the variant *Fiachra.*

1106. [1] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Coemghen.*—Abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

Mail-Isu, was instituted in his place in the succession of Patrick, by choice of the Men of Ireland. And he received Holy Orders on the day of the feast of Adomnan [Sep. 23].—Niall Ua Concobuir the Swarthy was killed. —Muirghis Ua Concheanaind [king of Ui-Diarmada] died. —A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain, so that he expelled Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn from the kingship of the West of Meath. [1105]

("Fiach[3] O'Flain was killed.")

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1106. [1106] A foray-hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn in aid of Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that they wasted the West of Meath and Donnchadh was overtaken on a surprise-party and he was killed.—Disirt-Diarmata with its oratory was burned.—Tuathal, successor of [St.] Coemhghen,[1] rested in peace.—Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Cenel-Eogain [for] the first turn, so that he took away his full demand: namely, a cow for every six, or an in-calf heifer for every three, or a half ounce [of silver] for every four, besides many donations also.—Cathbarr Ua Domnaill,[2] king of Cenel-Lughdach, died.—Ceallach [successor of Patrick went] upon circuit[3] of Munster also [for] the first turn, so that he took away his full circuit[-sum]: namely, seven cows and seven sheep and a half ounce for every cantred[4] of land in Munster, besides many valuable gifts as well. And Ceallach also received the orders of archbishop[5] on that occasion, by direction of the Men of

[2] *Cathbarr Ua Domnaill.*—His name occurs on the reliquary called the *Cathach*, a silver case, enclosing the Psalter. See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 319, sq.

[3] *Circuit.*—This visitation of Munster, it is significant, was not mentioned in the *Annals of Innisfallen.*

[4] *Cantred.*—Literally, *thirty hundred.* About twice the size of a barony, according to Dr. Reeves (*Townland Distribution of Ireland*, Proc. R.I.A., vii., p. 475).

[5] *Orders of archbishop.*—As the non-consecration of Cellach in the preceeding year, we may assume, was owing to the suffragan being

n-Erenn.—Caíncomruc hUa Baiǯill, uasal epscop Aird-Mača, in pace quieuit.—Etgair, ri Alban, mortuus est.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. iiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° uii.° Snečtai laí co n-aiďce do ferťain in Cetain[a] ria feil Patraic, co rola ár ceťra i n-Erinn—Cenn-corad do loscad (do[b] ait[b]) eter da Caisc, co sescait daƀač eter míď 7 brogoid.—Concobur, mac Duínnsleiƀe, ridomna Ulad, do marbad do Feraiƀ Fern-m̃uiǯi.—Maidm ria n-Ui[b]-Bresail for Ui[b]-Meiť, i torčair a n-ár, im a riǯ, idon, Aeď hUa Innreačtaiǯ.—Caťusač hUa Tuamma [i] n, rí hUa-m-Briuin Arčaille, do ǯuin do Uib-Cremťaínn, co n-derbailt de. Eogan, mac Mic Riabaiǯ, do marbad 'n-a ďiǯail.—Fliuc ďoínenn ṁor isin bliaďain si, co roṁill na harƀanna.—Mael-Patraic hUa
B 47b Druca[i]n do | gabail ferusaleiǯinn Airde-Mača illoo feile Ailƀe 7 Molaisi Daíṁ-ínnsi. Mael-Colaim hUa Brolča[i]n do gabail epscopoite iar n-aṁarač.—Siť m-bliaďna do ďenam do Chellač, comarba Patraic, iter Murčaď hUa m-Briain 7 Domnall, mac Mic Ločlainn.

[bis.] Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. x. u., Anno Domini M.° c.° uiii.° Luimneč do loscad do aitt.—Domnall hUa Anbeiť, rí hUa-Meiť; Domnall hUa Ruairc, ri hUa m-Briuin, occisi sunt.—Ceallač, comarba Patraic, for cuairt

A.D. 1107. [a] .c.ain, MS. [b-b] itl., t.h., MS.; om., C.

alive, it will follow that the present event, though recorded in connexion with the Munster visitation, took place after the death of O'Boyle.

In addition, Ceilach's assumption of the primacy had, according to the present Annals, been acquiesced in by the southern moiety of Ireland.

[6] *Bishop of Ard-Macha.*—That is, without territorial jurisdiction. He had been consecrated as suffragan of Domnall on Whitsunday, 1099 (*supra*).

[7] *Donnell, etc.*—Given thus in C. The original is in *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

1107. [1] *Fell.*—Literally, *to fall.*

[2] *Wednesday.*—The date is thus fixed, because the feast of St. Patrick fell on Sunday in this year.

Ireland.—Caincomruc Ua Baighill, eminent bishop of Ard-Macha,[6] rested in peace.—Etgair, king of Scotland, died. [1106]

("Donell[7] Mac Rory O'Conor deposed by Murtagh O'Bryan and put Tirlagh, his cossen, in his place to be king.")

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1107. Snow of a day and a night fell[1] [on] the Wednesday[2] [March 13] before the feast of Patrick, so that there ensued destruction of cattle in Ireland.—Cenn-coradh was burned (by lightning) between the two Easters[3] [April 14-April 21], together with sixty vats of mead and bragget.—Conchobur, son of Donnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the Men of Fern-Magh.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Ui-Bresail upon the Ui-Meith, wherein fell a slaughter of them, including their king, namely, Aedh Ua Innreachtaigh.—Cathusach Ua Tuammain, king of the Ui-Briuin of Archaille, was wounded by the Ui-Cremhthainn, so that he died thereof. Eogan, son of Mac Riabaigh, was killed in revenge of him.—Excessive wet bad weather in this year, so that it destroyed the crops.—Mael-Patraic Ua Drucain took the lectorship of Ard-Macha on the day of the feast of [St.] Ailbe and of [St.] Molaisse of Daimh-inis [Sep. 12]. Mael-Coluim Ua Brolchain received episcopal consecration[4] after the morrow.—Peace of a year was made by Cellach, successor of Patrick, between Murchadh Ua Briain and Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn. [1107]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1108. Limerick was burned by lightning.—Domnall Ua Anbeith, king of Ui-Meith; Domnall Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, were slain.[1]—Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [1108 Bis.]

[3] *Two Easters.*—That is, Easter Sunday and Low Sunday. The latter was called in Irish *Minchaisc, little Easter* (1109 *infra*).

[4] *Episcopal consecration.*—Literally, *episcopacy.* He succeeded Ua Baighill, who died in 1106, *supra.*

1108. [1] *Were slain* —The plural

Connaċt cetna[a] ċur, co tuc a óġ-peip.—Oenġus hUa Cleirċen, moer Dhail-Cais; Ceallaċ hUa Coemora[i]n, comarba Cainnig [obierunt[b]].—Atċaċ gaiċi do ċiacstain hi ter[t] Non Septimbir.—Teċ do gabail do U[c] Maġġamna 7 do U[c] Maelruanaig for Goll n-garb-raiġe (idon,[d] Eoċaiġ, mac Duinnġleiġe hUi Eoċaġa[d]), idon, for rig n-Ulaġ 7 a diċennaġ leo.—Aeġ, mac Duib-daleiġi (idon,[e] foraircinneċ Airda-Maċa[e]), adbur comarba Patraic, do éc.—Dairiner mór fo Erinn uile.—Bliaġain rutaċ co n-deġġin 7 commad arba 7 meara in bliaġain si.—Inis-hUa-Labraġa do ġoġail la Firu-Manaċ.

A 49a Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. xx. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° ix.° Acus in Chairc for fert[1] Kalann Mai 7 Minċairc [for] ala laiġiu do Shanraġ 7 feil Moċoemó[i]c[a] Léiġ for Saġarn Initi. Gilla-Ailbe hUa Ciarmaic, ri Aine-Cliaċ, mortuus[2] est.—Mael-Isu hUa Cuilen, uaral-episcop Tuaisceirt Erenn; Aenġus hUa Domnalla[i]n, primanmċara Sanġa Coluim-cille [obierunt].—Ar hUa-m-Breasail im a rig, idon, im Dartin 7 hUi-n-Eċaċ

A.D. 1108. [a] .c. na, MS. [b] Also om. in C. [c] Accented, MS. [d-d] partly itl., partly r.m., t.h., MS.; om., C. [e-e] itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C.

A.D. 1109. [1] ui., A, B. [2]—tur, B. [a] Moċolmóc, A, B, C.

formula is retained with only one of the two names in the *Annals of Loch Ce*; proving that the compiler did not understand the original.

[2] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Cainnech.*—Abbot of Aghaboe, co. Kilkenny.

[3] *Came.*—Literally, *to come.*

[4] *Ua Maelruanaigh.*—He is not mentioned in the list in L. L. (p. 41d), which states that the king was killed by Eochaid Ua Mathgamna. Herewith the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) agree.

[5] *Eligible to be successor.*—Literally, *material of a successor.*

Adbur with the genitive signifies idiomatically one qualified by descent, or otherwise, for an office. After the death of his father, Dubdaleithe, in 1064 (*supra*), Aedh's claim was successively set aside in favour of Mail-Isu and Domnall, sons of Amalgaid. He was too old for election when Domnall died.

1109. [1] *Second day.*—*In diebus.* O'Conor. Little Easter he translates by *Pentecostes.* But this was an oversight, as at 1107 he gives *Dominica in Albis.* The same criteria are noted at 918 (=919), *supra.*

[went] upon circuit of Connacht the first time, so that he took away his full demand.—Oengus Ua Cleirchen, steward of Dal-Cais; Ceallach Ua Coemorain, successor of [St.] Cainnech,[2] died.—A gust of wind came[3] on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of September.—A house was seized by Ua Mathgamna and by Ua Maelruanaigh[4] upon Goll Garbhraidhe (namely, Eochaidh, son of Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha), that is, the king of Ulidia and he was beheaded by them.—Aedh, son of Dubdaleithi (namely, deputy-herenagh of Ard-Macha), one eligible to be successor[5] of Patrick, died.—Great oak-crop throughout all Ireland.—A sappy year with good weather and abundance of corn and of fruit [was] this year.—Inis-Ua-Labradha was razed by the Fir-Manach. [1108]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1109. And Easter [fell] upon the 7th of the Kalends of May [April 25] and little Easter [upon] the 2nd day[1] of Summer [May 2] and the feast of Mochoemoc of Liath upon the Saturday of the Beginning [of Lent,[2] March 13]. [1109]

Gilla-Ailbe Ua Ciarmaic, king of Aine-Cliach, died.—Mael-Isu Ua Cuilen, eminent bishop of the North of Ireland; Oengus Ua Domnallain, chief soul-friend of the Community of Colum-cille, died.—Slaughter of the Ui-Bresail [took place] around their king, that is, around

[2] *Beginning* [*of Lent*].—It was the Saturday before the first Sunday in Lent. All these data, which are so valuable for determining the year, have been omitted by the Four Masters.

The equivalence of *Init* (gen. *initi*, —*e*), *Initium* and *Lent* is shown in the following excerpts from Calendars:

Viii. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Primus dies forsa m-bi prim* [*uathad*] *esc*[*a*]*i Initi*—[Feb.] 6. First day on which is the first [day] of the moon of Lent (L. B. *Cal. of Oengus*, p. 80).

Vi. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Primus dies forsa m-bi Init*—[Feb.] 6. First day on which is Lent (*ib.*)

Vi. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Initii principium* (Cal. appended to Bede's works).

Vi. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Primitus incepit ieiunandi tempus adortum* (Metrical Cal. *Galba*, Brit. Mus., Hampson: *Med. Aevi Kal.*, p. 399).

Vi. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Prima Quadragesima*[*e*] *Dominica* (Cal. *Vitellius*, *ib.*, p. 423).

In the Calendar, the Golden Number XVI. stands opposite Feb.

do ṫuitim la hUa-Meiṫ 7 la Feru Fern-ṁuiǯi.—Sloǯaḋ la Muircertaċ hUa m-Briain i foirīḋin Murċaḋa hUi Mail-Seċlainn, co roairg dréim do Ui[b]-Briuin. Sloǯaḋ dano[3] la Domnall hUa Loċlainn co Tuaiscert Erenn co Sliaḃ-n-[Fh]uait, co n-derna Cellaċ,[4] comarba Patraic, ṡiṫ m-bliaḋna eter hUa m-Briain 7 hUa Loċlainn, co n-deċadur Tuaiscert n-Erenn iar ṡin co Maǯ hUa-m-Breṡail, for ammus Ulaḋ batur i Maiǯ-Coḃa, co tardṡat Ula[i]ḋ na teora ǯiallu roṫoǯṡat fein doiḃ.—Cocriċ, comarba Saṁṫainne[5] Cluana-Bronaiǯ, quieuit.—Aeḋ hUa Ruairc do ṫeċt illongport
B 47c Murċaḋa hUi Mael-Seċlainn fo dó, | co rolla[6] ár tria eṡcaine Saṁṫa Patraic.—Ar hUa-Meiṫ im a riǯ idon, Ǯoll Bairċe 7 drem[7] d'Feraiḃ Fern-muiǯi do ṫuitim la hUi-Breṡail 7 la hUiḃ-Eċaċ.—Domnall ruaḋ Mac Ǯilla-Patraic, rí Oṡraiǯi, do marbaḋ do maccaeb aile ic cor cloċe.—Donnċad hUa Duibdirma mortu[u]ṡ eṡt.

(Ǯilla-Patraic[b] hUa Selbaiǯ, aircinneċ Corcaiǯi[8] moritur[b].)

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° Eċtigern hUa[a] Ferǯail, priṁaṫlaeċ[1] toǯaiḋe, in pace quieuit.—Ǯilla-Coluim hUa Maelmuaiḋ, rí Fer-ceall iuǯulatuṡ eṡt.—Cernaċ, mac Mic Ulċa, aircinneċ Culaṙaṫain, in penitentia mortuuṡ eṡt.—(hUla[i]ḋ[b] do arcain Mucnuma dia lar[b].) Flann hUa Aeḋa, comarba Eine Arann, mortuuṡ eṡt.—Maelruanaiǯ hUa Maċanen,

[3] dono, B. [4] Cea—, B. [5]—ṫuinne, B. [6] roḷá, B. [7] dream, A. [8]—caiḋe, A. [b-b] l. m., t.h., A, B.; om., C.

A.D. 1110. [1]—loeċ, B. [a] repeated in B by mistake. [b-b] l.m. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

6, and Feb. 8 is the first Sunday of Lent, when Easter (XVI. D) falls on March 22 (the earliest date).

The omission of Ash-Wednesday is noteworthy.

[3] *To attack.* — Literally, *upon attack.*

[4] *Superioress.*—Literally, *successor.*

[5] *Malediction.*—According to an entry in the F.M., Murchad had pillaged Fir-Rois and killed the king, in violation of the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Patrick the same year.

Dartin and the Ui-Echach were overthrown by the Ui- [1109]
Meith and by the Men of Fern-magh.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain in aid of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that he harried some of Ui-Briuin.—A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the North of Ireland to Sliab-[F]uait, until Cellach, successor of Patrick, made peace of a year between Ua Briain and Ua Lochlainn: so that the North of Ireland went after that to the Plain of Ui-Bresail, to attack[3] the Ulidians who were in Magh-Cobha, until the Ulidians gave up to them the three pledges they themselves chose.—Cocrich, superioress[4] [of the Community] of [St.] Samhthainn of Cluain-Bronaigh, rested.—Aedh Ua Ruairc went twice into the camp of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that he inflicted slaughter through the malediction[5] of the Community of Patrick.—Slaughter of the Ui-Meith [took place] around their king, namely, Goll Bairche and some of the Men of Fern-Magh fell by the Ui-Bresail and by the Ui-Echach.—Domnall Mac Gilla-Patraic the Red, king of Ossory, was killed by another youth in playing a game.—Donnchadh Ua Duibdirma died.

(Gilla-Patraic[6] Ua Selbaigh, herenagh of Cork, dies.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 7th of the moon, [1110]
A.D. 1110. Echtigern Ua Ferghail, a very select lay-brother,[1] rested in peace.—Gilla-Coluim Ua Maelmuaidh, king of Fir-Ceall, was strangled.—Cormac, son of Mac Ulcha, herenagh of Cuil-rathain, died in penance.—(The Ulidians pillaged Mucnom to its centre.—)Flann Ua Aedha, successor of [St.] Eine of Ara, died.—Maelruanaigh Ua Machainen, king of Mughdoirn, was slain.[2]—Murchadh,

[6] *Gilla-Patraic*, etc.—Given in C.; also in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*; where he is called successor of Barr, that is, bishop of Cork).

1110. [1] *Lay-brother.*—See 1086, note 5. C. renders the word *athlaech* "old champion"!

[2] *Was slain.*—The Four Masters erroneously state that he died a natural death.

[3] *Three.*—In the *Chronicon Scotorum* the names of only two are given.

ṙí Muǯdoṙn, occiṡuṡ eṡt.—Muṙčad̆, mac Taid̆ǯ hUi Bṙiain, ṙidomna Muman, moṙtuuṡ eṡt.—Bebinn, inǯen Cennetiǯ hUi Bṙiain, ben Domnaill hUi Ločlainn, ṙiǯ Ailiǯ, moṙtua eṡt.—Cṙeč la Domnall hUa Ločlainn i Connačtaib̆, co tuc mile do bṙait 7 ilmile do buaib̆[c] (no[d], do cet̆ṙaib̆[d]).—Maidm Roiṡ (no[e], na Roṡ[e]) aṙ belaib̆ Cṙuačna ṙia Sil-Muiṙedaiǯ aṙ Conmaicnib̆, i toṙcṙatuṙ tṙi hOe [Fh]eṙǯaile 7 mait̆i imd̆a aṙčena.—Bṙan hUa Bṙuic, ṡenoiṙ Iaṙ-Muṁan; Ǯilla-Patṙaic hUa Duibṙat̆a, ṡeṙleiǯinn Cille-da-lúa 7 ṡui Muman; Feṙdoṁnač dall, ṡeṙleiǯinn Cille-daṙa, (idon[f], ṡui cṙuitiṙeč̆ta[f]) [moṙtui ṡunt].—Cellač, comaṙba Patṙaic, cetna cuṙ ṡoṙ cuaiṙt Míd̆e, co tuc a ṙeiṙ.

(Maidm[g] ṙia Conmaicnib̆ ṡoṙ Sil-Muiṙedaiǯ, idon, maidm Muiǯi-Bṙenǯaiṙ[g].)

A 49 Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° i.° Doinenn deṙmaiṙ ṙeoid̆ 7 ṡnečtai, co ṙolai áṙ cennta i 7 altai.—Cat̆uṡač hUa Leadai do Shamad̆ Patṙaic, uaṡal ṡenoiṙ Eṙenn, in pace quieuit.—Luǯmaǯ do loṡcad̆.—Poṙt-laiṙǯi do loṡcad̆.—Ceanannuṡ do loṡcad̆.—Sloǯad̆ la hUlltu co Tealač-n-óc, co ṙot̆eṡcṡat a biled̆a. Cṙeč la Niall hUa Ločlainn, co tuc mile (no[a] tṙi mile[a]) do buaib̆ i n-a n-diǯail.—Tene di[1] ait[1] do loṡcad̆ Duin-da-let̆ǯlaṡ, eteṙ Rait̆ 7 Tṙian.—Senad̆ do tinol i Fiad̆-mic-Aenǯuṡa la mait̆ib̆ Eṙenn im Chellač, comaṙba Patṙaic 7 im Mael-Muiṙe hUa n-Duna[i]n, im

A.D. 1110. [c] ċeċṙaib̆—*cattle*, B. [d-d] itl., t.h., A., om., B. C. gives text and gloss—"of cowes and chattle." [e-e] itl., t.h., A.; om., B, C. [f-f] itl., t.h., A; idon, ṡui ṡṙuiti ṙeċta—*namely, very distinguished master of law*, B; followed by C; "Chief lerned in lawe." [g-g] n.t.h., A; om., B. Given in C.

A.D. 1111. [1-1] daitt (=di aitt), B. [2] coecait, A; .l.ait, B. [3] Niall—[ain], A. The omission of the bracketted portion was, no doubt, a mis-

[4] *Senior.*—See A.D. 1088, note[2-2].

[5] *Harping.*—The F.M. improve upon B and read *sruithe rechta*. But the unaspirated *t* of their original shows that *sruiti rechta* arose from misreading *cruitirechta*.

[6] *Defeat.*—Given in C.; also in the *Annals of Boyle*,

son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died.— [1110]
Bebinn, daughter of Cennetigh Ua Briain, wife of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, king of Ailech, died.—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn into Connacht, so that he took away a thousand captives and many thousands of cows (or of cattle).—The defeat of Ros (or of the Rossa) in front of Cruachan [was inflicted] by the Sil-Muiredhaigh on the Conmaicni, wherein fell three[3] Ui [F]ergaile and many nobles besides.—Bran Ua Bruic, senior[4] of West Munster; Gilla-Patraic Ua Duibratha, lector of Cell-da-lua and doctor of Munster; Ferdomnach the Blind, lector of Cell-dara (namely, a master of harping[5]), died.—Cellach, successor of Patrick, [went] the first time upon circuit of Meath, so that he took away his demand.

(Defeat[6] [was inflicted] by the Conmaicni upon the Sil-Muiredaig, namely, the Defeat of Magh-Brengair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1111]
1111. Very great bad weather of frost and snow, so that it caused destruction of tame and wild animals.—Cathusach Ua Leadai of the Community of Patrick, eminent senior[1] of Ireland, rested in peace.—Lugmagh was burned.—Port-lairgi was burned.—Cenannus was burned.—A hosting by the Ulidians to Telach-oc, so that they uprooted its trees.[2] A foray [was made] by Niall Ua Lochlainn, so that he took away a thousand (or three thousand) cows, in revenge thereof.—Fire of lightning burned Dun-da-lethglas, both Close and Third.[3]—A Synod was assembled at Fiadh-Mic-Oenghusa[4] by the nobles of Ireland around Cellach, successor of Patrick and around Mael-Muire Ua

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1111. [1] *Senior.*—See note [4] of preceding year. C. took *samadh* (*community*) to signify "reliques."

[2] *Trees.*—See A.D. 1099, note [3].

[3] *Close and Third.*—From this it may be inferred that Down-patrick was built on the plan of Armagh.

[4] *Fiadh-Mic-Oenghusa.*—*The wood of the son of Oengus.* See Lanigan, iv. 37, and O'Donovan's note, Four Masters, ii. 991-2.

huaſal-ẛenoiꝛ Eꝛenn, co coicaiꝛ[2] n-epſcop, uel paulo pluſ, co tꝛi ceꝛaiḃ ſacaꝛꝛ 7 co tꝛi miliḃ mac n-ecalſa, im Muiꝛceꝛtač, im hUa Bꝛiain (Muiꝛceꝛtač[b] moꝛ O Bꝛiain[b]), co maiṫiḃ Leṫe Moǯa, im eꝛail ꝛiaǯla 7
B 47d ſobeſa | ſoꝛ cač, eteꝛ tuaiṫ 7 eclaiſ. — Donnčaḋ hUa hAnluain, ꝛi hUa-Niallain,[3] do maꝛbaḋ dia bꝛaiṫꝛiḃ i meḃail. Na bꝛaiṫiꝛ hiſin ſein do maꝛbaḋ do Uiḃ-Niallain[3] i n-a ḋiǯail ꝛia cenn ſičet[c] aiḋče.— Coṁḋal iteꝛ Domnall hUa Ločlainn 7 Donnčaḋ hUa n-Eočaḋa econ Cuan, co n-deꝛnſaꝛ lanſiṫ 7 co taꝛdſaꝛ Ula[i]ḋ eteꝛeḋa a ꝛiaꝛa ſein do Domnall hUa Ločlainn.

[Biſ.] Kal. Ian. ii. ſ., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° ii.° Raiṫ Aꝛda-Mača co n-a tempull do loſcaḋ i[a] n-decim Kallann[a] Apꝛil 7 da ſꝛeiṫ Tꝛin Maſſain[1] 7 in tꝛeſ ſꝛeiṫ do Tꝛiun moꝛ.—Conǯalač, mac Mic Cončaille, aiꝛcinneč Daiꝛe, iſin ceṫꝛamaḋ[c] bliaḋain nočaṫ[c] aeṫaṫiſ ſu[a]e, in penitentia[2] optima quieuit.—Cꝛeč la Domnall hUa Ločlainn taꝛ Fine-n-Ǯall, co tuc boꝛoma moꝛ 7 bꝛaiṫṫ imḋa.—Ǯoꝛmlaḋ, inǯen Muꝛčaḋa Mic Diaꝛmaṫa, idon, comaꝛba Bꝛiǯte, in bona penitencia moꝛtua eſt.

Kal. Ian. iiii. ſ., l. x., Anno Domini M.° c. x.° iii.° Connla hUa Flainn, comaꝛba Molaiſe Leṫǯlinne, quieuit.—Caeꝛ-ceineḋ do ṫiačtain aiḋče ẛeili[1] Paṫꝛaic ſoꝛ Cꝛuačan-Aiǯle, co ꝛoṁill tꝛičiṫ[a] do'nd oeſ

take.—[a-a] itl., t.h., A, B. Adopted into text, C. [b-b] r.m., n.t.h., A; om., B, C. [c] xx., A, B.

A.D. 1112. [1] Maſan, A. [2] penitencia, A.—[a-a] in .x. kl., A, B. [b] om., B. [c-e] iiii.maḋ bliaḋain xc., A, B.

A.D. 1113. [1] ẛeil, A. [a] xxx., A, B.

1112. [1] *Great Third.*—The Saxon Third was uninjured.

[2] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Brigit.*—That is, abbess of Kildare.

1113. [1] *Of the fasting folk.*—O'Conor reads *don does troscthi-de tuguriis jejunantium.* But *oes* with the genitive is a living idiom, denoting a class, or description of persons. According to the Tripartite Life (Part II.) and the Book of Armagh (fol. 13 c, d), St. Patrick

Dunain, eminent senior of Ireland, with 50 bishops, or a [1111]
little more, together with 300 priests and with 3000 ecclesiastics, around Muircertach Ua Briain (Muircertach O'Briain the Great), together with the nobles of the Half of Mogh, to enjoin rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric.—Donnchadh Ua Anluain, king of Ui-Niallain, was killed by his kinsmen in treachery. These same kinsmen were killed by the Ui-Niallain in revenge thereof, before the end of twenty nights.—A meeting [took place] between Domnall Ua Lochlainn and Donnchadh Ua Ua Eochadha at the Cuan, so they made plenary peace and the Ulidians gave hostages of his own choice to Domnall Ua Lochlainn.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1112 Bis.]
1112. The Close of Ard-Macha, with its church, was burned on the 10th of the Kalends of April [March 23] and two streets of Massan-Third and the third street of the Great Third.[1]—Congalach, son of Mac Conchaille, herenagh of Daire, rested in most excellent penance, in the 94th year of his age.—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn over Fine-Gall, so that he took away great cattle-spoil and many captives.—Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh Mac Diarmata, namely, successor of [St.] Brigit,[2] died in good penance.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1113]
1113. Connla Ua Flainn, successor of [St.] Molaise of Leithglenn, rested.—A thunderbolt come on [Monday, March 17] the night of the feast of Patrick upon Cruachan-Aighle, so that it destroyed thirty of the fasting folk[1].—

fasted during a Lent on Cruachan-Aighle (Croagh-Patrick, co. Mayo). The observance of the fast by pilgrims, it appears from the present entry, had become customary there at this time.

[2] *The [two Saints] Ui Suanaigh.*—There were two grandsons of Suanach, who were likewise abbots of Rahen, King's Co.,—Fidmuine, whose obit is given *supra*, A.D. 756 (=757) and who is commemorated in the Calendar of Oengus at May 16 and Fidairle (not given in the Calendar), whose festival was Oct. 1.

[3] *Steward.* — Of the Armagh,

A 49c τροιγc[ť]ι.—Διαρmαιτ hUα Cellαiǯ, | comαρbα hU[α] Suαnαiǯ; Διαρmαιτ[b] hUα Longα[ι]n, mαερ Muman, ι n-αιδčι feιle Pαδραιg[b]; Mαel-Seαčlαιnn hUα Concobαιρ, ρι Coρcomρuατ; Fιnδčαιγe hUα Loιngγιǯ, ρί Dαιl-Αραιδe, ιn ρenιτenτια moρτuι γunτ.—Flαnnαcαn[b], mαc Mαel-Iγu, αδbuρ αbbαδ Αιρδ-Mαča, ιαρ n-α onγαδ 7 ιαρ n-αιťριǯe ťoγαιδe, ιn ραce obιιτ.[b]—Donnčαδ hUα Tαιρ-čeιρτ δo mαρbαδ lα Níαll hUα Ločlαιnn, lα ριǯ Cenιu[ι]l-Conαιll.—Domnαll, mαc Donnčαδα huι[c] Gιllαι-Pατραιc, δo mαρbαδ δo Gull Gαbραιn.—Sloγαδ lα Domnαll hUα Ločlαιnn co Ceneol-Eoγαιn 7 Conαιll 7 Αιργιαllu[2] (co Glenn-Riǯe[d]), co ροιnnαρbγαταρ Donnčαδ α ριǯe Ulαδ 7 co ροραnnγατ Ulltu eτeρ hUα Mαťγαmnα 7 mαcu Duιnnγleιbe. Dαl-n-Αραιδe ιmoρρo[e] 7 hUι-Eαčαč αιce feιn. Sloǯαδ lα Muιρ-ceρταč hUα m-Bριαιn co Feραιb Muman 7 co Lαιǯnιb 7 Connαčταιb co Mαǯ-Cobα, ι foιριťιn Donnčαδα.

B 48a Sloǯαδ δαno lα Domnαll | hUα Ločlαιnn cuγ nα γloǯαιb ρeṁραιτιb co Mαǯ-Cobα beuγ, ι foιριťιn Ulαδ, co ραιbe ιmeγe[3] cαťα eτeρρu, co ρoneταργcαρ Cellαč, comαρbα Pατραιc, fo ǯne γιť[α]. Donnčαδ ιmoρρo hUα Eočαδα δo δαllαδ lα hEočαιδ hUα Mαťγαṁnα 7 lα hUlltu.—Sloǯαδ lα Muιρceρταč hUα m-Bριαιn 7 lα Leιť Moǯα, eτeρ loeč 7 cleιριuč, co Gρenoιc. Domnαll, ιmoρρo, mαc Mιc Ločlαιnn, co mαιťιb Tuαιγce[ι]ρτ Eρenn co Cluαιn-cαιn Feρ-ροιγ, co m-bαδαρ fρι ρe mιγ cιnδ comαρ, co n-δeρnαι Ceαllαč, comαρbα Pατραιc 7 Bαčαll Iγu beoγ γιť m-bliαδnα eταρρu.—Scαιnneαρ cροδα eτeρ

[2] —γιαll, A. [3] ιmeιγι, A.— [b-b] om., B.; given in C. [c] mιc—*of the son*, B. C. agrees with A. [d-d] itl., t.h., A, B. [e] om., A.

or primatial, cess (1106, *supra*). In explanation of the term, it is to be noted that in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) O'Longan is called superior (*comarba*) of Ard-Patrick (co. Limerick). This church is mentioned in the Tripartite as founded by St. Patrick. In the *Chronicon Scotorum* he is called herenagh of Ard-Patrick. It is added that he was killed by lightning on Croagh-Patrick, a statement that hardly agrees with the *quievit in Christo* of the provincial Chronicle.

Diarmait Ua Cellaigh, successor of the [two Saints] Ui Suanaigh[2]; Diarmait Ua Longain, steward[3] of Munster, on the night of the feast of Patrick; Mael-Sechlainn Ua Conchobair, king of Corcom- ..dh; Findchaise Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, died in penance.—Flannacan, son of Mael-Isu, one eligible to be abbot[4] of Ard-Macha, after his being anointed and after select penance, died in peace.—Donnchadh Ua Taircheirt was killed by Niall Ua Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Cenel-Conaill.—Domnall, son of Donnchadh grandson of Gilla-Patraic [king of Ossory], was killed by [his brother] Goll Gabrain.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn together with the Cenel-Eogain and [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and the Airgialla (to Glenn-Righe), so that they expelled Donnchadh from the kingship of Ulidia and divided Ulidia between Ua Mathgamna and the sons of Donnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha]. Dal-Araidhe, however, and Ui-Echach [were reserved] to himself. A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain with the men of Munster and with the Leinstermen and Connacht to Magh-Cobha, in aid of Donnchadh. A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the hosts aforesaid to Magh-Cobha too, in aid of the Ulidians: so that there was imminence of battle between them, until Ceallach, successor of Patrick, separated them under guise of peace. Nevertheless, Donnchadh Ua Eochadha was blinded[5] by Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna and by the Ulidians.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the Half of Mogh, both laic and cleric, to Grenoc. But Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [came] with the nobles of the North of Ireland to Cluain-cain of Fir-Rois, so that they were for the space of a month facing each other, until Ceallach, successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus also made peace of a year between them.—A courageous skirmish [was fought] between the men of [1113]

[4] *Eligible to be abbot.*—Literally, *material of an abbot, materies abbatis.* —(See 1108, note 5.) Flannacan was uncle of Cellach. It was

Fhiru Fern-muiǯi fadein i torcradar da ridomna Fern-muiǯi, idon, hUa Criča[i]n 7 hUa Donnaca[i]n.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. xx. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° iiii.° Flann, mac Mic[a] [Fh]lannčaδa, comarba Molaisi Daiminnsi; Mael-Coluim hUa Cormaca[i]n, comarba Einne Arann; Diarmait hUa Flainnčua, comarba Ailbe Imleča-ibair, huasal-epscop 7 ferleiǯind[1], ernedač seoit 7 biíδ, einiǯ 7 deirce; Ferdomnač hUa Clucain, comarba Cenannsa, in pace quieuerunt.—Teiδm ǯalair moir do ǯabail Muircertaiǯ hUi Briain, riǯ Erenn, co n-dernai anfabračtai[2] de 7 co roscar fri a riǯe. Diarmait imorro do ǯabail riǯi Muman i n-a fiaδnuise, cen četuǯuδ.—Sluaǯaδ la Domnall hUa Ločlainn co Raiť-Cennaiǯ, co táinig Eočaiδ hUa Maťǯamna co n-Ullταiδ i n-a teč 7 Donnčaδ hUa Loingsiǯ co n-Dal-Araiδe 7 Aeδ hUa Ruairc co Feraiδ Breifne 7 Murčaδ hUa Mael-Sečlainn co Feraiδ Míδe. Dollotar iar sin, diblinaiδ, dar Ať-luain co Dun-Leoδa, co táinig Tairrdelbač hUa Cončobair co Connačtaiδ 7 Níall hUa Ločlainn, a[b] mac faδein[b], co Cenel-Conaill i[3] n-a airíučt.[3] Dočotar immurro uile iar sin co Telaiǯ-hUa-n-Deδaiǯ[4] i n-Dail-Cais, co n-dernsatar orsaδ m-bliaδna 7 Fir Muman. Doδeočaiδ dono Domnall hUa Ločlainn ar fut Connačt dia tiǯ.—Aeδ, mac Donnčaδa hUi Eočaδa, ridomna Ulaδ; Donnčaδ hUa Loingsiǯ, ri Dail-

A.D. 1114. [1] ferleiǯinn, A. [2] anfabračta(dť om.), B. [3-3] inn-a aeriċt, A. [4] —eǯaiǯ, B.—[a] om., B; given in C. [b-b] idon, mac Domnaill fadéin—*namely, the son of Domnall himself*, itl., t.h., B. C. agrees with A.

owing perhaps to old age that he had been passed over in favour of his nephew.

[5] *Blinded.*—Thereby he became incapacitated to reign. Accordingly, in the regnal List (L. L. p. 41d), his successors, Aed and Eochaid (sons of Donnsleible) are set down after mention of his blinding, when he had reigned three years.

1114. [1] *Ferdomnach Ua Clucaain.*—He is called successor (comarba) of Colum-cille in the third charter of the Book of Kells, in which he appears amongst the guarantors. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 402.

[2] *A skeleton.*—For *co n-dernai anfh-*

Fern-magh themselves, wherein fell two royal heirs of Fern-magh, namely, Ua Cricain and Ua Donnacain. [1113]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1114. Flann, son of Mac Flannchadha, successor of [St.] Molaise of Daim-inis; Mael-Coluim Ua Cormacain, successor of [St.] Eine of Ara; Diarmait Ua Flannchua, successor of [St.] Ailbe of Imlech-ibhair, archbishop and lector, bestower of treasure and of food, of hospitality and of charity; Ferdomnach Ua Clucain,[1] successor [of St. Columba in the monastery] of Cenannus, rested in peace. —A fit of heavy illness seized Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Ireland, so that he became a skeleton[2] and parted with his kingship. But Diarmait took the kingship of Munster in his presence, without permission.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Rath-Cennaigh, so that there came into his house Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna with the Ulidians and Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh with the Dal-Araidhe and Aedh Ua Ruairc with the men of Breifne and Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn with the men of Meath. They went after that, both [hosts], past Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha, so that Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhair with the Connacht-men and Niall Ua Lochlainn, his own son, with the Cenel Conaill, came into his assembly. They all moreover went after that to Telach-Ua-Dedhaigh in Dal-Cais, so that they and the men of Munster made a truce of a year. Thereupon Domnall Ua Lochlainn went throughout Connacht to his house.—Aedh,[3] son of Donnchadh[4] Ua Eochadha, royal heir of Ulidia; Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe; Ua Canannain (namely, Ruaidhri), [1114]

abrachta, O'Conor (by overlooking the contraction-marks, and misreading and dividing the last word) has *condna an bhabrasa*—ita ut surdesceret! But O'Donovan, who was not *bothered* by the term, aptly quotes (*F. M.*, ii. 997-8) from *Cormac's Glossary* to prove that *anfabrachtai* meant a person wasted by disease.

[3] *Aedh, etc.*—Of the four mentioned in this entry, the Four Masters state that all but Ua Canannain died natural deaths.

B 48b Aiṙḋe; hUa Canannaſ[i]n (idon,[c] Ruaiḋṙi[c]), ṙidomna Ceniuil-Conaill (o[d] Cenel-Eogain[d]); Muirceṙtaċ hUa Loċlainn, ṙidomna Ailiġ, iniurṫe inteṙṙecti ṙunt.

Kal. Ian. ui. ṙ., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° u.° Doinenn deṙmair ṙeoiḃ 7 ṙneċta[i] o'n[a] coicid dec Kalann Enair[a] co coicid[b] dec Kalann Mardai,[b] uel paulo plur, co ṙola[1] ár en 7 ceṫṙai 7 daine: dia[2] ṙoṙaṙṙ deṙcai moṙ ṙo Erinn uile 7 illaiġniḃ ṙeoċ caċ.—Diarmait hUa Briain, ṙi Muman, do erġabail la Muirceṙtaċ hUa m-Briain.—Erce do ṫabairt do macaiḃ mic Aeḋa, mic Ruaiḋṙi, im Thairṙdelbaċ hUa Concobair, im ṙiġ Connaċt (idon, i n-Aṫ-bo[c]), co ṙoloitṙet 7 coṙ'[b]o[3] ċṙoliġi dó.—Maidm ṙia n-Domnall hUa m-Briain 7 ṙia Gallaiḃ Aṫa-cliaṫ ṙoṙ Laiġniḃ, i toṙċair Donnċaḋ, hua

A 49d ends Mail-na-mbo, ṙi hUa-Ceinnṙelaiġ | 7 Conċobur hUa Concobuir, ṙi hUa-Ṙailġi, co n-a macaiḃ 7 ṙoċaidi aṙċena.—Domnall, mac Taiḋg hUi Briain, ṙidomna Muman, do marbaḋ do Connaċtaiḃ.—Muirceṙtaċ hUa Briain do ġabail a ṙiġi doṙí[ṫ]iṙi 7 do ṫiaċtain, ṙluaiġeḋ, illaiġniḃ 7 i m-Breġaiḃ.—Daṁliacc Aṙda-Breca[i]n, co n-a lán do doiniḃ, do loṙcaḋ do Ṙeraiḃ, Muman 7 cealla imḋa aṙċena i Ṙeraiḃ-Breaġ.—Creaċ ṁóṙ la Tairṙḋealbaċ hUa Conċobuir 7 la Connaċtaiḃ, co ṙoairġṙet co Luimneċ (idon,[d] Tuaṫ-Muma[n][d]), co ṙucṙat boṙṙoma diairṁíḋe 7 braiṫ imḋa.—Mael-Seċlainn hUa Mael-Seċlainn, ṙidomna Teṁraċ, occiṙur eṙt.

[c-c] itl., t.h., A, B; given in C. [d-d] itl., t.h., B; om., A, C.

A.D. 1115. [1] ṙolac, A. The *c* is meaningless. [2] 7—*and*, prefixed, B. [3] gur'bo, B.—[a-a] o'n .u.ido dec Kl. Enair, A; o .xu. Kl. Ianair, B. [b-b] u.ido .x. Kl. Mardta, A; .xu. Kle. Mardai, B. [c-c] itl., t.h., A.; om., B.,; given in C.

[Chasm in A up to A.D. 1162.]

[d-d] itl., t.h., MS. (B); given in C.

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[d] *Donnchadh.*—He was deposed and blinded in the preceeding year.

[d] *Were unjustly slain.*—The phrase, as here given, is applied to one of the individuals in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1115. [1] *Dangerous illness*—Literally, *gory lying-down.*

[2] *Murtagh, etc*; *Mahon, etc.; Murtagh, etc.; Maolmai, etc.*—Given in C. The entries here and elsewhere found in C. and omitted in B may

royal heir of Cenel-Conaill (by the Cenel-Eogain); Muircertach Ua Lochlainn royal heir of Ailech, were unjustly slain.[4] [1114]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1115. Very hard weather of frost and snow from the 15th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 18] to the 15th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 15], or a little longer; so that it caused destruction of birds and cattle and people: whereof grew great dearth throughout all Ireland and in Leinster beyond every [place].—Diarmait Ua Briain, king of Munster, was taken prisoner by Muircertach Ua Briain. —An attack was made by the sons of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, upon Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair, [that is,] upon the king of Connacht (namely, in Ath-bo), so that they injured him and dangerous illness[1] resulted to him. —A defeat [was inflicted] by Domnall Ua Briain and by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath upon the Leinstermen, wherein fell Donnchadh, grandson of Mail-na-mbo, king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh and Conchobur Ua Conchobuir, king of Ui-Failghi, with their sons and a multitude besides ("and Murtagh[2] O'Teg, king of Ferlii, [was] killed").—Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Connachtmen.—("Mahon[2] Mac Maoilmaii, King of O'Neachaii in Munster; Maoilsechlain O'Fogartai, king of Eli [died]."—)Muircertach Ua Briain took his kingship again[3] and went on a hosting into Leinster and into Bregha.—("Murtagh[2] O'Ciarmaic, king of O'Hane; O'Conor Kyerry; Donell [Mac ?] Murcha O'Flainn; Mac Flanchaa, king of Muskrai, all killed."—)The stone church of Ard-Brecain, with its complement of people, was burned by the Men of Munster and many churches besides in Fir-Bregh.—Great foray[4] by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir and [1115]

have been contained in A. (See textual note *a*, 1117 *infra*.) Most of them relate to Munster, and of these the *Annals of Innisfallen* pass over the greater part. It thus follows that there existed a chronicle of Momonian affairs, of which nothing is known at present.

[3] *Took his kingdom again.*—See the second entry under the preceeding year.

[Bir. Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° ui.° Ceallaċ, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Connaċt do'nd ara cur, co tuc a lanċuairt.—Ceall-da-lua co n-a tempoll do lorcaḋ.—Corcaċ mor Muman; 7 Imleċ-iḃair; Dairteċ Mael-Isu Ui Brolċa[i]n; 7 bloḋ do Lirṁor; Aċaḋ-mbo Cainniġ; Cluain-Iraird crematae runt[a].—Teċ n-abbaḋ mor Ardа-Maċa, co riċit[b] taiġi[ḃ] ime, do lorcaḋ i torud Corġair na bliaḋna ra.—

B 48c Magna pestilentia ramir adhuc ardet | illeiṫ Moġa, eter Laiġniċu 7 Muimneċu, co roḟaraiġ cealla 7 duine 7 tuaṫa 7 co roe[r]rraiḋ[1] ro Erinn 7 dar muir 7 co rola ár inna mete maċṫata.—Laḋmunn, mac Domnaill, hua riġ Alban, do ṁarbaḋ do Feraiḃ Moriab.—Derbail, ingen Toirrdelbaiġ hUi Briain, mortua est.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l., xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° uii.° Conċobur hUa Cairilla[i]n do marbaḋ do Feraiḃ-Manaċ.—Caṫusaċ hUa Cnaill, uasal-epscop Connaċt, in Christo dormiuit.[a]—Mael-Brigte Mac Rona[i]n, comarba Cenannsa, 7 ar Muinntiri Cenannsa ime, do marbaḋ do Aeḋ hUa Ruairc 7 do Ui[ḃ]-Briuin i n-Aine

A.D. 1116. [1]—raiġ, MS. [a-a] cremata est, MS. [b] xx.it, MS.

A.D. 1117. [a] dormierunt, MS.; in Christo dormierunt, C.: which proves that the "Owen" and "Conor" items were contained in A.

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[3] *Fuvay.*—Made when O'Brien was absent in Leinster.

1116. [1] *Hugh, etc.; Congalach, etc.*—Given in C.

[2] *The Oratory, etc.*—O Donovan (F. M. ii., p. 1002) says it was at Lismore. Dr. Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 406), with more caution, says it was seemingly there. According to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, Ua Brolchain died at Lismore. But, it is safe to infer that he retired to that establishment to prepare for his end; whilst the present entry cannot be construed to signify that he erected any building in Lismore. The oratory, it is most probable, was in Armagh; Mael-Isu having belonged to that community.

[3] *Lisaigy.*—*Lis aigedh—fort of the guests*, i. e., guest-house. "Gilkyaran" (*devotee of* [*St.*] *Ciaran*) shows that it belonged to Clonmacnoise. A similar establishment existed in Armagh (1003=4, 1016, *supra.*)

[4] *Roaveai.*—*Ruadh beith*—*Red birch.* O'Donovan (*F. M.*, ii. 1003) strangely took *roládh a n-ár* of his text to signify that O'Brien *slaughtered the inhabitants* of Roevehagh (co. Galway). The expression means that the Thomond invading forces were annihilated.

by the Connachtmen, so that they harried as far as Limerick (namely, Thomond), until they took away cattle-spoil innumerable and captives many.—("Maolmai[2] O'Ciardai, king of Carbrei [was slain]."—)Mael-Sechlainn Ua Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Tara, was slain. [1115]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1116. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Connacht for the second turn, so that he took away his full circuit [demand].—("Hugh[1] O'Kinelvan, king of Laoire; Echry Lochan, King of Mallon ?, died."—)Ceall da-lua with its church was burned.—Great Cork of Munster; and Imlech-ibhair; the Oratory[2] of Mael-Isu Ua Brolchain; and part of Lismor; Achadh-bo of [St.] Cainnech; [and] Cluain-iraird were burned.—The great house of the abbots of Ard-Macha with twenty houses around it was burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year.—Great famine-pestilence still rages in the Half of Mogh, amongst both Leinstermen and Munstermen; so that it desolated churches and forts and districts and spread throughout Ireland and over sea and caused destruction to an [in]conceivable degree.—Ladhmunn, son of Domnall, grandson of [Donnchadh] the king of Scotland, was killed by the men of Moray.—Derbail, daughter of Toirrdelbach Ua Briain, died. [1116 Bis.]

("Congalach[1] Mac Gilkyaran, airchinnech of Lisaigy,[3] in bona penitentia quievit.—The slaughter of Roaveai[4] upon Diermad O'Bryan.")

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1117. Conchobur Ua Cairillain was killed by the Fir-Manach.—("Diermatt[1] Mac Enna, king of Leinster, died in Dublin.—Owen Mac Echtiern, Coarb of [St.] Buti; Conor O'Follovan, Coarb of Clon-Iraird;") Cathusach Ua Cnaill, archbishop of Connacht, slept in Christ.—Mael-Brighte [1117]

1117. [1] *Diermatt, etc.*—Given in C. The first item is found in the *Annals of Boyle*, where, for *died in Dublin*, the reading is: *and of Ath-claith, died (ad an.)*. The F. M. have the two other entries; taken, apparently, from A.

Domnaiġ Cruim-Duba[i]n. Facies Domini super facientes haec[b] scelera, ut perdat de terra memoriam eorum [Cf. Ps. xxxiii. 17].—Cat̆ (idon[c], Cat̆ Leca[i]n[c]) do denaṁ do Brian, mac Murčaδa 7 do macaiḃ mic Cat̆ail hUi Concobair co Connačtaiḃ impu fri Tairr-δealbač, mac n-Diarmata 7 fri Dal-Cais, co remaiδ for Dal-Cais 7 co rolaδ a n-ár.—Ar Ceniuil-n-Eogain na hInnsi do čor la Cenel-Conaill 7 maiṫi imdai do ṫuitim ann.—Cat̆usač hUa Cnaaill, uasal-epscop Connačt; Flann hUa Sculu, epscop Connere; Mael-Muire, epscop Duin-da-leṫglas; Gilla-Močua Mac Camčuarta, epscop Daimliacc; Ceallač hUa Colma[i]n, epscop Ferna; Anmčaδ hUa Anmčaδa, epscop Arda-ferta Brenaind; Muireδač hUa hEnlainge, epscop Cluana-ferta Brenaind; Maelruanaiġ[d] hUa Ciṡlič̆a[i]n, comarba Fobair fri ré ciana, omnes in Christo dormierunt —Mael-Muire hUa Dúna[i]n, sui epscoip Goiδel 7 cenn cleireč n-Erenn 7 muire dérce in domain, in septuagesimo septimo anno aetatis suae, in nono[e] Kalendas[e] Ianuarii, relegionis suae magnae optimum cursum consum[m]auit.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. u., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° uiii.

A.D. 1117. [b] om., MS.; given in C. [c-c] itl., t.h., MS.; given in C. [d] Owing to a stain, it is impossible to discern the mark of contraction = aiġ; but the reading here given is certain from C. [e-e] nonis Kllandis, MS.; *Non. Kal.*, C.

[2] *Mael-Brighte Mac Ronain.*—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 403.

[3] *Friday.*—For *Aine* the F. M. read *aidhche* (night). The Sunday of Crom Duban was the last of Summer, according to O'Flaherty, who adds that it was so called to commemorate the destruction of the idol Cenn-(Crom-) cruaich by St. Patrick, as narrated in the Second Part of the Tripartite. In hujus vero memorabilis idolomachiae memoriam arbitror Dominicam proximam ante Kal. Aug. solenni ritu per Hiberniam dedicatam, quam vulgo *Domnach Cromduibh*, i. e., Dominicam Crom Nigri nuncupant; nigri sc. ob horrendum et deformem visibilis spectri speciem: alii rectius in victoris gratiam Dominicam S. Patricii nominant (*Ogygia*, Pars III., c. xxii. p. 198-9).

But for all this he gives no authority. "Colgan (Tr. Th. p. 508), in translating the text of the Four Masters, fell into a ludicrous error by making that day the festival of St. Cromdubh. But there was no such saint" (Lanigan, *E. H*, iv. 56).

Mac Ronain,[2] superior of Cenannus—and slaughter of the Community of Cenannus [took place] along with him—was killed by Aedh Ua Ruairc and by the Ui-Briuin on the Friday[3] before the Sunday of Crom-duban. The countenance[4] of the Lord is against those who do these evil things, to cut off the remembrance of them from the earth [Cf. Ps. xxxiii. 17].—A battle (namely, the battle of Lecan) was fought by Brian, son of Murchadh and by the grandsons of Cathal Ua Conchobair and the Connachtmen along with them against Tairrdelbach, son of Diarmait and against the Dal-Cais, so that defeat was inflicted upon the Dal-Cais and slaughter of them ensued.—Slaughter of the Cenel-Eogain of the Island was inflicted by the Cenel-Conaill and many nobles fell there.—Cathusach[5] Ua Cnaill, archbishop of Connacht; Flann Ua Sculu, bishop of Connere; Mael-Muire, bishop of Dun-da-lethglas; Gilla-Mochua Mac Camchuarta, bishop of Daimliacc; Ceallach Ua Colmain, bishop of Ferna; Anmchadh Ua Anmchadha, bishop of Ard-ferta of [St.] Brenann; Muiredhach Ua hEnlainge, bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann; Maelruanaigh Ua Ciflichain, successor [of St. Fechin] of Fobar for a long time, all slept in Christ.—Mael-Muire Ua Dunain, learned bishop of the Goidhil and head of the clergy of Ireland and steward of the almsdeeds of the world, consummated the most excellent course of his great religious life in the 77th year of his age, on the 9th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 24]. [1117]

("Mael-Muire[6] O'Dunan, archbishop of Munster, quievit.—The battle of Lettracs [Lettracha-Odhrain].")

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1118. [1118]

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[4] *The countenance, etc.*—The Vulgate is: Vultus autem Domini super facientes mala, ut perdat de terra memoriam eorum.

[5] *Cathusach*—A repetition of an obit in the second entry under this year.

[6] *Mael-Muire, etc.*—Given in C. Taken, doubtless, from the *Annals of Boyle.*

Laiδgnen hUa Duibdara, ri Fer-Manač, do ṁarbaδ
B 48d do Uiδ-Fi|ačrač 7 d'Feraiδ na Craiδe.—Diarmait
hUa Briain, rí Muman 7 Leiτi Moξa arčeana,
mortuus est i Corcaiξ mor Muman, iar n-ongaδ 7
aiτriξi.—Mess cet[a] n-unga do aiδmiδ aiffrinn Ceallaiξ,
comarba Patraic, do baδuδ i n-Daball 7 biδgaδ dóféin.
—Paschalis, comarba Petair, seruus relegiosus cum
dilexione Dei et proximi, ad Christum migrauit.—
Maria, ingen Mail-Coluim, ingen riξ Alban, ben riξ
Saxan, mortua est.—Sloξaδ la Tairrdelbač hUa
Concoδair, la riξ Connačt 7 la Murčaδ hUa Mael-
Sečlainn, ri Temrač, imailli fris 7 la hAeδ hUa
Ruairc isin Mumain, conročtadur Glenn-Maξair 7 co
tard Des-Mumaín do Mac Carrτaiξ 7 Tuaτ-Mumain
do macaiδ Diarmada 7 co tuc a n-giallu diblinaiδ.
Sloξaδ aile[b] leis co hAτ-cliaτ, co tuc mac riξ Themrač
boi illaim Gall 7 giallu Gall faδéin 7 giallu Laiξen 7
Ossraiξi.—Scel íngnaδ índisit na hailitriξ: idon,
talaṁcumscuξuδ mór i Sleib-Elpa, co romoδaiξ
ilcaτračа 7 ár n-doine ínntiδ.—Sgel ingnaδ aile[b] a
n-Erinn: idon, muirdučón do ξabail d'iasgairiδ Coraδ-
Lisargliinn i n-Ossraiξiδ 7 araile ic Port-lairge.—
Maidm Cinn-daire for Uiδ-Ečač Uḷaδ ria Murčaδ hUa
Ruaδaca[i]n, co rolaδ a n-ár.—Ruaiδri hUa Concobuir,

A.D. 1118. [a] .c., MS. [b] .íí., MS.

1118. [1] *Himself was endangered.*—Literally, *fright (happened) to himself.* The carrying of so much church plate shows that Cellach was engaged on a visitation of the diocese.

[2] *Paschalis.*—Died Jan. 2, 1118.

[3] *Maria.*—Married in Westminster, 1100; died and was buried there this year, according to the Anglo Saxon Chronicle.

Bryan, etc.; *Donell, etc.*—Given in C.; also in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and the *Four Masters.*

[5] *Earthquake.*—At 1117, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle states that an earthquake occurred in Lombardy on the Octave of St. John the Evangelist (Jan. 3). As the next preceding event of the same chronicle is said to have taken place on the 17th of the Kalends of January (Dec. 17), the entry in question probably belongs (as in the text) to 1118

Laidhgnen Ua Duibdara, king of Fir-Manach, was killed [1118]
by the Ui-Fiachrach and by the Men of Craibh.—Diarmait Ua Briain, king of Munster and of the Half of Mogh besides, died in great Cork of Munster after unction and penance.—The value of one hundred ounces of the Mass-requisites of Cellach, successor of Patrick, was drowned in the Daball and himself[1] was in danger.—Paschalis,[2] successor of Peter, a religious servant with love of God and of the neighbour, passed to Christ.—Maria,[3] daughter of Mael-Coluim, [i.e.] daughter of the king of Scotland, wife of [Henry] the king of the Saxons, died.—("Bryan[4] Mac Murough O'Bryan, heyr of Munster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai and by Desmond."—)A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhair [that is], by the king of Connacht and by Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, along with him and by Aed Ua Ruairc into Munster, until they reached Glenn-Maghair and he gave Desmond to Mac Carthaigh and Thomond to the sons of Diarmait [Ua Briain] and took their pledges from them both. Another hosting by him to Ath-cliath, so that he took away the son of the king of Tara, who was in custody of the Foreigners and the pledges of the Foreigners themselves and the pledges of Leinster and of Ossory.—A wonderful tale the pilgrims tell: namely, a great earthquake[5] at Mount-Elpha shook many cities and killed many persons therein.—Another wonderful tale in Ireland: a mermaid was taken by fishermen of the Weir[6] of Lisarglinn, in Ossory and another at Port-Lairge.—("Donell[4] Mac Roary O'Conor, heyre of Connaght, died."—)The defeat of Cenn-daire [was inflicted] upon the Ui-Echach of Ulidia by Murchadh Ua Ruadhacain, so that slaughter of them was inflicted.—Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht for a long time, died [in

[6] *Of the Weir, etc.*—O'Conor's transcript and translation are perhaps worth quotation: *cor adh lis ar glinn in Osraighibh, ocus ar aile ic Puirt-lairge*—cujus longitudo talis, ut extremitas una esset in Ossoria, altera Waterfordiae (quae Surio disterminabantur)!

ꝑı Connaċt ꝼꝑı ꝑe cıana, ꝺo éc ınꝺ[c] aılıt̆ꝑı[c] ıꝯın t-ꝯeıꝯıꝺ̆ bliaꝺ̆aın ꝼıċet[d] ıaꝑ n-a ꝺ̆alluꝺ̆.

Kal. Ian. iiii. ꝼ., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° ix.° Cenn-coꝑaꝺ̆ ꝺo ꝯcaıleꝺ̆ ꝺo Connaċtaıb̆.—Muıꝑceꝑtaċ hUa Bꝑıaın, ꝑı Eꝑenn 7 tuıꝑ oꝑꝺaın 7 aıꝑeċaıꝯ ıaꝑt̆aıꝑ ın ꝺomaın, ıaꝑ m-buaıꝺ̆ ꝑıǯı 7 aıt̆ꝑıǯı ı ꝼéıl Moċoeṁó[ı]c Leıt̆ 7 ı[a] teꝑt[a] Iꝺ Maꝑta, ın quınta ꝼeꝑıa, ın uıʒeꝯıma octaua luna, moꝑtu[u]ꝯ eꝯt.—Cú-collċaılle hUa Baıǯel-la[ı]n, aꝑꝺollaṁ Eꝑenn aꝑ ꝺ̆an 7 aꝑ ꝺeıꝑc, aꝑ aıneċ, aꝑ coınꝺeꝑcle coıtċınn ꝼꝑı tꝑuaǯu 7 tꝑıunu, ꝺo maꝑbaꝺ̆ ꝺo Ꝼeꝑaıb̆-Luıꝑʒ 7 ꝺo Thuaıt̆-Rat̆a cum ꝯua uxoꝑe et
B 49a ꝺuobuꝯ ꝼılııꝯ | ꝯatıꝯ bonıꝯ et cum tꝑıʒınta quınque alı[ı]ꝯ, eteꝑ m̆uınntıꝑ 7 oeǯeꝺ̆u, ın una ꝺomu, hı Sat̆uꝑn Mınċaꝯc 7 hı ꝼeıl Beca[ı]n, maıc Cula.—Ruaıꝺ̆ꝑı hUa Tomꝑaıꝑ, aıꝑcınneċ [Ꝼh]at̆na-móꝑe, quıeuıt.—Ꝼlaıt̆-beꝑtaċ hUa Laıꝺ̆ʒnen, ꝑı Ꝼeꝑn-m̆uıǯı ꝼꝑı ꝑé, ꝺo éc.—Ꝼeꝑǯaıl Innꝯı Loċa-Cꝑé, ꝯenóıꝑ aıꝑmıtneċ, mılıꝺ̆ toǯaıꝺ̆e Dé, aꝺ Chꝑıꝯtum mıʒꝑauıt.—Conċoꝺuꝑ hUa Ʒaılmꝑeꝺ̆aıǯ,

[c-c] A later hand wrote *in perigrinatione* (the Latin equivalent) overhead.
[d] xx., MS.

A.D. 1119. [a-a] ı .ui., MS.; "6 Ides" (10 *Martii* was written on the margin by another hand), C.

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[7] 26*th year*.—See 1092, *supra*. The bracketed words are from the C. translation.

1119. [1] *The 3rd*.—This is a typical instance, showing the value of the ferial and lunation. The Dominical Letter was E and the Golden Number XVIII. March 10 of the text would accordingly be Monday, moon 25. On the other hand, Thursday, moon 25, are a double proof that the date was March 13. Consequently, the scribe, by the most frequently recurring of all errors, mistook *ii.* for *u.*, thereby changing 3 (*iii.*) into 6 (*ui.*).

From C. it may be inferred that *ui.* was likewise the reading of A.

The Four Masters followed the *ui.* of the MS. and omitted, as in most of the similar instances, the week-day and lunation. Whereupon, O'Donovan corrects *sixth* into *fourth*, noting that O'Clery's Irish Calendar gives March 12 as the feast of Mochoemoc. This is, however, a mistake. All the native authorities, including O'Clery's *Marytrology of Donegal*, assign the festival to the 13th. The same error of *sixth* for *third* occurs in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)

[2] *Donell, etc.*; *Hugh, etc.*—Given in C.; also in *F. M.*

[3] *Both*.—Literally, *between*.

[4] *Little Easter*.—Low Sunday.

Clon-Mac-Nois] in pilgrimage, in the 26th year[7] after his blinding. [1118]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1119. Cenn-coradh was razed by the Connachtmen.—Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Ireland and tower of the splendour and principality of the West of the world, died, after victory of kingship and penance, on the feast of Mochoemoc of Liath and on the 3rd[1] of the Ides [13th] of March, on the 5th feria, on the 28th of the moon.—("Donell[2] O'Hadeth, king of O'Neachay, killed by Echry Mac Laithvertay O'Hadith, king of O'Neachai after."—) Cu-collchaille Ua Baighellain, arch-ollam of Ireland for science and for almsdeeds, for hospitality, for general benevolence towards weak and strong, was killed by the men of Lurg and and by Tuath-Ratha, with his wife and two very good sons and with thirty-five others, both[3] domestics and guests, in the same house, on the Saturday of Little Easter[4] [April 5] and on the feast of [St.] Becan, son of Cula.[5]—Ruaidhri Ua Tomrair, herenagh of [F]athan-mor, rested.—Flaithbertach Ua Laidhgnen, king of Fern-magh for a [long] time, died.—("Hugh[2] Mac Branan's sonn, king of East Leinster, killed.—Donagh Mac Gillpatrick's sonn, heyr of Ossory, killed by Ossorij themselves."—) Ferghail[6] of the Island of Loch-Cre, venerable religious counsellor, soldier select of God, passed to Christ.—Conchobur Ua Gailm- [1119

[5] *Becan, Son of Cula.*—According to the gloss in the L. B. Calendar of Oengus, he was patron of Imlech-fia (near Kells, co. Meath). Cula, the Martyrology of Tallaght states (L. L. p. 358d), was the name of his mother.

[6] *Ferghail.*—The *Annals of Innisfallen* give the obit under the year 1120; which, more probably, is the correct date.

The Ruaidhri item is placed immediately before this in C., which omits the two final entries.

[7] *Three Innocent Children.*—The week-day and moon's age are correct; but I have not found the feast in native authorities. According to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, Niall was killed in the year following. But the data here given are too precise and too much in accord to be erroneous.

toiſiuč Ceniuil-Moeoín, do marbað do [U]ib-Dubðai 7 do Clainn [Fh]laiťberťaiǯ.—Niall, mac Domnaill hUi Ločlainn, ṙiḋomna Ailiǯ 7 Erenn 7 tetra Erenn ar cruť 7 ar čeill, ar aineč 7 ar erǵna, do ťuitim la Cenel-Moen, iſin očtmað[b] bliaðain ſičet[b] a aiſi, i Luan 7 i n-dečmað[c] [uaťað eſcai] 7 i ſeil na tri mac n-ennac, in decimo[d] octauo[d] Kalendaſ Ianuarii.

[Biſ.] Kal. Ian. u. ſ., l. [xx.uii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° Sloiǯeð la Domnall hUa Ločlainn i ſoiṙiðin Murčaða hUi Mael-Sečlainn co hAť-luain, i n-aiǯið Connačt, co tarat Toiṙṙdelbač hUa Cončobuir breǵṙið umpo.—Maidm Mačairi Chille-more hUa Nialla[i]n ṙia Raǯ-nall, mac Mic Riabaiǯ, ſor Uib-Eačač, co ṙolað a n-áṙ.—Cončobuṙ, mac Flandaca[i]n, mic Dúinnčua[i]n, toiſeč Muinntire-Biṙn, do ǯuin i Sleib-[Fh]uait do [U]ib-Creṁtaind 7 a éc de.—Ceallač, comarba Patraic, ſor cuairt Muman, co tuc a óǵreir 7 co ſarǵaiḃ bennačtain.—Branan, mac Ǯilla-Criſt, ṙí Corco-Ačlann, do éc.—Ečmarčač Mac Uiðṙein, toiſeč Cheniuil-Feraðaiǯ, do ṁarbað do Feraiḃ-Manač.

Kal. Ian. uii. ſ., l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° i.° Domnall, mac Ardǯair Mic Ločlainn, arḋri Erenn, derſcaiťeč Ǯoeiðel ar cruť 7 cenel, ar ceill 7 ǵaiſceð, ar ṙonuſ 7 ſobarťain, ar ťidnacal ſeoit 7 bið, do éc a n-Daiṙí Coluim-cille, iſin očtmað[a] bliaðain tričat[a] reǵni ſui, iſin treſ[b] bliaðain imoṙṙo ſečtmoǯat[b] aetatiſ

[b-b] .uiii. bliaḋain. xxx.MS. [c] .x.mad, MS. [d-d] decimaſ octauaſ, MS.

A.D. 1120. [a] Left blank in MS.

A.D. 1121. [a-a] .uiii. bliadain .xxx., MS. [b-b] .iii. bliaḋain imoṙṙo .lxx., MS.; "76th yeare," C. (taking *iii.* to be *ui.*)

1120. [1] *False peace.*—One which events proved he did not intend to observe.

[2] *Circuit.*—The *Annals of Innisfallen* state that this was part of a visitation of all Ireland made by Cellach. The second part of the entry is rendered in C.: "was there much reverenced, that they deserved his benediction"!

1121. [1] *The 4th.*—The F. M. copy

redhaigh, chief of Cenel-Moain, was killed by the Ui-Dubhdai and by the Clann-[Fh]laithbertaigh.— Niall, son of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, royal heir of Ailech and of Ireland and paragon of Ireland for form and for sense, for generosity and for erudition, fell by the Cenel-Moain, in the 28th year of his age, on Monday and on the 10th [of the moon] and on the feast of the Three Innocent Children,[6] the 18th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 15]. [1119]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1120. A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, in aid of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, to Ath-luain against Connacht, so that Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir gave a false peace[1] in regard to them.—The defeat of the Plain of Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain [was inflicted] by Raghnall, son of Mac Riabaigh, upon the Ui-Eachach, so that their slaughter ensued.— Conchobur, son of Flandacan, son of Donnchuan, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was wounded at Slaibh-[Fh]uait by the Ui-Cremhtaind and he died thereof.—Cellach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit[2] of Munster, so that he took away his full demand and left a benediction.—Branan, son of Gilla-Crist, king of Corco-Achlann, died.—Echmarchach Mac Uidhrein, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by the Fir-Manach. [1120 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1121. Domnall, son of Ardghar Mac Lochlainn, archking of Ireland, the [most] distinguished of the Goedhil for form and for birth, for sense and for prowess, for happiness and prosperity, for bestowal of treasure and of food, died in Daire of Colum-cille, in the 38th year of his reign and in the 73rd year of his age and on the night of Wednesday and on the 4th[1] [*recte*, 5th] of the Ides [10th, [1121]

the mistake of the MS., omitting, as elsewhere, the moon's age, the means whereby the error could be readily rectified.

B 49b ſuae 7 ı n-aıð̆c̆e Ceꞇaıne[c] 7 ı quaꞃꞇ | Iꝺ Ꝼebꞃe 7 ı n-oc̆ꞇmað̆[d] ꝺéc [eſcaı] 7 ı ꝼeıl Moc̆uaꞃó[ı]c ınꝺ ecnaı.—Cu-Maıǯı, mac Ꝺeoꞃaıð̆ hUı Ꝼhlaınꝺ, ꞃı Ꝺeꞃlaıſ, ꝺo baðuð̆ ıllo c̆-Ec̆ac̆, ıaꞃ n-ʒabaıl Innſı-Ꝺaꞃcaꞃcꞃenn ꝼaıꞃ ꝺ'Uıb̆-Ec̆ac̆, ꝺu ı ꞇoꞃcaıꞃ coıceꞃ[e] aꞃ ceꞇoꞃc̆aıꞇ[e].—Ʒıllaeꞃſcoıꞃ-Ecʒaın hUa Anꝺıaꞃaıð̆, ꞃı Cıanac̆ꞇa, ꝺo maꞃbað̆ ꝺıa bꞃaꞇꞃıb̆ ꝼoꞃ laꞃ ꞃeılʒı Ꝺennc̆aıꞃ.—Sluaǯað̆ la Ꞇaıꞃꞃꝺelbac̆ hUa Conc̆obuıꞃ 7 la Coıceð̆[f] Con[n]ac̆ꞇ ı n-Ꝺeſ-Mumaın, co ꞃoínnꞃeſeꞇaꞃ o ꞇá Maǯ-Ꝼeımín co Ꞇꞃaıǯ-Lí, eꞇeꞃ ꞇ̆uaꞇ̆a 7 c̆ealla, ıꝺon, ſec̆ꞇmoʒa[g] ceall, uel paulo pluſ.—Cꞃeac̆ſluaǯað̆ la Ꞇaıꞃꞃꝺelbac̆ hUa Conc̆obaıꞃ b̆eſ ı n-Ꝺeſ-Mumaın, co ꞃoac̆ꞇ Ꞇeꞃmonn Lıſm̆oıꞃ 7 co ꞇaꞃaıð̆ boꞃoma ꝺıaꞃm̆e 7 co ꝼaꞃʒaıb Muıꞃeð̆ac hUa Ꝼlaıꞇ̆beꞃꞇaıǯ, ꞃí Iaꞃꞇ̆aıꞃ Con[n]ac̆ꞇ, 7 Aeð̆ hUa n-Eıð̆ın, ꞃı hUa-Ꝼıac̆ꞃac̆.—Cloıcꞇ̆ec̆ Ꞇelc̆a-Innmuınn ı n-Oſꞃaıʒıb̆

[c] .c.aıne, MS. [d] .uıı., MS. [e-e] .u.eꞃ aꞃ .xl., MS. [f] .u.eꝺ, MS. [g] .lxx MS.

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[2] *Mochuaroc of the Wisdom.*—He is thus designated in the Calendar of Oengus also. Mochuaroc signifies *my little* (literally, *young*) *Cuar*. In a Würzburg Latin MS. of the 8th century in Irish character, he is said to have committed to writing, lest it should lapse from memory, a Paschal Computus which his master, Mosinu (or Sillan, third abbot of Bangor: *ob.* 609=610, *supra*), had learned by rote from an erudite Greek (Schepss: *Die ältesten Evangelienhandschriften der Würzburger Universitätsbibliothek*, p. 27). The introduction of the Decemnovennal Cycle into his monastery would thus account for the epithet "of the Wisdom."

Another appellation of affection is *Cuaran* (*little Cuar*), under which title he is patron of Kilcoran (*Cell Cuarain*, Church of Cuaran—*perierunt etiam ruinae*), about a mile west of Youghal. He is locally remembered in a native couplet as *Cuaran of the None*. The reason is given in a bilingual and partially corrupt gloss in the L. B. Calendar of Oengus. *Is aire atberar 'Mochuaroc na Nona' friss, ar is e toisech rodelig ceilebrad Nóna: quia cum media vel ora* [*pro* vel ora *lege* Hora] *apud antiquos celebra*[*ba*]*tur*—"It is for this *Mochuaroc of the None* is applied (lit. *said*) to him, because he is the first that separated the celebration of None: for by the ancient [monks] it used to be celebrated along with the Middle (Canonical) Hour [Sext]."

This is explained by the *Rule of the*

recte, 9th] of February and on the 18th [of the moon] and on the feast of [St.] Mochuaroc of the Wisdom.[2]—Cu-Maighi, son of Deoradh Ua Flainn, king of Derlas, was drowned[3] in Loch-Echach, after Inis-Darcarcrenn had been taken from[4] him by the Ui-Echach, wherein fell five and forty persons.—Gilla-Epscoip-Eogain[5] Ua Andiaraidh, king of Ciannachta, was killed by his own kinsmen in the centre of the cemetery of Bennchar.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir and by the Fifth of Connacht into Desmond, so that they laid waste from Magh-Feimen to Tragh-Li, both lands and churches, namely, seventy churches, or a little more.—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair and by the Fifth of Connacht again into Desmond, until he reached the Termon of Lis-mor and obtained cattle-spoil innumerable and he lost[6] Muiredach Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht and Aedh Ua Eidhin, king of Ui-Fiachrach. — The steeple [*lit.*, bell-house] of Telach-Innmuinn in Ossory [1121]

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38 *Abbots: A prima hora usque ad horam tertiam Deo vacent fratres; a tertia vero usque ad nonam quidquid iniunctum fuerit . . . faciant* (Cap. x.). Sext was thus deferred from the *sixth* hour (12 noon) until the *ninth* (3 p.m.) and joined to None. In the Benedictine Rule, this deviation was followed from Sep. 15 to Lent: *Hora secunda agatur Tertia et usque ad Nonam omnes in opus suum laborent.* The change effected by St. Cuaran consisted in replacing the celebration of Sext at the proper Canonical hour, thus leaving None to be recited *separately*.

Colgan (*AA. SS.* p. 302) gives the purport of the L. B. gloss as follows: *Vocatur Mochuarocus de Nona, ideo quod sit primus qui curavit celebrationem Missae fieri seorsim, quia cum media Nona apud antiquos celebrabatur.* This is typical of Colgan's work of the kind. The original, needless to say, makes no mention of Mass; *cum media Nona* is meaningless; whilst the *ancient* monks celebrated Mass after Prime, Tierce, Sext and None respectively, according to the different seasons of the liturgical year.

[3] *Drowned.*—The Annals of Innisfallen add that the act was done by himself.

[4] *From.*—Literally, *upon.*

[5] *Gilla-Epscoip-Eogain—Devotee of Bishop Eugene* (founder of Ard sratha, Ard-straw, co. Tyrone).

[6] *Lost.*—Literally, *left* (*dead*) on the battle-field.

do dluiǯi do čairťéineď : cloč do ſgeinm aſ, co romarb̆ macleiǯind iſin čill.—Samual hUa Anglí, epſcop Aťa-cliať, in pace quieuit. Ceallač, comarba Patraic, do ǯab̆ail epſcopoiti Aťa-cliať a toǯa Gall 7 Gaeiďel.—Da ſreiť Trin-Mhaſa[i]n, o ďoruſ Raťa co croiſ m-Briǯte, do loſcaď.—Aťač goiťi do ťiačtain inNon Decimbir, co rola a benncopor do čloicťiuč Aird-Mača 7 co n-derna ſiďar mor ſo Erinn uile.

Kal. Ian. i. ſ., l., xx., Anno Domini M.e c.o xx.o ii.o Aeď hUa Ruairc, rí Conmaicne, do ťuitim la Feru Míďe ic breiť creiče uaťib̆.—Scrin Cholmain, mic Luačain, d'ſoǯb̆ail i n-ailaiď Lainne, ſerčubat i talṁain, Dia-Cetain[a] in Braiť.—Sluaiǯeď la Tairrďelbač hUa Concobuir co Loč-Saileč i Miďe, co táinig Mac Murčaďa, rí Laiǯen 7 Gall, i n-a teč.—Mor, ingen Domnaill hUi Ločlainn, ben Ta[i]rrďealbaiǯ hUi Concobuir, do éc.—Creč mor la Cončobur hUa Ločlainn, 7 la Cenel n-Eogain, co rangaďur Cill-ruaiď i n-Ulltaib̆, co tucſaďur boroma diarṁíďe.—Mael-Coluim hUa Brolča[i]n,
B 49c epſcop Aird-Mača, do éc i n-a ailiťri | i n-Diſiurt Daire ſo buaiď martra 7 haiťriǯi.—Aeď hUa Duibdirma, toiſeč na Bredča 7 cenn eíníǯ tuaiſce[i]rt Erenn 7 Domnall, a braťair, mortui ſunt.

A.D. 1122. [a] dia .c.ain, MS.

[7] *Samuel Ua Angli.*—See Lanigan, *E. H.* iii. 12, sq.

[8] *Ceallach, etc.* — See Lanigan, *E. H.* iii. 45–6.

[9] *Two streets.*—C. gives *Dasreith*, taking the two native words as one, signifying the propername of a place.

[10] *Door of the Close.*—"The mote doore," C.

[11] *Pinnacle-cover.*—"Brasen topp," C.

[12] *And caused, etc.*—"And maine prodigies were shewn over all Ireland"! C.

1122. [1] *A man's grave [deep] in earth.*—"A cubite deep in the ground," C. The original expression occurs in the *Feast of Brieriu* (L. U. 103a, lines 15-6; 108b, lines 28-9). The meaning is shown in the Book of Armagh (fol. 8c): Et dixit [angelus] ei: *Ne reliquiae a terra reducuntur[-antur] corporis tui et cubitus de terra super corpus fiat.* Quod . . factum . . demonstratum est; quia . . . fodientes humum antropi

was split by a thunderbolt: a stone leaped thereout, so that it killed a student in the church.—Samuel Ua Angli,[7] bishop of Ath-cliath, rested in peace. Ceallach,[8] successor of Patrick, took the episcopacy of Ath-cliath by choice of the Foreigners and of the Gaidhil.—Two streets[9] of Masan-Third, from the door of the Close[10] to the Cross of [St.] Brigit, were burned.—A gust of wind came on the Nones [5th] of December, so that it took off the pinnacle-cover[11] of the steeple [*lit.*, bell-house] of Ard-Macha and caused[12] great destruction of woods throughout all Ireland. [1121]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1122. Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, fell by the Men of Meath, in carrying off spoil from them.—The Shrine of [St.] Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb of Lann, a man's grave [deep] in earth,[1] the Wednesday of the Betrayal[2] [March 22].—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir to Loch-Sailech in Meath, so that Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, came into his house.—Mor, daughter of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, wife of Tairrdealbhach Ua Conchobuir, died.—Great foray by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain, until they reached Cell-ruadh in Ulidia, so that they took away countless cattle-spoil.—Mael-Coluim Ua Brolchain, [suffragan] bishop of Ard-Macha, died on his pilgrimage in the Hermitage[3] of Daire, with victory of suffering and of penance.—Aedh Ua Duibdirma, chief of the Bredach and head of the hospitality of the North of Ireland and Domnall, his brother, died. [1122]

[ἄνθροποι] ignem a sepulchro inrumpere viderunt.

For St. Colman, of Lynally, King's County, see Vol. I., p. 87; O'Donovan, Four Masters, I., p. 235–6; *Adamnan*, i. 5, ii. 16 and the notes thereon.

[2] *The Wednesday of the Betrayal.*—"The Wednesday before Easter," C. This is correct.

[3] *Hermitage.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 366. As Cellach was a real archbishop, O'Brolchain was enabled to retire to Derry.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° iii.° Gailenga do ǧabail tiǧi i n-Daimliac—Cianna[i]n for Murčaď hUa Mael-Sečlainn, for riǧ Teṁrač, co roloiscset in teč 7 očtmoǧa[a] taiǧi ime 7 co romarbsat sočaidi dia muinnter. Ternai imorro Murčaď, do aíníuč Cianna[i]n, cen marbaď, cen loscaď.—Ammus anaiťniǧ do ťabairt for Comarba Ailbe (idon,[b] Maelmorďa, mac Mic Cloťna[b]): idon, teč do ǧabail fair for lar Imleča fein 7 for mac Cerbaill hUi Ciarmaic (idon,[c] ri Aine[c]), co romarbaď morṡeser[d] and. Ternatur imorro na doene maiťi ass, tria rať Ailbe 7 na hecailsi. Roloisceď imorro ann Bernan Ailbe. Romarbaď imorro ria cind mis intí rogab in teč, idon, in gilla caeč hUa Ciarmaic—7 deočain eisiďe iar n-ainmniúǧuď—7 ro beanaď a cenn de i sarugǧuď Ailbe 7 in Coimďeǧ.—Oenǧus hUa Gorma[i]n, comarba Comǧaill, do éc i n-ailiťri illismor Močutu.—Flann hUa Duiďinnsi, aircinneč Luǧmaiǧ; Cú-Caisil hUa Cerbaill, rí Fern-ṁuiǧi; Mael-Muire hUa Cóndubá[i]n, aircinneč Daire-Luďrain; Donnsleiďe Mac Caťala[i]n, sonus 7

A.D 1123. [a] uíii.moǧa, MS. [b-b] itl., t. h., MS.; given in C., with omission of *Mic-Mac*. [c-c] itl., t. h., MS.; given in C. [d] mor.ui., MS.

1123. [1] *Eighty houses.*—"Eight of his household servants"! C.

The reading in B affords a natural explanation of this apparently inexplicable error. The translator took *uii.mogha* to be two words (*uiii.=ocht—eight*; *mogha*, pl. of *mogh—servant*) and *taighi* to be gen. sing. of *tech—house*. Whence "eight [of his] household servants."

[2] *Attack.*—Not mentioned, strange to say, in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

[3] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Ailbe.*—Bishop of Emly, co. Tipperary.

[4] *Seven.*—Literally, *great six*.

[5] *Gapped* [*Bell*]. — Erroneously rendered *mitre* in C. For the *Bernan Ailbhe*, see Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 335-6.

[6] *Cilla-caech.* — *Purblind gillie.* The soubriquet supplies a probable motive for the outrage. Owing to the visual defect, the bishop had refused to confer the Order of priesthood. Thereby Ua Ciarmhaic (O'Kirby) was effectually debarred from the preferment which lay open to him as a member of the reigning family.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1123. [1123]
The Gailenga captured a house in Daimliac of [St.] Ciannan upon Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, so that they burned the house and eighty houses[1] around it and killed a number of his people. Murchadh, however, escaped by protection of [St.] Ciannan, without being killed or burned.—An unprecedented attack[2] was made upon the successor of [St.] Ailbe[3] (namely, Mael-Mordha, son of Mac Clothna): to wit, a house was seized upon him and upon the son of Cerball Ua Ciarmhaic (that is, the king of Aine), in the centre of Imlech itself, so that seven[4] were killed therein. Howbeit, the noble persons escaped therefrom, through favour of [St.] Ailbe and of the church. There was likewise burned the Gapped [Bell][5] of [St.] Ailbe. Now, he who seized the house was killed before the end of a novena, namely, the Gilla-caech[5] Ua Ciarmhaic—and the same person was a deacon[6] by profession[7]—and his head was cut off, because of[8] the profanation of [St.] Ailbe and of the Lord.—Oenghus Ua Gormain, successor of [St.] Comgall of Bangor, died in pilgrimage in Lis-mor of [St.] Mochutu.—Flann[9] Ua Duibhinnsi, herenagh of Lughmagh; Cu-Caisil Ua Cerbaill, king of Fernmagh; Mael-Muire Ua Condubhain, herenagh of Daire-Lubrain; Donnsleibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of all Ulidia, died.—Donnchadh Mac

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[7] *By profession.*—Literally, *according to nomination.*

[8] *Because of.*—Literally, *in.* The offence was homicide (punishable by death), according to Canon XXXI. of the First Patrician Synod: Si quis conduxerit e duobus clericis, quos discordare convenit per discordiam aliquam, prolatum uni e duobus hostem ad interficiendum, homicidam congruum est nominari: qui clericus ab omnibus rectis [recte] habeatur alienus.

This enactment was incorporated into the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (X. *De multimodis causis clericorum*: 23).

[9] *Flann, etc.*—Of the four names in this entry, the last alone is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce.* But the compiler placed after it the *mortui sunt* of the Ulster Annals.

ſoḃaṙṫu Ulaḋ uile, moṙtui ſunt.—Donnčaḋ Mac Gill[a]-Patraic ṙuaḋ, ṙí Oſſaiǯi, a ſuiſ occiſuſ eſt —Conǯalač hUa [Fh]laiṫberṫaiǯ, ṙidomna Ailiǯ., occiſuſ eſt.

[Biſ.] Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x.ii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° iiii.° [a] Toṙfind, mac Tuṙcaill, pṙim̆oigṫigeṙn[a] Gall n-Eṙenn, ſubita moṙte peṙiit.—Taḋg, mac Mic Caṙṙṫaiǯ, ṙí Deaſ-Mumain[-an], in penitentia moṙtuuſ eſt.—Biḋgaḋ moṙ do ṙiǯ Tem̆ṙač Dia-Domnaiǯ Caſc[a] : idon, a ṫeč Caſca do ṫuitim fair 7 ſoṙ a teǯlač.—Luimneč do loſcaḋ uile, ač̆tmaḋ beac.—Alaxandaiṙ, mac Mael-Choluim, ṙí Alban, in bona penitentia moṙtuuſ eſt.—Geill Deſ-Muman do maṙbaḋ la Taiṙṙdelbač hUa
B 49d Conč̆obaiṙ : | idon, Mael-Sečlainn, mac Coṙmaic, mic Mic Caṙṙṫaiǯ, ṙi Caiſil 7 hUa Ciaṙmeic a hAne 7 hUa Cobṫaiǯ do [U]ib-Cuanač-Cnamčaille.—Aṙdǯaṙ, mac mic Aeḋa hUi Mael-Sečlainn, ṙidomna Ailiǯ, do maṙbaḋ la Muinnteṙ Daiṙe i n-aíneč Coluim-cille.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° u.° Quint Id Ianaiṙ imoṙṙo foṙ Oen-diden 7 pṙim [uaṫad eſcai] fuiṙṙi. Ocuſ iſ innti tuaṙgbaḋ a buinde diden foṙ in damliac moṙ Aiṙd-Mač̆a, iaṙ n-a lanecoṙ do ṙlinntiuč la Cellač, comaṙba Patraic, iſin tṙič̆admaḋ

A.D. 1124. [a] The iiii. were at first uii. ; but u was altered into ii, by the text hand.

1124. [1] *Easter house.*—From this expression, taken in connection with the house-seizures mentioned in the Annals, it may be concluded that it was customary for kings to spend the week before Easter or Pentecost at a church, where houses were set apart for themselves and their retinues.

[2] *Died.*—On April 23, according to the Anglo Saxon Chronicle.

[3] *Of Ane.*—Literally, *from Aine* (the district around Knockany, co. Limerick). In the Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*), the original, *a hAne*, is read *Achaine* and applied as the personal name of Ua Cobthaigh (O'Coffey).

Gilla-Patraic the Red, king of Ossory, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Conghalach Ua [F]laithbertaigh, royal heir of Ailech, was slain. [1123]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1124. Torfind, son of Turcall, chief young lord of the Foreigners of Ireland, perished by sudden death.—Tadhg, son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, died in penance. —Great peril [happened] to the king of Tara, on Easter Sunday [April 6]: namely, his Easter house[1] to fall upon him and upon his [*lit.*, the] household.—Limerick was burned, all but a little.—Alexander, son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland, died[2] in good penance.—The hostages of Desmond were killed by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair: namely, Mael-Sechlainn, son of Cormac, son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Cashel and Ua Ciarmaic of Ane,[3] and Ua Cobthaigh of Ui-Cuanach-Cnamchaille.—Ardghar, grandson of Aedh Ua-Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Ailech, was killed by the Community of Daire, in reparation[4] to [St.] Columcille. [1124 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1125. The 5th of the Ides[1] [9th] of January [was] upon Friday and the 1st [day of the moon fell] thereon. And it is on that [day] its protecting ridge was raised[2] upon the great stone church of Ard-Macha, after its being fully covered with shingle by Cellach, successor of Patrick, in the [1125]

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[4] *In reparation.* — "Within the libertie"! C. I do not know what was the offence.

1125. [1] *The 5th of the Ides, etc.*—The translator of C. mistook the meaning of this entry. "The fift of the Ides of January was the church of Ardmagh broken in the roofe, which was covered by Ceallagh, the Corbe of St. Patrick; being unrooffed in an hundred and thirtie years before." The week-day is given, but the lunation omitted, by the Four Masters.

[2] *Ridge was raised.*—That is, the work was formally completed.

bliaδ̆ain ar č̆et[a] o n-a raδ̆ai slinntiuč̆ fair co comlan.—Gilla-braiti hUa Ruairc do bač̆uδ̆ illoč̆-Aillinne.—Sluaǯaδ̆ la Tairrdelbač̆ hUa Concobuir i Miδ̆e, co roínnarb Murč̆aδ̆ hUa Mael-Seč̆lainn as a riǯi 7 co tarat tri riǯa for Feru Míδ̆e. Marbid tra[b] Domnall Mac Murč̆aδ̆a in tres riǯ ria cinn noṁaiδ̆e, idon, Mael-Seč̆lainn, mac Donnč̆aδ̆a.—Creč̆ doč̆uaiδ̆ Muircertač̆ hUa Cerbaill, rí Deisce[i]rt Fern-ṁuiǯi, i Feraiδ̆-Breǯ, conustaraiδ̆ Diarmaid hUa Mael-Seč̆lainn co Feraiδ̆ Míδ̆e 7 co Feraiδ̆ Breǯ, co romarbaδ̆ Muircertač̆ ann 7 ár a creiče íme.

Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. iiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° ui.° Ennai, mac Mic Murč̆aδ̆a, ri Laiǯen, mortuus est.—Sluaǯaδ̆ la Tairrdelbač̆ hUa Conč̆obuir illaiǯniδ̆, co roǯaiδ̆ a n-giallu.—hUa Maelruanaiǯ, rí Fer-Manač̆, a suis occisus est.—Mael-Isu hUa Conne, sui Goeiδ̆il i senč̆us 7 i m-brit̆eṁnač̆t 7 i n-Urd Patraic, iar n-a[i]t̆riǯe t̆ogaiδ̆e in Christo quieuit.—Corcač̆ ṁor Muman co n-a tempull do loscaδ̆.—Domnall hUa Duδ̆dai do baδ̆uδ̆, iar n-denam creiči i Tir-Conaill.—Riǯδ̆erus Toirrδ̆elbaiǯ hUi Conč̆obuir co hAt̆-cliat̆, co tard riǯi At̆a-cliat̆ 7 Laiǯen dia mac, idon, do Conč̆obur.—Anfud

A.D. 1125. [a] .c., MS. [b] h[autem] (the Latin equivalent), MS.

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[3] *Thirtieth year above one hundred.*—At 995 (=996), *supra* (995 according to a quatrain in the *F. M.*), Armagh, including the stone church, was destroyed by lightning. The meaning is, that the restoration of the roof had been carried out at intervals during the period.

[4] *Before the end of a novena.*—"Within three dayes and three nights after"! C. The *F. M.* omit the expression.

1126. [1] *Died.*—In Wexford, according to the List of Leinster kings in L. L. (p. 39d).

[2] *A Goedhel eminent.*—Literally, *a master of a Goedhel.* By an emphatic native idiom, which is still operative, instead of a sb. qualified by an adj., the corresponding sb. of the adj. (or the adj. used as sb.) is employed with the genitive of the sb.

thirtieth year above one hundred[3] since there was a complete shingle roof upon it before.—Gilla-braiti Ua Ruairc was drowned in Loch-Aillinne.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair into Meath, so that he expelled Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn from the kingship and placed three kings over the men of Meath. But Domnall, son of Murchadh, kills the third king, namely, Mael-Sechlainn, son of Donnchadh, before the end of a novena[4]. —Muircertach Ua Cerbaill, king of the South of Fernmagh, went on a foray into Fir-Bregh, until Diarmaid Ua Mael-Sechlainn with the Men of Meath and the Men of Bregha overtook them, so that Muircertach was killed there and slaughter of the foraying force [took place] around him. [1125]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1126. Ennai, son of Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, died.[1]—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir into Leinster, so that he took away their pledges.—Ua Maelruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Mael-Isu Ua Conne, a Goedhel eminent in history and in jurisprudence[2] and in the Order of Patrick, rested in Christ after select penance.—Great Cork of Munster with its church was burned.—Domnall Ua Dubhdai was drowned, after making a foray in Tir-Conaill.—Royal progress of Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir to Ath-cliath, so that he gave the kingship of [1126]

The *Order of Patrick* may have embodied the primatial rights and privileges, as formulated and claimed with such prominence in the Tripartite Life and the Book of Armagh. The following from Tirechan (Book of Armagh, fol. 11b) is characteristic of the spirit pervading the Patrician Documents in their present form. Si quaereret heres [=*comarba*] Patricii paruchiam [i.e., diocesim] illius, potest pene totam insolam sibi reddere in paruchiam. (Cf. *The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, etc., Trans. R. I. A., xxix. 184.)

[3] *Both laic and cleric.*—Literally, *between land and church.*

[4] *Treacherous foray.*—"A stealing army," C. It signifies that the foray was made when Ua Tuachair was nominally at peace with the Airthir.

cocaiḋ ṁoir i n-Erinn, cor'bo ecen do čomarba Patraic biṫ mí for bliaḋain fri hArd-Mača i n-ečtair, oc riṫugud Fer n-Erenn 7 oc tabairt riaġla 7 robera for cač, eter tuait 7 eaclur.—Crec meabla la Ruaiḋri hUa
B 50a Tuačair i n-Airṫeraiḃ, conac[tarṫadar Airṫir, co rolaḋ a n-ar 7 co rodičennaḋ raḋein.—Muireḋač hUa Cuillen, aircinneč Cločair, do marbaḋ d'Feraiḃ-Manač.—Daṁliac reiglera Poil 7 Pedair, doronaḋ la hImar hUa n-Aeḋaca[i]n, do čoirecraḋ do Cheallač, comarba Patraic, i[c] n-dodecim Kallann[c] Nouimbir.—Crečrluaġaḋ la Tairrdelbač hUaOnčoḃair a n-Der-Muman, co roačt Glenn-Maġair 7 co tuc boroma diairṁíḋe.

Kal. Ian. iii., f., l. x. u., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° iii.° Sluaġaḋ la Toirrdelbač hUa Concobuir i n-Der-Muman, co roačt Corcaiġ moir Muman, co tuc giallu Muman co leir.—Airṫir do ġabail taiġi Flaínn Mic Sinaiġ i Triun Saxan for Raġnall, mac Mic Riabaiġ, aiḋci Luain Inite 7 a dičennaḋ leó.—Cať eter Ultu raḋein, i torcradur da riġ Ulaḋ, idon, Niall Mac Duinnṡleiḃe 7 ár Ulaḋ ime 7 Eočaiḋ hUa Maťgamna i friṫġuin.—Gilla-Crist hUa hEicníġ, ri Fer-Manač 7 airdriġ Airgiall, do éc i Cločar-mac-n-Daimín iar n-aiṫrigi ṫoġaiḋe.—Fir Muṁan 7 Laiġin do impoḋ dori[ṫ]iri for Thairrdelbač hUaOnčobuir 7 a n-geill

A.D. 1126. [a-a] in .xii. Kl., MS.

[5] *The stone church.*—Colgan evades the difficulty of distinguishing between *Damliac* and *Recles* (monastery) by employing the term *Basilica* (*Triad. Thaum.*, p. 300).

[6] *Imar.*—The tutor of St Malachy; *vir sanctissimae vitae*, according to St. Bernard. His name is in the Carthusian Martyrology at Nov. 12 (Lanigan, *E. H.* iv. 99). The Martyrology of Donegal has it (I know not why) at Aug. 13. He died on a pilgrimage at Rome in 1134.

[7] *He reached.*—"He wasted," C. The same error is repeated in the first entry of next year. It arose probably from mistaking the contraction mark over *s* for the grave accent of *a*; thus reading *roacht* as *ro*[*fh*]*ás*.

Ath-cliath to his son, namely, to Conchobur.—A storm of great war in Ireland, so that it was necessary for the successor of Patrick to be a month above a year abroad from Ard-Macha, pacifying the men of Ireland and imposing rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric[3]. —A treacherous foray[4] [was made] by Ruaidhri Ua Tuachair into the Airthir, until the Airthir overtook them, so that slaughter of them was inflicted and he was beheaded himself.—Muiredhach Ua Cuillen, herenagh of Clochar, was killed by the Fir-Manach.—The stone church[5] of the Monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter, that was built by Imar[6] Ua Aedhacain, was consecrated by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, on [Thursday] the 12th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 21].—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobhair into Desmond, until he reached[7] Glenn-Maghair and took away countless cattle-spoil. [1126]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1127. A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair into Desmond, until he reached great Cork of Munster, so that he took away the pledges of all Munster.—The Airthir seized the house of Flann Mac Sinaigh in the Third of the Saxons upon Raghnall, son of Mac Riabaigh, on the night of Monday of the Beginning [of Lent,[1] Feb. 21]; and he was beheaded by them.—A battle between the Ulidians themselves, wherein fell two kings of Ulidia in combat, namely Niall[2] Mac Duinnshleibhe [Ua Eochada], with slaughter of the Ulidians around him and Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna.—Gilla-Crist Ua hEicnigh, king of Fir-Manach and arch-king of Airgialla, died in Clochar-mac-Daimin after choice penance.—The Men of Munster and the Lagenians turned again upon Tairrdelbach Ua Con- [1127]

1127. [1] *Beginning* [*of Lent*].—See 1109, note 2, *supra*.

[2] *Niall.*—Not given in the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d).

[2] *He placed.* — Very gross is the error of the scribe, or compiler, of the (so-called) *Annals of Loch Cé*, who took the *rat sum* of the MS. to

do ḋilsiuǧuḋ doiḃ 7 a mac d'aṫriǧuḋ do Laiǧniḃ 7 do Ghallaiḃ. Araide, dorat sum ri aile[a] forro, idon, Domnall, mac Mic Fhaelain.—Cearball, mac Mic Fhaelain—7 ár hUa-Faelain íme—do ṫuitim la hUiḃ-Failǧi for lar Cille-dara, i cosnum comurbu[i]s Briǧte. —Taillteiu, ingen Murčaḋa hUi Mael-Sečlainn, ben Tairrḋelbaiǧ hUi Concobuir, d'éc.—Mael-Briǧte hUa Foranna[i]in, aircinneč Arda-sraṫa; Mael-Briǧte hUa Cínaeṫa, aircinneč Airde-Trea, in bona penetencia mortui sunt.—Gilla-Crist hUa Mael-Eoin, comarba Ciarain Cluana-mac-Nois, sonus 7 sobarṫu aircinneč čell n-Erenn, in Christo quieuit.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. xx.ui., Anno Domini m.° c.° xx.° uiii.°
B 50b | Bissextilis[a] 7 embolesm[atic]us annus. Fir Mhaiǧi-Iṫa (idon,[b] Domnall hUa Gailmredaiǧ 7 Cenel-Maein[b]) do gabail taiǧi for riǧ Fer-Manač, idon, for Faelan hUa n-Duiḃḋara 7 aṫuitim leó 7 sočaide do m̃aiṫiḃ Fer-Manač íme.—Gill[a]-Patraic, mac Tuaṫail, comarba Coeṁgin, do marbaḋ d'Uib-Muiredaiǧ for lar Glínne-da-loča.—Maidm ria marcsluaǧ Concoḃair, mic Mic Ločlainn, for marcsluaǧ Tigernain Ua [Ui] Ruairc, i torčair hUa Ciarḋai,

A.D. 1127. [a] .ii., MS.

A.D. 1128. [a] Bisextus, MS. [b-b] itl., t. h., MS.; om., C.

be plural and read *radsat* (they gave). The editor accepts this and improves upon it by taking *eli* (another) to be the local name, *Eli!* (He omits to say whether the territory of the name in Tipperary, or that in the King's Co., is intended.) He ought to have known that the legitimate successor of Enna was Diarmait Mac Murchadha, who brought over the English. But he was probably misled by the translator of C., who has: "his (O Conor's sonn) deposed by Leinster and Galls, through misdemeanours of Danyell O'Eylan, king of Ely." O'Donovan (p. 1027) also took the verb as plural, signifying that the Leinstermen and Foreigners "elected another king over them."!

[3] *Contending.*—That is, which of two nuns belonging respectively to the two tribes mentioned should be the new abbess. The *F. M.* mention the fray, but omit the cause.

1128. [1] *Embolismal.* — That is, having a lunar month *thrown in*

chobuir and their pledges were forfeited by them, and his son was deposed by the Lagenians and by the Foreigners. Howbeit, he placed[2] another king over them, namely, Domnall, son of Mac Faelain.—Cearball, son of Mac Faelain—and slaughter of the Ui-Faelain [took place] around him—fell by the Ui-Failghi in the centre of Cell-dara, in contending[3] for the succession of [St.] Brigit.—Tailltiu, daughter of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, wife of Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobhuir, died.—Mael-Brighte Ua Forannain, herenagh of Ard-sratha; Mael-Brighte Ua Cinaetha, herenagh of Ard-Trea, died in good penance.—Gilla-Crist Ua Mael-Eoin, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, happiness and prosperity of the herenaghs of the churches of Ireland, rested in Christ. [1127]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1128. [1128 Bis.] A Bissextile and Embolismal[1] year. The Men of Magh-Itha (namely, Domnall Ua Gailmredaigh and the Cenel-Maien) seized a house upon the king of Fir-Manach, that is, upon Faelan Ua Duibhdhara; and he fell by them, and a number of the nobles of Fir-Manach around him.—Gilla-Patraic, son of Tuathal [Ua Tuathail], successor of [St.] Coemhgen, was killed by the Ui-Muiredaigh in the centre of Glenn-da-locha.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the horse-host of Conchobar, son of Mac Lochlainn, upon the horse-host of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, wherein fell Ua Ciardhai, king of Cairpri

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[μῆν ἐμβόλιμος]; thus giving thirteen moons to the year in the luni-solar reckoning. The present is the third Embolism of the Decemnovennal Cycle: Epact 26, Golden Number VIII. (See *Todd Lectures*, Series III, No. IV.)

Its place in the Calendar is indicated in a marginal gloss in the L. B. Cal. of Oengus, opposite March 6: Tertius Embolismus cicli decinnovenalis hic incipit et conturbat regulum [-am]. For the *disturbance*, see Bede, *De temp. rat.*, c. *xx.*

This Embolism is of historical interest. It was the proof assigned in his reply to Pope Leo the Great by Paschasinus, bishop of Lilybaeum, why the Easter of 444 should be celebrated on the Alexan-

ṛí Caiṛpṛi 7 Cat̆al hUa Roǯeallaiǯ 7 Sitṛiuc hUa Mael-Ḃṛiǯte 7 mac Aeḋa hUi Ḋhuḃḋai, ṛí hUa-n-Amalǯaḋa 7 alii multi.—Muíṛǯiṛ hUa Nío[i]c, aiṛcinneč Tuama-ḋa-ǯualann ꝼṛi ṛe, ḋo éc i n-Iniṛ-in-ǯaill.—Ǯnim ǯṛanna, anaiṫníǯ, aíniaṛmaṛtač, ṛoṫoill eaṛcoine Ꝼeṛ n-Eṛenn, eteṛ loeč 7 cleiṛeč, ḋo nač ꝼṛiṫ macṛaṁla i n-Eṛinn ṛiam, ḋo ḋenaṁ ḋo Thiǯeṛnan hUa Ruaiṛc 7 ḋo hUi[b]-Ḃṛiuin: iḋon, comaṛba Ꝑatṛaic ḋo noč̆ṫṛaṛuǯuḋ i n-a ꝼiaḋnu[i]ṛe: iḋon, a č̆uiḋeč̆ta ḋo ṛ̇lat 7 ḋṛeam ḋiḃ ḋo maṛbaḋ 7 maccleiṛeč ḋía muinntiṛ ꝼéin, ḋobí ꝼo Chuilebaḋ, ḋo maṛbaḋ ann. Iṛ e imoṛṛo an íaṛmuiṛt ḋoꝼaṛṛ ḋo'n ṁíǯnim ṛa, co nač ꝼuil i n-Eṛinn comuiṛce iṛ taiṛiṛi ḋo ḋ̆uine ꝼoḋeṛta, no cuṛṛoḋiǯailteṛ o Ḋhia 7 o ḋ̆oeíniḃ in t-olc ṛa. In ḋínṛeṁ ṛa tṛa tucaḋ ꝼoṛ comaṛba Ꝑatṛaic, iṛṛ amal 7 ḋinṛim in Coimḋeǯ; uaiṛ aḋṛubaiṛt in Coimḋeo ꝼein iṛin t-Shoiṛcéla: Qui[c] uoṛ ṛpeṛnit, me ṛpeṛnit; qui me ṛpeṛnit, ṛpeṛnit eum qui me miṛit[c].—Cṛeač-ṛluaǯaḋ la Taiṛṛḋelbač hUa Concobuiṛ illaiǯniḃ, co ṛoač̆t loč-Caṛman; aiṛṛeiǯ, timcell laiǯen co hAt̆-cliat̆ 7 ḋoṛoine bo-ḋ̆ibaḋ móṛ in č̆onaiṛ ṛin; o At̆-cliat̆, ḋ'a t̆iǯ ḋoṛi[t̆]iṛi. Atá tṛa míč̆lu an t-ṛ̇luaiǯaiḋ ṛin ꝼoṛ Tiǯeṛnan hUa Ruaiṛc.—Cṛeač la Maǯnuṛ 7 la Ꝼiṛu Ꝼeṛn-muiǯi hi Tiṛ-Ḃṛíuin, co tucṛaḋ ǯabala moṛa.

c-c qui uoṛ, etc., et qui me, etc., C.

drine date, April 23, in preference to the Roman, March 26.

[2] *In charge of the sacred requisites and relics*—Literally, *under a Culebadh.* This expression, according to the Irish idiom, implies an office. In the Carlsruhe (Irish) Codex of St. Augustine (No. cxcv. fol. 19c), *culebath* glosses *flabellum.* But the context (*quo etiam muscas abigentes aerem commovemus*) shows that here the word is taken literally, *gnat-destroyer.* The employment of the *flabellum*, or fan, at Mass, as in the Greek Church, was too striking a ceremony to escape incidental mention in native hagiography. A *Culebadh* was among the Columban relics at Kells. According to the *Seafaring of Snedgus and Mac Riogail* (*Adamnan*, p. 323), it consisted of a leaf as large as the hide of a great ox. It was to be placed upon the altar. This description appears to identify it with the veil, or *Coopertorium quo altare tegitur cum oblationibus*, of Gregory of Tours

and Cathal Ua Rogheallaigh, and Sitriuc Ua Mael-Brighte, the son of Aedh Ua Dubhdai, king of Ui-Amalghadha, and many others.—Muirghis Ua Nioic, herenagh of Tuaim-da-ghualann for [a long] space, died in Inis-in-Ghaill.— A deed ugly, unprecedented, ill-issuing, that deserved the curse of the Men of Ireland, both laic and cleric, whereof the like was not found in Ireland before, was done by Tigernan Ua Ruairc and by the Ui-Briuin: namely, the successor of [St.] Patrick was stark dishonoured in his own presence: that is, his retinue was waylaid, and some of them were killed; and a student of his own household, who was in charge of the sacred requisites and relics[2] was killed there.—Now the result that grew out of this ill deed is this, that there is no protection which is secure for a person henceforth, until this evil is avenged by God and by men. For this disrespect that was put upon the successor of Patrick, it is the same as disrespect of the Lord; since the Lord himself said in the Gospel: "He that despiseth you, despiseth Me; he that despiseth Me, despiseth Him who sent Me" [Luke x. 14].—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhuir into Leinster, until he reached Loch Carman: herefrom, around Leinster to Ath-cliath, and he wrought great destruction of cattle on that route; from Ath-cliath, to his house again. But the ill-fame of that hosting is upon Tigernan Ua Ruairc.—A foray by Maghnus and by the men of Fern-magh into Tir-Briuin, so that [1128]

(De Vitis Patr., viii.. Cf. *The Stowe Missal*, Trans. R. I. A., vol. xxvii. p. 169). That veil had enough in common with the *muscifugium* to have the Irish equivalent of *flabellum* applied thereto. Thence, in a secondary sense, *culebadh* would come to signify the requisites for Mass and for administration of the Sacraments; *fo culebadh* designating the custodian thereof.

The circumstances of the present outrage suggest a more comprehensive meaning. When engaged upon a visitation, the primate always had the *insignia* (=Irish *minna*; for which see the *Stowe Missal, ubi sup.*, p. 174) of St. Patrick carried about with him. These are divided into *consecrated* (insignia consecrata) and *other* (aliorum insignium) in the *Liber Angeli* (Book of Armagh, fol. 21c). The former are intended in a passage of

Beirid Tigernan co n-Ui[b]-Briúin 7 co rocaidi moir
aili[d] forro ic Ath-Fhirdeadh. Ferthair tra cath eterru 7
meabaidh for Tigernan 7 for Ui[b]-Briuin 7 marbtur
tri[e] chet no cethri chet[e] dib, 1 torruch eimigh Patraic.— |
B 50c Sluaghadh la Conchobur hUa Lochlainn 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain
7 la Dal-n-Araide 7 la hEirgiallaib 1 Magh-Cobha, co
tucrat giallu hUa-n-Echach. Import iar rin for a laim cli
1 Feraibh-Breagh, co rangaibret dreim dia muinnter ann 7
co n-dernrat col mór riadh Dhia 7 ria[dh] dainibh: idon,
lorcadh Atha-truim co n-a templuibh 7 rochaide do dhul
martra inntibh. Non[f] impetrata pace Dei uel [h]omi-
num, retro ambulauerunt[f].—Sidh m-bliadhna co lethi, uel
paulo plus, do denum do comorba Patraic eter Connachtu
7 Feru Muman.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l., uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° ix.°
Mac Mara[i]r hUa Rebocha[i]n, airchinnech Lir-móir
Mochutu [do éc].—Gilla-Mochonna hUa Duibdirma do
marbadh do Ulltaibh 1 n-Imir-Taíti.—Ceallach, comarba
Patraic, mac oige 7 airdeircoir Iarthair Eorpa 7 oein
chenn rosiaraigfretur Goidhil 7 Gaill, laich 7 clerich, iar
n-oirdneadh dono epscop 7 ḟacart 7 air[i] gacha graidh
archena 7 iar coiscradh tempall 7 reilgeadh n-imdha, iar
tiodhnacal reot 7 moeine, iar n-arail riaghla 7 robera
for cach, eter tuaith 7 eclais, iar m-bethaigh ceilebraitigh-
airfrennaigh, oéntigh, earnaigthidh, iar n-ongadh 7 aithrigi
dogaidhe, rofaidh a anmain a n-uchd aingel 7 archaingel, i
n-Ard-Patraic, irin Muman, i Kalainn April, in

[d] .ii, MS. [e-e] .ccc. l. .cccc., MS. [f-f] non impetrat[a], etc., C.

Tirechan, which connects them with a veil. Et ordinavit ibi [Dunseverick, co. Antrim] Olcanum sanctum episcopum, quem nutrivit, Patricius et dedit illi partem de reliquiis Petri et Pauli et aliorum et velum quod custodivit reliquias (Book of Armagh, fol. 15b). The veil here mentioned, it can be inferred, signified the cover, or reliquary. The phrase in the text will thus include a person in charge of relics.

The expression is not translated in C. The whole entry is omitted ("perhaps intentionally," O Donovan, ii. 1029) by the Four Masters.

they took great captures. Tigernan [Ua Ruairc], with the Ui-Briuin and with another large force, comes up with them at Ath-Fhirdeadh. Battle is then fought between them, and defeat inflicted upon Tigernan and upon the Ui-Briuin; and three hundred, or four hundred of them are killed, as a first reparation[3] to Patrick.—A hosting by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain and by the Dal-Araidhe and by the Airgialla into Magh-Cobha, so that they took away the pledges of the Ui-Echach. They turn after that on their left hand into Fir-Bregh, until they lost a party of their people there and did a great crime before God and before men: namely, the burning of Ath-truim with its churches and a multitude underwent violent death in them. They marched back, without having obtained the peace of God, or of men.—Peace of a year and a half, or a little longer, was made by the successor of Patrick between the Connachtmen and the Men of Munster. [1128]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1129. Mac Marais Ua Rebochain, herenagh of Lis-mor of Mochutu [died].—Gilla-Mochonna,[1] Ua Duibdirma was killed by the Ulidians in Inis-Taiti.—Ceallach, successor of Patrick, son of purity and eminent bishop of the West of Europe and the one head to whom served the Goidhil and the Foreigners, laics and clerics, after ordaining bishops and priests and persons of every [church] grade besides and after the consecration of many churches and cemeteries; after bestowing of treasures and of wealth; after enjoining of rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric; after a Mass-celebrating, fasting, prayerful life; after Unction and choice penance, he sent forth his spirit into the bosom of [1129]

[3] *First reparation.*—Meaning that other punishments were inflicted subsequently.

1129. [1] *Gilla-Mochonna.—Devotee of (St.) Mochonna.* As Inis-Taiti was an island in Lough Beg, co.

secunda seria 7 isin ceḃramaḋ[a] bliaḋain siḉet[a] a aḃdaine 7 isin cóicatmaḋ[b] bliaḋain a airi. Rucaḋ tra a ḉosp hi tert[c] Non April co Ler-móir Moḉutu, do reir a timna raḋéin 7 rosfriḉaireḋ co salmaiḃ 7 ymnaiḃ 7 canntaiciḃ. Ocus rohaḋnaiceḋ co honóraḉ i n-ailaiḋ in[n]a n-epscop i prid Non April, in quinta seria. Muircertaḉ, mac Domnaill, do'oirdneḋ i comurbus Patraic in Non April.—Teaḉ Coluim-cille i

A.D. 1129. [a-a] .iiii.maḋ —.xx.it, MS. [b] .l.maḋ, MS. [c] .iii., MS.

Londonderry, the saint here intended was one of the two SS. Mochonna venerated in Derry on March 8 and May 13, respectively.

[2] *Ard-Patraic.*—The obit of O'Longan (1113, *supra*), the authorities cited in the note there given and two entries of a similar kind in these Annals explain the presence of Cellach at Ard-patrick. O'Longan belonged to one of the tribes (mentioned in note 4, *infra*) that, by a perversion of the principle regulating succession in endowed churches (*Senchas Mor*, Brehon Laws, i. 73 sq.; Book of Armagh, fol. 16d, 17a), temporarily diverted the primacy into lay hands. The head of the name, Gilla-Crist (Book of Leinster p. 334a, l. 39; Book of Ballymote, p. 115 b, l. 34) and Ua Sinachain of the kindred sept, the Ui-Sinaich, who died respectively in 1072 and 1052 (*supra*), are called *stewards of Munster*. Whence it can be inferred that they were likewise incumbents of Ardpatrick. That church consequently was immediately subject to Armagh: its superiors were the stewards, or custodians, of the primatial cess in Munster and were selected from the families in question.

Cellach had accordingly arrived there, either to visit, whether officially, or through courtesy; or, it may be, in connection with the truce between Munster and Connaught mentioned under the preceding year.

[3] *Tomb of the bishops.*—Colgan, who was advised by the F. M., translates: *in sanctuario episcoporum vulgo appellato!* (Tr. Th., p. 301). The error, as was to be expected, has been copied by O'Conor.

"His [Latin] name [Celsus] is in the Roman Martyrology at the 6th of April. . . Its being placed at 6 April is owing to another mistake of Baronius [the first mistake, Note to *Rom. Mart.*, Ap. 3, was assigning the death to 1128], who was the first to insert it in the Roman Martyrology, which he revised by order of Gregory XIII. It was already in Molanus' Additions to Usuard, published in the year 1568. . . . As his interment was marked IV. April., this notation was probably mistaken

angels and archangels, in Ard-Patraic[2] in Munster, on the Kalends [1st] of April, on the 2nd feria, and in the 24th year of his abbacy and in the 50th year of his age. His body was then carried on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of April to Lis-mor of Mochutu, according to his own will and it was waked with psalms and hymns and canticles. And it was buried with honour in the tomb of the bishops, on the 2nd of the Nones [4th] of April, on the 5th feria. Muircertach, son of Domnall, was instituted[4] [*recte*, intruded] into the succession of Patrick on the Nones [5th] of April. —The house of Colum-cille in Cell-mic-nEnain[5] was seized [1129]

for VI. April., and thus adding a confusion of said day with that of his death, this error seems to have originated" (Lanigan, *E. H.* iv. 89–91).

[4] *Instituted.*—As the time was too short for the news to reach Armagh, much less for a canonical election to take place, between Monday and Thursday, the "institution," there can be little doubt, was performed in Lismore. The chief members of the family to which Cellach belonged thus accompanied him to Munster. In the *Liber Angeli*, or Book of primatial privileges, the ordinary retinue is set down as fifty. Receptio archiepiscopi, heredis cathedrae meae urbis, cum comitibus suis, numero quinquaginta (Book of Armagh, fol. 206).

Feidlimid, who belonged to the sixth generation from Conn of the Hundred Battles (2nd cent. A.D.), had amongst his five sons two named Bresal and Echaid: eponymous heads of the Ui-Bresail and the Ui-Echach, whose respective territories were the baronies of Oneilland East and Armagh (co. Armagh).

Sixteenth in descent from Bresal was Cumuscach, great grandson of Erudan, who held forcible possession of the primatial see from 1060 to 1064 and died in 1074 (*supra*).

In the fourth degree from Echaid was Sinach, eponymous head of the Ui-Sinaich. This was the sept that supplied almost all the lay succession in Armagh, as appears from the following table (Book of Leinster, pp. 334b, 338c; Book of Ballymote, pp. 113–4). The genealogy appears defective by comparison with that of the Ui-Bresail; but, for the present purpose, this is immaterial.

Sixth from Sinach was Eochad:

(1) Maelmuire (1020).
(2) Amalgaid (1049).
(3) Dubdaleithe (1064). (Cumuscach, 1060-64.)
(4) Mail-Isu (1091).
(5) Domnall (1105).
Aed (1095).
(7) Muircertach (1134).
(6) Cellach (1129)
(8) Niall (1134).

Cill-mic-n-Enain do ǯabail d'O Thaircert for Aeď, mac
B 50 d. Caťba[i]rr U Domnaill | 7 a loscaď dó.—Caistel
Aťa-luain do ďenam̃ la Tairrdelbač hUa Cončobair.
—Gilla-Crist, mac Mic Uiďrin, toisec Ceniuil-Feraď-
aiǯ, do loscaď a tiǯ a altrann hi Tir-Manač, i meďail.
—Niall hUa Criča[i]n, rí hUa-Fiačrač Arda-sraťa,
do marbaď d'Uib-Cennetiǯ.

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xxx.°
Sord Coluim-cille[a] co n-a ťempall 7 co n-a minnaiď
ímdaiď do loscaď.—Cú-Aiffne hUa Concobair, ri hUa-
Failǯi, do éc.—Am̃laim, mac Mic Shena[i]n, rí Gaileng
(idon,[b] coč̌oll fliuč[b]); Oenǯus hUa Caindelba[i]n, rí
Loegaire 7 soč̌aide aile do maiťiď do ťuitim la Firu
Breifne i Sleiď-Guaire.—Bellum eter Fhiru Alban 7
Feru Moreb i torcradar ceiťri[c] mile d'Fheraiď Moreb,
im a riǯ, idon, Oenǯus, mac ingine Luluiǯ; mile imorro
(uel[d] centum, quod est uerius[d]) d'Fheraiď Alban i friť-
ǯuin.—Sluaǯaď la Conč̌obur hUa Loč̌lainn 7 la Tuais-
cert n-Erenn i n-Ulltaiď, go roťinolsatur Ulaiď do
ťabairt caťa doiď. Meďais imorro for Ulltaiď, co
roláď a n-ár, im Aeď hUa Loingsiǯ, rí Dal-Araide 7
im Gilla-Patraic hUa Serraiǯ, ri Dal-buinde 7 im

A.D. 1130. [a] om., C. [b-b] r. m., t. h., MS.; om., C. [c] .iiii., MS. [d-d] itl., t. h., MS.; om., C. The two first words are written l.c., which should perhaps be read as ro, cet—*or, a hundred*, to correspond with the native text.

Cellach was a layman on his accession. Niall died in 1139.

From the foregoing and the notices in the Annals we see that the *plebilis progenies* (the tribe in whose territory Armagh stood) usurped the position and discharged by deputy the sacred functions of the *ecclesiastica progenies* (Book of Armagh, fol. 16d).

Cell-mic-n-Enain.—Church of the Son of Enan. Now (by substitution of *r* for *n*), Kilmacrenan (county Donegal).

[6] *By O'Tairchert.*—The editor of the Annals of Loch Ce says (in a note *ad an.*) that "the F. M. have *Ua Tairchert*, which is likely to be correct, although the form *Tairchert* occurs also in the Annals of Ulster." But he mistook the form *dó* = *do O* for the preposition *do* (by).

by O'Tairchert[6] upon Aedh, son of Cathbarr Ua Domnaill [1129]
and he was burned by him.—The castle of Ath-luain was built by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair.—Gilla-Crist, son of Mac Uidhrin, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was burned in the house of his fosterer in Tir-Manach, in treachery.—Niall[7] Ua Crichain, king of the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Cennetigh.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1130]
1130. Sord of Colum-cille with its church and with its many relics was burned.—Cu-Aiffne Ua Conchobair, king of Ui-Failghi, died.—Amhlaim, son of Mac Senain, king of Gailenga (namely, "Wet Cowl"); Oenghus Ua Caindelbain, king of Loegaire and a number of nobles besides fell by the Men of Breifni at Sliabh-Guaire.—War[1] between the Men of Scotland and the Men of Moray, wherein fell four thousand of the Men of Moray, around their king, namely, Oenghus, son of the daughter of Lulach[2]; one thousand also (or one hundred, which is truer) of the Men of Scotland [fell] in the contest.—A hosting by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the North of Ireland into Ulidia, so that the Ulidians assembled to give battle to them. Defeat, however, is inflicted upon the Ulidians and a slaughter of them ensued, around Aedh Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe and around Gilla-Patraic Ua Serraigh, king of

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[7] *Niall.*—His name terminates the genealogy in the Books of Leinster (p. 338e) and Ballymote (p. 113e), proving that the compilation was made during his life-time. He was tenth from Crichan, who was likewise the tenth from Colla Uais (4th century A.D.)

1130. [1] *War.* — Eodem anno (septimo), Comes Moraviensis, Angusius, apud Strucathrow cum gente sua peremptus est. (Fordun, *Chron. Gent. Scot.*, *v.* 33.) In the *Gesta Annalia* (*cap.* 1), the place is called *Strucathroch.* It was in Forfarshire. In the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* (Cot. Tib. B IV.), the slaying of *Anagus* is given at this year.

[2] *Lulach.*—Slain in 1058 (*supra*).

Dubhraillbe Mac Cairtin 7 im ṡocaide aṁcena. Innrit imorro in tír co hairṁtheṁ na hAirda, eter tuaiṫ 7 ṁill, co tucrat mile do braid, uel[e] paulo plur[e] 7 ilṁile imorro do ḃuaiḃ 7 do eaṫaiḃ. Maiṫi imorro Ulaḋ im a riġ iar rein co hAird-Maṫa, i coṁḋail Conṫoḃair, co n-deirnrat riṫ 7 comluiġi 7 co fairgrat giallu.—Mear mor ceṫ toraiḋ co[e] coitṫenn i n-Erinn uile[e] irin bliaḋain ri.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini m.° c.° xxx.° i.° Creṫṡluaġaḋ la Tairrdelbaṫ hUa Concobuir 7 la Coicriḋ[a] Chonnaṫt i Mumain, co roairgret hUi-Conaill-Ghabra.—Sluaġaḋ la Conṫoḃar hUa m-Briain 7 la Firu Muman illaiġniḃ, co roġaḃ a n-giallu 7 iar rein i Míḋe, co roairgreat Inír Loṫa-Seiṁdide 7 co rocomruc a marcrluaġ 7 marcrluaġ Connaṫt, co remaiḋ for marcrluaġ Connaṫt.

[B 50d ends.[b]]

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[B 51 a.[1]]

Rucaḋ ar Loṫ-Siġlen 7 robói coictiġir ar ṁír ando, no ní ir uilliu 7 roḟuarluic in eclur naem 7 raṫ Patraic he 7 romarbaid na coiméidigi robaḋur ic a coimed.—Dorur tempaill Daire do ḋenam la comarba Coluim-

[e] om., C.

A.D. 1131. [a] .u. iḋ, MS.

[b] A chasm occurs in the MS. (B), up to end of A.D. 1155.

[1] On the upper margin, a modern (17th century) hand wrote: "Fower leaves are wanting before this." That is the number of the lost folios.

1131. [1] *Connacht.*—The missing years up to and including portion of 1138 are in great part the same, it is safe to conclude, as those in the *Annals of Loch Ce.* Thenceforward (the Annals of Loch Ce being blank to 1169 inclusive) the entries, though unrecognisable at present, were, there can be no doubt, embodied in the main by the *Four Masters.*

[2] *Mael-Isu.*—Given in C and (in almost the same words) in the *Annals of Loch Ce.*

1132. [1] *The house.*—This imperfect

Dal-Buinde and around Dubhrailbhe Mac Cairtin and [1130]
around a multitude besides. Moreover, they pillage the country as far as the East of the Ard, both secular and church land,[2] so that they took away a thousand captives, or a little more, and likewise many thousands of cows and of horses. The nobles of Ulidia also [went] after that with their king to Ard-Macha, into the assembly of Conchobhar, so that they made peace and co-swearing and left pledges.—Great crop of every produce generally in all Ireland in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1131]
1131. A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobuir and by the Fifth of Connacht into Munster, so that they harried Ui-Conaill-Ghabra.—A hosting by Conchobhar Ua Briain and by the Men of Munster into Leinster, so that he received their pledges and after that [he went] into Meath, so that they harried the Island of Loch-Semhdide and their horse-host and the horse-host of Connacht met and defeat was inflicted upon the horse-host of Connacht.[1]

(Mael-Isu[2] O'Foglada, episcopus Cassil, in senectute bona quievit.)

(Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1132 Bis.]
1132. The house[1] [of the abbess] of Kildare was made (*recte*, seized) by the Kenselaghs . . .)

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[Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1155]
1155.]

[Tigernan[1] Ua Ruairc took Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, lord of Oirghialla, prisoner, after Donnchadh had gone

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entry is given in C. (The luni-solar notation is in Latin.) The remainder, which is contained in the *Annals of Loch Ce*, states that the church was burned, that a large number were slain and that the abbess was violated.

1155. [1] *Tigernan - Cenannus.* — Taken from the Four Masters.

cille, idon, la Flaitbertac hUa Brolca[i]n.—Amlaim Mac Canai (muire[a] Ceniuil-[O]engusa[a]), tuir gaiscid 7 beodacta Ceniuil-Eogain uile, mortu[u]s est.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. u., Anno Domini M° c.° l.° ui.° Tairrdelbac hUa Concobuir, airdri Connact, tuir ordain 7 oirecu[i]s Erenn uile ar gaiscedh 7 tidhnacul sét 7 maine do laecaibh 7 do cleircibh, in pace quieuit.—Sluaghadh la Muircertac hUa Loclainn i n-Ulltaibh, co tuc braighdi fri a reir. Ocus is for an sluaghadh sin dano romarbadh hUa hIn[n]eirghi for fcéimledh.—Aedh hUa Cananna[i]n, ri Ceniuil-Conaill, do marbadh la hUa Catha[i]n 7 la Feraibh na Craibhe.—Sluaghadh aile[a] dano la hUa Lachlaind co n-Deiscert m-Breghh, co tuc braighde Laighen o Mac Murchadha tar cenn a Coicidh[b] uile. Docuadur iar sein Cenel-n-Eogain 7 Airghiallu i n-Osraighibh, co riachtadur Clar Dhaire-mhóir, co tangadur maithi Osraighi hi tech hUi Lachlainn.—Meass mor isin bliadain si fo Erinn uile. Noi m-bliadhna o'n mhes mor aili[a] gusan bliadhain si.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° l.° uii.° Gilla-Patraic Mac Carrthaigh, aircinnech Corcaighi, in Christo quieuit.—Cu-Uladh hUa Caindelba[i]n do marbadh i mebail la Donnchadh, mac Domnaill sucaidh hUi Mael-Sechlainn, tar sarughudh comarba Patraic 7 Bachlu

A.D. 1155. [a-a] l. m., t. h, MS. This year om., C.
A.D. 1156. [a] .ii., MS. [b] .u.id., MS.

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[2] *Ua Brolchain.*—See the exhaustive note, *Adamnan*, p. 405-6.

[3] *Steward.*—(*muire*).—Lord (*tigherna*), F. M.

1156. [1] *Tower* (*tuir*).—The F. M. change *tuir* into *tuile* (flood).

[2] *Nine years.*—At 1147 the F. M. record, very likely from the missing portion of these Annals, a great crop throughout Ireland.

1157. [1] *Who thereby dishonoured.*—Literally (lit., *beyond*) *profanation of* (the successor, etc.). "In spight of," C.

Ua Caindelbain (O'Quinlan) was chief of the Ui-Laeghaire (so called from Laeghaire, the contemporary of St. Patrick), whose territory comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Navan, co. Meath. According to Mageoghegan,

to meet him with a small force to Cenannus.] He was [1155]
carried upon [an island of] Loch-Sighlen and was a fortnight above a month therein, or something more and holy church and the favour of Patrick freed him and the guards that were guarding him were killed.—The door of the church of Daire was made by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain.[2]—Amlaim Mac Canai (steward[3] of Cenel-[O]engusa), tower of the championship and activity of all Cenel-Eogain, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1156. [1156 Bis.]
Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir, archking of Connacht, tower[1] of the splendour and of the principality of all Ireland for prowess and bestowal of treasures and of wealth to laics and to clerics, rested in peace.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn into Ulidia, so that he took away pledges to his choice. And it is upon that hosting also Ua Inneirghi was killed on a surprise party.—Aedh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by Ua Cathain and by the Men of the Craibh.—Another hosting also by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn to the South of Bregha, so that he took away the hostages of Leinster from [Diarmait] Mac Murchadha in return for [giving to Diarmait] the whole province. After that the Cenel-Eogain and the Airghialla went into Ossory, until they reached the Plain of Daire-mor, so that the nobles of Ossory came into the house of Ua Lachlainn.—Great crop in this year throughout all Ireland. Nine[2] years from the other great crop to this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1157]
1157. Gilla-Patraic Mac Carrthaigh, herenagh of Cork, rested in Christ.—Cu-Uladh Ua Caindelbain was killed in treachery by Donnchadh, son of Domnall Ua Mael-Sechnnaehli Merry, who thereby dishonoured[1] the successor

he "was unhappilly and treacherously killed by Donogh mac Donnell [son of Domnall] O'Melaughlyn, King of Meath: having

Irru 7 Mic Lachlainn co maithibh in Tuaircer[i]rt.—Daimhin-inis co n-a templuibh do Lorcud.—Comarba Patraic (idon,[a] airdeapscop Erenn[a]) do choiredhach thempaill na manach i fiadhnu[i]ri cleireach n-Erenn, idon,
B 51b. in Leg|aid 7 U[i] Orein 7 Grenne 7 na n-eprscop archena 7 i fiadhnu[i]re laech n-imda, im hUa Lachlainn, idon, im rig Erenn 7 Donnchadh hUa Cerbaill 7 Tigernan[1] hUa Ruairc. Dorad dano Muirchertach hUa Lochlainn ocht[b] fichtiu bo 7 tri fichte[c] ungai d'or do'n Coimdigh 7 do na cleirchibh. Dorat dano baile ic Droichat-atha do na cleirchibh, idon, Finnabair-na-n-ingean. Ocus tri fichit[c] ungai d'or o hUa Cerbaill 7 tri fichit[c] unga[i] aili[d] o ingin hUi Mail-Sechlainn, o mhnai Tigernain hUi Ruairc. Rohercoitcennaigedh dano do'n chur rin o thuaich 7 o eclais in t-ingrinnthi[e] mallachtach rofaraigertar comarba Patraic 7 bachall Irru 7 cleirchiu Erenn archena: idon, Donnchadh hUa Mael-Sechlainn.—Sluaghadh la Muircertach hUa Lachlainn co Tuaircert Erenn i

A.D. 1157. [1] Tigernain, MS. [a-a] itl., t. h., B.; given in C. [b] .uiii., MS. [c] .xx., MS. [d] .ii., MS.

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sworne to each other before by the ensewing oathes to be true to one another, without effusion of blood (for performance of which oathes the primatt of Ardmach was bound, the Pope's Legatt, Grenon, archbushopp of Dublyn, the abbot of the monkes of Ireland [Ua Brolchain]) : the coworb [successor] of St. Queran [of Clonmacnoise] with his oaths [=*minna*, relics], the Staff, or Bachall, of Jesus, the cowarb of St. Feichyn [of Fore, co. Westmeath] with his oaths, the oaths [relics] of St. Columb-kill. These oaths and sureties were taken before King Mortagh [Mac Lochlainn], Donnogh O'Kervall king of Uriell, Tyernan O'Royrck, king of the Brenie and Dermott Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster and the principallest of Meath and Teaffa also. And if there were no such oaths or securities, it was a wicked act to kill such a noblehearted man without cause."

[2] *In presence of.*—The *F. M.* may be pardoned for calling this a Synodal Assembly; but the same excuse cannot be pleaded for Colgan, who gravely sets it down as a Synodal Convention (*Conventus Synodalis*) for consecrating the Basilica of the Monastery (AA. SS., p. 655) ! (*To conse-*

of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and Mac Lachlainn, along with the nobles of the North.—Daimh-inis with its churches was burned.—The successor of Patrick (namely, the archbishop of Ireland) consecrated the church of the Monks [of Mellifont, near Drogheda], in presence of[2] the clergy of Ireland, that is, of the Legate[3] and of Ua Osein and of Grenne and of the other bishops and in presence of many of the laity, around Ua Lachlainn, that is, around the king of Ireland and Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill and Tigernan Ua Ruairc. Moreover, Muircertach Ua Lochlainn gave eight[4] score cows and three score ounces of gold to the Lord and to the clergy. He gave also a townland at Drochait-atha to the clergy, namely, Finnabhair-na-ningen. And three score ounces of gold [were given] by Ua Cerbaill and three score ounces more by the daughter of Ua Mael-Sechlainn, [namely] by the wife of Tigernan Ua Ruairc. On that occasion also was excommunicated by laity and by clergy the persecutor accursed, that dishonoured the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and the clergy of Ireland besides, namely, Donnchadh[5] Ua Mael-Sechlainn.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the North of Ireland into [1157]

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crate is omitted in O'Donovan's translation.)

The wonder is to find Lanigan (*E. H.* iv. 164) led astray thereby. He adds however: "This synod, or assembly, was held for the mere object of consecrating a church; and in fact very little more seems to have been done by it" (p. 167).

[3] *The Legate.*—Christian Ua Condoirche, bishop of Lismore. The F. M. omit his name, and also those of Ua Osein (archbishop of Tuam) and of Grenne (archbishop of Dublin). The omission is accordingly repeated in the hitherto published accounts of the transaction.

O'Donovan (p. 1126) gives the reading of C. as "the Legat Ui Conorchi and the bishops also." But it is: "the Legat, U Osen, Grene and the bishops also."

[4] *Eight.*—The F. M. give seven (score): whence Colgan has *centum et quadraginta* (*loc. cit.*).

[5] *Donnchadh.*—His offence is stated in the second entry of this year.

According to Mageoghegan, "the

Mumain, co ſangadur ſaičt̆i Luimníǧ 7 co tangadur mait̆i Muman im a riǧaib̆ i teač hUi Lač̆laind 7 co ſargaib̆ſet a m-braiǧti aicce.

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° l.° uiii.° Domnall hUa Longarga[i]n, ardepſcop Muman, in Chriſto quieuit.—Sluaǧad̆ dano la hUa Lač̆laind hi Tir-Conaill, co romill Fanait do leir.—Senod̆ do tinol la comarba Patraic 7 la cleirč̆ib Erenn iſin Bri-mic-Thaid̆g, dú i rabadur coic[a] epſcoip fič̆et, do erail riaǧla 7 ſob̆eſa ar cač̆ i coitč̆enn. Iſ do'n č̆ur ſin roordaiǧſet cleiriǧ Erenn, im Chomarba Patraic 7 im [in] Leǧait, cat̆air do comarba Coluim-cille, idon, do Fhlait̆bertač̆ hUa Brolč̆a[i]n, amal gač̆ n-epſcop 7 ard-abdaine cell Coluim-cille fo Erinn uile co coitcenn.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° l.° ix.° Diarmait, mac Taid̆g hUi Mailruanaiǧ, mortuuſ eſt. —Sluaǧad̆[a] la Muirceртač̆ hUa Loč̆lainn a Mid̆e, co ſargaib̆ Donnč̆ad̆ hUa Mail-Seč̆lainn i lanriǧe Mid̆e, o Shinainn co ſairrgi.[a]—Sloǧad̆ la Muirceртač̆ hUa Loč̆lainn co mait̆ib̆ Cheineil-Eogain i ſoiriḋin Airǧiall
B 51c co hAt̆-Fhirdead̆. Tangadur | imorro Connač̆ta 7 Conm̆aicne 7 U[i]-Bríuin do leir 7 cat̆ mor do Muimneč̆aib̆ conícce At̆-na-Caiſberna, do tabairt cat̆a doib̆. Atrač̆tadur imorro Cenel-n-Eogain 7 Airgiallu im hUa

A.D. 1158. [a-a] .u. eſp .xx., MS.
A.D. 1159. [a-a] om., C.

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whole kingdome and government [were] given to his brother Dermott, as more worthy thereof.' See 1159, note 1 (*infra*).

1158. [1] *Also.*—That is, as well as into Munster, the incursion into which is the last item of the preceding year.

[2] *The Legate.*—Not mentioned by the *Four Masters*.

[3] *Chair.*—That is, he was made either a mitred abbot, or a bishop with-

Munster, until they reach the Green of Limerick and the nobles of Munster around their kings came into the house of Ua Lachlainn and left their pledges with him. [1157]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1158. Domnall Ua Longargain, archbishop of Munster, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Ua Lachlainn into Tir-Conaill also,[1] so that he wasted Fanat entirely.—A Synod was assembled by the successor of Patrick and by the clergy of Ireland at the Hill of Mac Taidhg, wherein were five [and] twenty bishops, to enjoin rule and good conduct upon every one in common. It is on that occasion the clergy of Ireland, along with the successor of Patrick and along with the Legate,[2] appointed a Chair[3] for the successor of Colum-cille, that is, for Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain, the same as [for] every bishop and the arch-abbacy in general of the churches of Colum-cille throughout all Ireland. [1158]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1159. Diarmait, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaigh, died.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn[1] into Meath, so that he left Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn in full kingship of Meath, from [the river] Shannon to sea.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the nobles of Cenel-Eogain to Ath-Fhirdeadh in aid of the Airghialla. Howbeit, the Connachtmen and the Conmaicni and all the Ui-Briuin and a large battalion of Munstermen came as far as Ath-na-caisberna to give battle to them. On the other side, the Cenel-Eogain and Airgialla under Ua [1159]

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out jurisdiction (more probably the former). See 1173, note 1; 1247, note 2 (*infra*).

1159. [1] *Ua Lachlainn.*—He was the principal of those by whom Donnchadh had been deposed in favour of his brother, Dermot, after the excommunication pronounced in 1157!

Loc̆lainn for amus in Ac̆ta cetna. Maiḋis tra for Connac̆taiḃ 7 for Conmaicne 7 for Ua-Bríuin, amal robatur uile, idon, sé[b] cat̆a mora doiḃ 7 lait na dá cat̆ aile[c] a n-dergár: idon, ár Connac̆t, im Gilla-Crist, mac Diarmada, mic Taiḋg 7 im Muircertac̆, mac Taiḋg 7 mac Domnaill hUi Fhlaiṫbertaiǯ, idon, mac riǯ Iarṫair Chonnac̆t 7 Brian Maineč, mac Conc̆oḃair, mic Thoirrḋelbaiǯ 7 hUa Mandac̆a[i]n (idon,[d] Muireḋac̆[d]), ri hUa-Briuin na Sinna 7 Branan, mac Gilla-Crist Mic Brana[i]n, idon, rí Corco-Ac̆lann 7 mac Fhínna[i]n hUi Siḃlen, ri hUa-n-Ec̆ac̆ Muaiḋe 7 alii multi nobiles; 7 ár hUa-m-Bríuin, im mac Tigerna[i]n hUi Cumra[i]n 7 im mac Gilla-Fhínnen U[i] Rotaiǯ 7 mac Suibne hUi Ghala[i]n 7 Mac Conbuiḋe hUi Thormada[i]n 7 mac Aeḋa na n-amus, airri Conmaicne, 7 U[a] Donnc̆aḋa 7 Finnbarr, mac Finnḃairr O[i] Gheruḋud, toisec̆ Muinnteri-Geruḋa[i]n. Ocus[e] drem mor do Muimnec̆aiḃ, im mac Gilla-Ciara[i]n hUi Cennetiǯ. Ocus[e] Mac na haiḋc̆i hUa Cernac̆a[i]n do marbaḋ ar nam̆arac̆ for creic̆. Ocus tucsadur Cenel-n-Eogain boroma n-diairmíḋe do'n creic̆ sin 7 ternatur imorro Cenel-n-Eogain co coscar mór dia tiǯiḃ iar séin.—Sluaǯaḋ la Muircertac̆ hUa Lac̆lainn co Ceniul-n-

[b] .ui., MS. [c] .ii., MS. [d-d] itl., t. h., B.; om., C. [e] Et (the Latin equivalent used as a contraction), MS.

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[2] *Ford.*—That is, *Ath-na-caisberna*; in the neighbourhood of Ardee (Ath-Fhirdeadh), co. Louth.

[3] *The two other battalions.*—Namely, of the Cenel-Eogain and of the Airghialla.

[4] *Upon them.*—Literally, *their* (*stark slaughter*); the possessive being used objectively. O'Donovan (*F. M.* ii. 1135) translates *lait na dá cath aile a n-dergár* by "the two other battalions were dreadfully slaughtered." But the list of the slain, which does not include a single Ulster name, places the meaning beyond doubt.

[5] *Brian Mainech.*—So called from having been fostered in Ui-Maine (the O'Kellys' country in cos. Galway and Roscommon).

[6] *Many other nobles.*—The compiler overlooked the fact that the context required the accusative, not the nominative.

Lachlainn advanced to attack the same Ford.[2] But defeat [1159]
is inflicted upon the Connachtmen and upon the Conmaicni and upon the Ui-Briuin, as they were [in] all, namely, six large battalions of them and the two other battalions[3] inflict stark slaughter upon them[4]: to wit, slaughter of Connachtmen, around Gilla-Crist, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg [Mac Diarmata] and around Muircertach, son of Tadhg [Mac Diarmata] and the son of Domnall Ua Flaithbertaigh, that is, the son of the king of the west of Connacht, and Brian Mainech,[5] son of Conchobhar, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair] and Ua Mandachain (namely, Muiredhach), king of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna and Branan, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Branain, that is, king of Corco-Achlann and the son of Finnan Ua Sibhlen, king of the Ui-Echach of Muaidh; and many other nobles[6] [were slain]; and slaughter of the Ui-Briuin, around the son of Tigernan Ua Cumrain and around the son of Gilla-Finnen[7] Ua Rothaigh and the son of Suibne Ua Galain and the son of Cu-buidhe[8] Ua Tormadain and the son of Aedh "of the onsets," sub-king [?] of Conmaicni and Ua Donnchadha and Finnbharr, son of Finnbharr Ua Gerudhain,[9] chief of Muinnter-Gerudhain. And a large force of Munstermen [was slain], around the son of Gilla-Ciarain Ua Cennetigh. And "Son of the Night"[10] Ua Cernachain was killed on the morrow on a foray. And the Cenel-Eogain took away countless cattle-spoil on that foray. And the Cenel-Eogain returned indeed with great triumph to their homes after that.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn with the Cenel-Eogain and with the Airgialla and the Ulidians and Cenel-Conaill into Connacht, so that

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[7] *Gilla-Finnen.—Devotee of* [*St.*] *Finnian* (of Clonard, co. Meath).

[8] *Cu-buidhe.*—Literally, *canis flavus.*

[9] *Gerudhain.*—Gerudan, C.; Gerudhud, B.

[10] "*Son of the Night.*"—So called, perhaps, from the many nocturnal raids in which he took part.

Eogain 7 co n-Airgiallaib 7 Ulltaib 7 Ceniul-Conaill i Connačtaib, co roloiscet Dún-mór 7 Dun-Ciaraiδi 7 Dún-na-n-Gall 7 co romillset mor do'n tír arčena, co rosoiset iar sin dia tír, cen sit, cen giallu. Ocus is do'n čur sin tucsat leo hUa Gailmreδaiǯ 7 Cenel-Maien.—Mael-Muire hUa Loingsiǯ, epscop Liisṁoir, suam uitam felicitep finiuit.—Murčaδ hUa Ruaδa-ca[i]n, rí Airtep, mortuus est.—Tri hUi Maeldoraiδ do marbaδ la hUa Cananna[i]n hi meaδail.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. xx., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° Donnčaδ hUa Mael-Seč̌lainn, ri Miδe, do marbaδ do macaib hUi Fhindalla[i]n i meδail.—hUa Cananna[i]n, rí Ceniuil-Conaill, do marbaδ la Cenel-Conaill faδéin,
B 51d idon, teč do loscuδ | d'Ua Baiǯill fair.—Flaitbertač hUa Catusaiǯ, ri Saitne [do éc].—Finn hUa Gorma[i]n, epscop Cille-dara, abb manač Iδair-Cinntračta fri ré, ad Christum migrauit.—Brodur, mac Torcaill, ri Ať-cliať, do marbaδ do Deiscert Breǯ.—Maidm Maiǯi-Luǯad ria Cenel-n-Eogain Tolča-oac for hUa n-Gailmreδaiǯ 7 for Domnall hUa Criča[i]n 7 for Ua Fiacrač, co romarbaδ drem mór diδ. Ocus is do'n čur sin doročair co neiṁčíntač Muircertač hUa Neill la Ločlann hUa Lačlainn, cotorčair iar sin Ločlann i n-a δiǯail la mac hUi Neill.—Sluaǯaδ la Muircertač hUa Ločlainn co Ceniul-Eogain 7 co n-Airgiallaib, co

A.D. 1160. [a] Cinntračta om., C. [b] The order of this and of the following sentence is improperly reversed in C.

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[11] *Gained over to them.*—Literally, *took with them.* "Won," C. That is, succeeded in getting O'Gormley and his clan to become their allies. How short-lived was the alliance, is shown in the two concluding entries of the following year.

[12] *Mael-Muire.—Devotee of Mary.*

1160. [1] *South of Bregha.*—The entry in the Four Masters states that he was slain by Maelcron Mac Gilla-Seachnaill (who was probably the brother of Domnall, lord of Bregia).

[2] *Dishonouring.*—The specific act is not stated.

they burned Dun-mor and Dun-Ciaraidhi and Dun-na-nGall and wasted much of the land besides, until they returned to their own country after that, without peace, without pledges. And it is on that occasion they gained over to them[11] Ua Gailmredhaigh and the Cenel-Maien.—Mael-Muire[12] Ua Loingsigh, bishop of Lis-mor, felicitously finished his life.—Murchadh Ua Ruadhacain, king of the Airthir, died.—Three Ui-Maeldoraidh were killed by Ua Canannain in treachery. [1159]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1160. Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Meath, was killed by the sons of Ua Findallain [lord of Delbna-mor] in treachery.—Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by the Cenel-Conaill themselves,—namely, a house was burned by Ua Baighill upon him.—Flaithbertach Ua Cathusaigh, king of Saitni, died.—Finn Ua Gormain, bishop of Cell-dara, abbot of the monks of Ibhar-Cinntrachta for a [long] time, passed to Christ.—Brodur, son of Torcall, king of Ath-cliath, was killed by the South of Bregha.[1]—The defeat of Magh-Lughad [was inflicted] by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc upon Ua Gailmredhaigh and upon Domnall Ua Cricain and upon the Ui-Fiacrach, so that a large party of them were killed. And it is on that occasion Muircertach Ua Neill fell innocently [i.e., undesignedly] by Lochlann Ua Lachlainn, [but] so that in revenge of him Lochlann fell afterwards by the son of Ua Neill.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the Cenel-Eogain and the Airgialla, until they came to Magh-dula, to expel Ua [1160 Bis.]

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[3] *Oaths.*—Literally, *relics.* From being employed to swear upon, relics, evangelisteria, missals, rituals, croziers, and similar objects of veneration came to have the secondary meaning of oaths. (Cf. *The Stowe Missal*, Tr. R. I. A., xxvii, 174-5.)

ranzadur Maǯ-n-dula do innarbud hUi Zairmleǯaid̆. Atroč̆air tra hUa Zairmleǯaid̆ i mebail la Domnall hUa Maelruanaiǯ, ar erail hUi Loč̆lainn, iar sarudǯud̆ cleireč̆ n-Erenn 7 a m̆ind dó. Ocus rucad a cenn co hArd-Mač̆a i n-éineč̆ Patraic 7 Coluim-cille.

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° i.° Ua hOissein, ard-epscop Connač̆t, ad Christum migrauit —Cuairt Ossaiǯi do d̆enam la comarba Coluim-cille, idon, la Flait̆bertač̆ hUa Brolč̆a[i]n : idon, sečt[a] fič̆it[b] dam̆; ač̆t as e a fiač̆ rotaid̆beď ann,—idon, fič̆e[b] 7 cet̆ri[c] cet[c] uinge d'argut gil : idon, tri huinge i n-gač̆ dam.—Zoffraiǯ hUa Raǯallaiǯ do marbad̆,—Sluaǯad̆ la Muircertač̆ hUa Loč̆lainn hi Tir-m-Briuin : issed docuadur dar Comur Cluana-Eois, ar fut an tire, co fargaib Tigernan a longport doib̆. Assein co Tiprait-Messa[i]n. Airgiallu 7 Ulaid̆ coníce sein cucai, 7 Mac Murč̆ad̆a co Laiǯnib̆ 7 cat̆ do Zhallaib̆, co n-deoč̆adar uile i Maiǯ-Tet̆b̆a.[1] Tainig dano hUa Concobuir tar Sinaind aníar 7 dorat braigde d'U[a] Loč̆lainn 7 dano tuc hUa Loč̆lainn a č̆oiged com̆lan dósom̆.—Teč̆ do gabail do Chat̆al[2] hUa Raǯallaiǯ for Mael-Seč̆lainn hUa Ruairc for lar Sláine, co romarbad̆ ann Muir-certač̆ hUa Ceallaiǯ, ri Breǯ, co n-dreim do m̆ait̆ib̆
B 52a ime. | Ternai imorro Mael-Seč̆lainn ass.—Im̆ar hUa hInnreč̆taiǯ, aircinneč̆ Mucnoma 7 ri hUa-Meit̆ fri ré, do éc.— Sluaǯad̆ aile la hUa Loč̆lainn hi Mid̆e, i com-

A.D. 1161. [1] Teffa, MS. [2] Zhċaṫal, MS. [a] .uii., M.S. [b] .xx., MS. [c-c] .cccc., MS.

[4] *In reparation to.*—Literally, *in reparation of.*

1161. [1] *Ua hOissein.*—Called *Aed* (Hugh) in the *Annals of Innisfallen;* in which his death is entered under the previous year.

[2] *Pure.*—Literally, *white.*

[3] *For.*—Literally, *in.*

[4] *Killed.*—At Kells, by Mael-Sechlainn O'Ruairc according to the Four Masters. The reprisal made by

Gairmleghaidh [from Cenel-Moain]. But Ua Gairmleghaidh fell in treachery by Domnall Ua Maelruanaigh, by direction of Ua Lochlainn, after the dishonouring[2] of the clergy of Ireland and of his oaths[3] by him. And his [*lit.*, the] head was carried to Ard-Macha, in reparation to[4] [SS.] Patrick and Colum-cille. [1160]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1161. Ua hOissein,[1] archbishop of Connacht, passed to Christ.—The circuit of Ossory was made by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brolcha[i]n: that is, seven score oxen [were given]: but it is their value that was presented there,—namely, four hundred and twenty ounces of pure[2] silver: to wit, three ounces for[3] every ox. —Goeffrey Ua Raghallaigh [lord of Breifni] was killed.[4]—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn into Tir-Briuin: the way[5] they went [was] past the Confluence of Cluain-Eois, through the length of the country, until Tigernan [Ua Ruairc] abandoned his camp to them. From that to the Well of Messan. The Airgialla and Ulidians [came] to that place to him and Mac Murchadha with the Leinstermen and a battalion of Foreigners [came], so that they all went into the Plain of Tethbha. Then Ua Conchobuir came from the west, across the Shannon and gave pledges to Ua Lochlainn and thereupon Ua Lochlainn gave his entire Fifth [i.e. Province] to him.—A house was seized by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh upon Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc in the centre of Slane, so that Muircertach Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha, was killed there, with a party of nobles around him. Mael-Sechlainn, however, escaped therefrom.—Imhar Ua Innrechtaigh, herenagh of Mucnom and king of Ui-Meith for a [long] time, died.—Another hosting[6] by Ua Lochlainn [1161]

Cathal, son of Geoffrey, is told in the next entry but one.

[5] *The way.*—Literally, *It is* [*the way*]. The object was to emphasize the openness of the route; no opposition being dreaded.

[6] *Another hosting.*—The first is mentioned in the third item of this

dail fer n-Erenn eter loeču 7 cleirčiu, co hAt̆-na-dairbriǯe, co rogab̆ a m-braiǯde uilí. Is do'n čur sin rosaerait cealla Coluim-cille i Miδe 7 i Laiǯniu la comarba Coluim-cille, idon, la Flaitb̆ertač hUa Brol-ča[i]n 7 tucad̆ dó a cain 7 a smač̆t, uair robdar doera reimesin.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. xii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° ii.° Errscardu ǯ na taiǯi o t̆empluib̆ Daire do denum la comarba Coluim-cille (idon,[a] Flaitb̆ertač[a]) 7 la riǯ Erenn, idon, la Muircertač hUa Ločlainn; dú in rotó-gbad̆ očtmoga[b] taiǯi, no ni is uilliu. Ocus denam caisil in erlair la comarba Coluim-cille beos 7 mallač̆t ar inti ticfa tairis dogres.—Imbleč-ib̆air co n-a tempall do loscud̆.—Senad̆ cleireč n-Erenn, im comarba
A 50a Patraic, idon, im Gilla Mac Liač, | mac Ruaid̆ri, ic Cloenad,[1] irrabatur[2] sé[c] espuic fičet,[c] co n-ab[b]a-d̆aib̆ ímdaib̆, ic erail riagla 7 sobesa. Ocus is[e] do'n cur sin[f] rocinnset cleirič Erenn grad̆a ardesspuic Erenn do čomarba Patraic, amail roboi riam 7 na bad̆ ferleiǯind[3] i cill i n-Erinn neč[g] ač̆t[g] dalta Aird-Mač̆a.—Sloǯad̆ la Muircertač hUa Ločlainn co n-erṁór Leit̆i Cuinn co Maǯ-Fit̆arta,[4] co rabatur[2] sečt-

A.D. 1162. [1] Clae-, A. [2]—dur, B. [3]—ginn, B. [4]—Fid̆arda, B. [a-a] l. m. t. h., MS.; om., C. [b] .lxxx., MS. [c-c] .ui.—.xx., A, B. [d-d] co na n-abad̆aib̆ —*with their abbots*, A. [e] om., A. [f] ċur, B. [g-g] in neċ na bu—*the one who should not be*, B.

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year. As the result of these two expeditions, O'Conor called himself king of Ireland.

[7] *Subject.*—That is, to assessment by the respective temporal lords.

1162. [1] *Centre.*—From this account it can be inferred that the churches of Derry stood in proximity. On the removal of the adjacent houses, a circular wall was built, to mark off the space thus acquired as one to which the right of asylum attached. (Cf. the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis*, XXVIII. De civitatibus refugii; XLIV. 2: De debito termino circa omnem locum sanctum.) The *Four Masters* change *churches* into *church*, being followed in the error by Colgan (*Tr. Th.*, p. 505).

[2] *Come over it.*—That is, violate the

into Meath, into an assembly of the Men of Ireland, both laics and clerics, at Ath-na-Dairbrighe, so that he received the pledges of them all. It is on that occasion the churches of Colum-cille in Meath and Leinster were freed by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brolcha[i]n, and their tribute and jurisdiction were given to him, for they were subject[7] before that. [1161]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1162. [1162] Total separation of the houses from the churches of Daire was made by the successor of Colum-cille (namely, Flaithbertach) and by the king of Ireland, that is, by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn; where were demolished eighty houses, or something more. And the stone wall of the Centre[1] was likewise built by the successor of Colum-cille and malediction [pronounced] upon him who should come over it[2] for ever.—Imblech-ibhair with its church was burned. —A Synod of the clergy of Ireland [was held] around the successor of Patrick, to wit, around Gilla Mac Liach, son of Ruaidhri, at Cloenad, wherein were six [and] twenty bishops, with many abbots, enjoining rule and good conduct. And it is on that occasion the clergy of Ireland assigned[3] the Orders of archbishop of Ireland to the successor of Patrick, as it was before[3] and that no one should be lector in a church in Ireland, except an alumnus of Ard-Macha.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn along with very large portion of the Half of Conn to Magh-Fitharta, so that they were a week therein, burning the

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place by forcibly entering to carry off a refugee. (Cf. the *Col. Can. Hib.* XLIV. 7: De violatione templi Dei cum septis punienda. *Templum cum septis* signifies a church surrounded by enclosures.)

[3-3] *Assigned—before.*—That is, it was enacted that henceforth no layman be intruded into the Armagh succession. (Cf. A.D. 1129, note 4, *supra.*) The deep-rooted abuse connected with the primacy was thereby formally eliminated. It is characteristic of the Four Masters

naın ann ıc lorcad̆ arb̆a 7 bailed̆ Gall. Tucratur[2] ımorro na Gaill maıdm for a marcrluaǯ, co romarb̆-rat rerer,[5] no morḟerer,[5] dıb̆ 7 nı ḟuaratur[2] a reır do'n[6] c̆ur rın.—Argaın Gall[e] Ad̆a-cliad̆ la Diarmaıt Mac Murc̆ad̆a 7 nert mór do ǯabaıl forro, amaıl na rogab̆ad̆ reıṁe o cein ḿóır.—Cuaırt[h] Ceneoıl-Eogaın la comarba Patraıc, ıdon, la Gilla Mıc Lıac, mac Ruaıd̆rı, danac̆ frıt̆ ınntṙamaıl reímpı[h].—Grene, epscop Ad̆a-cliad̆ 7 ardeppoc[7] Laıǯen, ın Chrıstо quıeuıt. Comarba Patraıc do oırdned̆[8] Lorca[ı]n hUı Tuad̆aıl, comarba Coemǯın,[9] ı n-a ınad̆.

(Mael-Sec̆naıll[i] hUa Ruaırc occısus est.—Abbacıa Buellíae hoc anno fundata est.—An cosnoḿaıd̆, hUa Dub̆da, occıssus est.[i])

Kal. Ian. ııı. f., l. xx. ııı., Anno Domını M.° c.° lx.° ııı,° Mael-Isu hUa Laıǯena[ı]n, epscop 7 ab[b] Imblec̆a[1]-ıbaır 7 abb[2] Bealaıǯ-congLaıs frı ré, ın Chrıstо quıeuıt.—Cerball[a] hUa Gılla-Patraıc, rí Deısce[ı]rt Osraıǯı, mortu[u]s est.[a]—Mael-Issu hUa Corc[r]a[ı]n,
B 52b comarba | Comgaıll, cenn crabaıd Ulad̆ uıle, ad

A.D. 1162. [5-5] .uı.ur, no morḟeṙıur, A.; .uı.ur, no mor.uı.ur, B. [6] do, A. Scribe forgot to place the contraction mark of n over o. [7] aırd—, B. [8] oırned̆, A. [9] Caım—, A. [h-h] om., B, C. [i-i] n. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

A.D. 1163. [1] Imlec̆a—, B. [2] ab, A.—[a-a] om., B, C.

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that they should have passed over a National Synodal Decree of such importance.

[3] *Grene.* — Called Gregory by Ware (*Bishops*, at Dublin), followed by most writers. Lanigan's correction of the native annalists (*E. H.* iv. 173) is noteworthy: "In divers Irish Annals Gregory's death is placed in 1162. But this is a mistake, owing to their having confounded the year of it with that of the accession of his successor, St. Laurence O'Toole, which was in 1162"!

[4] *Lorcan Ua Tuathail.*—That is, St. Laurence O'Toole. For the family and territories, see O'Donovan's valuable note (*F. M.* iii. 515 sq.) Tuathal, mentioned at 1014 (*supra*) as father of Dunlang, king of Leinster, was the eponymous head.

corn and towns of the Foreigners. The foreigners, however, inflicted defeat upon their horse-host, so that they killed six or seven of them and [the Ultonians] got not their demand on that occasion.—Pillaging of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath by Diarmait Mac Murchadha and great sway was obtained [by him] over them, such as was not obtained before for a long time.—The circuit of Cenel-Eogain [was made] by the successor of Patrick, namely, by Gilla Mac Liach, son of Ruaidri, to which nothing similar [in the amount of donations] was found before it.—Grene,[3] bishop of Ath-cliath and archbishop of Leinster, rested in Christ. The successor of Patrick ordained Lorcan Ua Tuathail,[4] successor of [St.] Coemghen, in his stead. [1162]

(Mael-Sechnaill[5] Ua Ruairc was slain.—The abbey of Boyle was founded this year.—The Defender Ua Dubhda was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1163. Mael-Isu Ua Laighena[i]n, bishop and abbot of Imblech-ibair and abbot of Belach-conglais for a [long] time, rested in Christ.[1]—Cerball Ua [*recte*, Mac] Gilla-Patraic, king of the South of Ossory, died.—Mael-Issu Ua Corc[r]ain, successor of [St.] Comgall,[2] head of the piety of all Ulster, passed to Christ.—A lime-kiln,[3] wherein [1163]

Seventh in descent from Tuathal was Muirchertach, king of the Ui-Muridaigh. He had seven sons, Lorcan being apparently the eldest. His only daughter, Mor, became the wife of Dermot Mac Murrogh, King of Leinster (L. L. 337d; where the words missing by erasure from the heading of the genealogy are *Ua-Muridaigh*).

[5] *Mael-Sechnaill.*—This entry is given in the *Four Masters*. The remaining two entries are found in the *Annals of Boyle*, at 1161 and 1162 respectively.

1163. [1] *Rested in Christ.*—In Emly, according to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, which omit mention of his having been abbot of Baltinglas.

[2] *Successor of [St.] Comgall.*—That is, abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

[3] *Lime-kiln.*—Literally, *fire of lime*; the contained, by metonymy, for the container. Similarly, *Cenel* (sept),

Chrıſtum mıgrauıt.—Tene-aeıl ı ꝼaeıl ſeſca[b] traıꝫeđ ar cač[3] leť do denam la Comarba Coluım-cılle, ıdon, la Flaıťbertač, mac ın epſcuıp hUı Brolca[ı]n 7 la ſamad Coluım-cılle, ꝼrı ré ꝼıčet[c] laa.

(Nıall,[d] mac Muırcertaıg, mıc Mıc Ločlaınn, do gabaıl la hU-Maıne.[d])

[Bıſ.] Kal. Ian. ıııı. ꝼ., l. ıııı., Anno Domını m.° c.° lx.° ıııı.° Donnčađ hUa Brıaın, epſcop Cılle-da-lua, ın Chrıſto quıeuıt.—Maıťı[a] muınnterı Ia,[b] ıdon, ın ſacart mor,
A 50b Augustın 7 ın ꝼerleıgınn (ıdon,[c] Dubſıđe[c]) | 7 ın dıſertač, ıdon Mac Gılla-duıb 7 cenn na Ceıle-n-De, ıdon, Mac Forcellaıꝫ 7 maıťı muınnterı Ia arcena do ťıačtaın ar cenn comarba Coluım-cılle, ıdon, [Fh]laıťbertaıč hUı Brolcaın, do gabaıl abdaıne Ia a comaırlı Somarlıđ 7 Fer Aer[ť]er-Gaıđel[1] 7 Innſı-Gall, co ro[ꝼ]aſtaeı comarba Patraıc 7 rı Erenn, ıdon, Ua Ločlaınn 7 maıťı Cene[oı]l-Eogaın e.—Gılla-Patraıc hUa Mael-Mena do éc.[a]—Somarlıđ[2] Mac Gılle-Ađamnaın 7 a mac do marbađ 7 ár Fer Aer[ť]er-Ghaeđel[3] 7 Cınntıre 7 Fer Innſı-Gall 7 Gall Ať a-clıať ıme.—Blođ d'Ard-Mača do loſcađ.—Tempull[4] mór Daırı[5] do

[3] gać, B. [b] .lx , A, B. [c] .xx., A, B. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1164. [1] Earer—(the first e is *caudata*), MS. (A) [2]—lıġ, B. [3] n-Goeıđel, B. [4]—pall, B. [5]—re, B. [a-a] om., B, C. [b] Daıre was first written; subsequently, each letter was dotted above and below, to signify deletion, MS.

Clann (clan), *Fir* (men), *Muinnter* (tribe), *Pobul* (people), *Sil* (progeny), *Ui* (descendants), used with the patronymic, sometimes signify the territories, not the inhabitants thereof (prout utrumlibet usus accommodarit, *Ogygia*, III. lxxvi. 361). Compare Blackfriars, Whitefriars.

The *Four Masters* (followed by Colgan, *loc. cit.*) against A, B and C, say the kiln was 70 feet square. Colgan adds that it was built in connection with repairing the church of Derry. On the same page, unconscious apparently of the contradiction, he records the building of the new church of that city.

[4] *Niall.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.*

1164. [1] *Select, etc.*—This incident,

are sixty feet on every side, was made by the successor of Colum-cille, that is, by Flaithbertach, son of the bishop Ua Brolchain and by the Community of Colum-cille in the space of twenty days. [1163]

(Niall,[4] son of Muircertach, son of Mac Lochlainn, was taken prisoner by the Ui-Maine.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1164. [1164 Bis.] Donnchadh Ua Briain, bishop of Cell-da-lua, rested in Christ.—Select[1] members of the Community of Ia, namely, the arch-priest, Augustin and the lector (that is, Dubsidhe) and the Eremite, Mac Gilla-duib and the Head of the Celi-De, namely, Mac Forcellaigh and select members of the Community of Ia besides came on behalf of the successor of Colum-cille, namely, Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain's acceptance of the abbacy of Ia, by advice of Somharlidh and of the Men of Airthir-Gaedhel and of Insi-Gall; but the successor of Patrick and the king of Ireland, that is, Ua Lochlainn and the nobles of Cenel-Eogain prevented him.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Mael-Mena died.—Somharlidh[2] Mac Gilla-Adhamhnain[3] and his son were killed and slaughter of the Men of Airthir-Gaedhel and of Cenn-tire and of the men of Insi-Gall and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath [took place] around

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so honourable to Ua Brolchain and without which an allusion in his obituary notice (*infra*, 1175) could not be understood, is passed over by the *Four Masters*. See the note in *Adamnan* (p. 407) and the references there given.

[2] *Somharlidh.*—Somerledus itaque, rex Ergadiae . . ., copioso exercitu et maxima classe de Hibernia et aliis diversis locis contracto, apud Reinfrieu [on the Clyde] praedaturus applicuit; sed . . a paucis provincialibus ibidem est occisus. Fordun, *Gest. Annal.*, *iv.* (*ad. an.*) See also the extract from the *Chronicle of Man*, quoted in *Adamnan*, p. 408.

[3] *Gilla-Adhamhnain.—Devotee of* [*St.*] *Adamnan*; (ninth) abbot of Iona from 679 to 704. Adamnan's chief work, the *Life of St. Columba*, has been edited with a wealth of illustration by Dr. Reeves.

[4] *Great church.* — *Tempul mor*; "from which the city of Derry receives its parochial name of Templemore" (*Adamnan*, p. 408).

denum la comarba Coluim-cille, idon, la Flaitbertac, mac in esrpuic hUi Brolcain 7 ra samud Coluim[-cille] 7 la Muircertac hUa Loclainn, la[d] hairdrig n-Erenn. Ocus[a] tairrnic cloc in tempaill moir sein Daire, i faelet nocae[e] traiged, fri ré cetorcat[f] laa.[a]

(Amlaim,[g] mac Gilla-Caimgin U Cheinneidig, do dallad.[g])

Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. x. u., Anno Domini m.° c.° lx.° u.° Tairrdelbac hUa Briain do innarba[d] a rigi[1] Muman la a[a] mac, idon, la Muircertac 7 sé fein do gabail rigi[1] d'eis a atar.—Domnall[b] hUa Gilla-Patraic, ri Tuaisce[i]rt Ossaigi, 7 Concobur hUa Broigte, rí Cinn-caille 7 Paitin hUa hAeda, cainneal hUa-Ceinnselaig uile, do marbad do Ma[c] Craitt hUa Mordai 7 do Laicis tria drocfata.—Cocad eter Fhiru Mide 7 hUib-Bríuin 7 isin cocad sin romarbad Sitriuc hUa Ruairc la hUa Ciardai 7 la Cairpri.[b]—Impud Ulad dano[a] for Ua[2] Loclainn[3] 7 crec leo for hUib-Meit, co[c] rucsat bú imda 7 co romarbsat rocaide[d] do dainib. Crec dono leo for Ui[b]-Bresail oirrter 7 crec aile for Dail-ríatai.—Sluagad la Muircertac hUa Loclainn, eter Conall 7 Eogan 7 Airgiallu, i n-Ulltaib, co roairgset in tir uile, cenmotat primcella Ulad 7

(A) [c-c] itl., t. h., MS. (A) [d] om., B. [e] .lxxxx., MS. (A) [f] .xl., MS. (A) [g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1165. [1] rige, B. [2] hUa, A. [3] Lac—, B. [a] om., A. The la is probably=la a—*with his.* [b-b] om., B, C. [c] ocus co—*and so that*, B. [d] ar n-díairmide—*slaughter hard to number*, B. C. follows A.

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[5] *Ninety.*—Mistaking the original, the *Four Masters* (followed by Colgan) say *eighty.*

[6] *Amhlaim.*—Given (the verb is omitted in O'Conor's text) in the *Annals of Boyle.* The *Four Masters* add that the deed was done by Toirrdelbach Ua Briain (Turlough O'Brien). The entry is not given (perhaps intentionally) in the *Annals of Innisfallen.*

[7] *Gilla-Caimghin.* — *Devotee of* [*St.*] *Kevin* (of Glendalough).

1165. [1] [*Mac*] *Gilla-Patraic.*—

him.—Portion of Ard-Macha was burned.—The great church of[4] Daire was built by the successor of Colum-cille, that is, by Flaithbertach, son of the bishop Ua Brolchain and by the Community of Colum-cille and by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, arch-king of Ireland. And the [top] stone of that great church, wherein there are ninety[5] feet [in length], was completed within the space of forty days. [1164]

(Amhlaim,[6] son of Gilla-Caimghin[7] Ua Ceinnedig, was blinded.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1165. Tairrdelbach Ua Briain was expelled from the kingship of Munster by his son, that is, by Muircertach and he [Muircertach] himself took the kingship after his father.—Domnall Ua [*recte*, Mac[1]] Gilla-Patraic, king of the North of Ossory, and Conchobar Ua Broighte, king of Cenn-caille and Paitin Ua Aedha, the candle of all Ui-Ceinnselaigh, were killed by Ma[c] Craith Ua Mordhai and by the Laichsi for evil causes.—War [took place] between the Men of Meath and the Ui-Briuin and it is in that war Sitriuc[1] Ua Ruairc was killed by Ua Ciardhai and by the Cairpri.—The turning of the Ulidians upon Ua Lochlainn [took place] and a foray [was made] by them upon the Ui-Meith, so that they took away many cows and killed a multitude of persons. A foray also [was made] by them upon the eastern Ui-Bresail and another foray upon Dal-riatai.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, [along with] both [Cenel-] Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n and the Airgialla, into Ulidia, so that they harried all the country, except the chief churches of the Ulidians and killed a countless [1165]

So called in the Ossorian list of kings (L. L. 41a), which agrees with the text in stating that he was slain by the Laichsi (the sept that inhabited and gave the name to Leix, Queen's Co.)

[2] *Sitriuc.*—The *Four Masters* make this portion a distinct item, and omit the connection between the war and the death of Sitriuc.

co ꝓomaꝓbꝛat áꝓ n-ꝺiaiꝓm̃iꝺ̃e[4] ꝺib, im Ec̃maꝓcac̃, mac
A 50c Mic Ʒilla-eꝛꝑuic 7 im hUa[e] | Lomanaiʒ̃ 7 co ꝓoínnaꝓb-
ꝛat Ɵoc̃aiꝺ̃ Mac Ꝺuinnꝛleiꝺ̃e a hUlltaiꝺ̃ 7 co[5] n-ꝺaꝓaiꝛ[5]
hUa Loc̃lainn ꝓiʒ̃e ꝺo Ꝺun[n]ꝛleiꝺ̃e 7 co n-ꝺaꝓꝛꝛat[6]
Ula[i]ꝺ̃ uile a n-ʒeill ꝺ'U[a] Loc̃lainn ꝛꝛia neꝓꝛ ꝓiʒ̃e.—
Ꝺiaꝓmaiꝛ Mac Aꝓꝛa[i]n, ꝛoiꝛec̃ Clainne-Ꝑoʒaꝓꝛaiʒ̃,
eneč 7 eʒ̃nuṁ hUa-n-Ec̃ac̃ uile, moꝓꝛuuꝛ eꝛꝛ.—Ꝛoc̃uꝛꝛal
Ꝺaxan 7 Ʒall Aꝛ̃a-cliaꝛ̃ la mac na Ꝑeꝓiꝛi ꝺo ʒ̃aꝺ̃ail
ꝑoꝓꝺ̃aiꝛi ꝑoꝓ Ꝺꝓeꝛnaiꝺ̃ 7 ꝓobaꝛaꝓ uile ꝓe ꝓé leiꝛ̃bliaꝺ̃na
ic[7] a[7] ꝛoʒ̃ail 7 níꝓ'ꝑ̇eꝛꝛaꝛ. Ɵꝛ ꝓeueꝓꝛi ꝛunꝛ ꝛine ꝑace
ꝓeꝛꝓo.—Mael-Coluim Cennmoꝓ, mac Ɵanꝓic, aꝓꝺꝓi
Alban, in cꝓiꝛꝛaiꝺ̃e aꝛ ꝑeꝓꝓ ꝺo bai ꝺo Ʒaiꝺ̃elaiꝺ̃[8] ꝓe
muiꝓ anaiꝓ, aꝓ ꝺeiꝓc 7[f] aíneč 7[f] cꝓabuꝺ̃, ꝺo éc.—
Ꝛꝓiallaiꝺ̃[a] Ɵoc̃aiꝺ̃ ꝺo ꝓiꝺ̃iꝛi ꝓiʒ̃i Ulaꝺ̃ ꝺo ʒ̃aꝺ̃ail, co
ꝓoꝺic̃uiꝓꝛeꝛ Ula[i]ꝺ̃ he, aꝓ huaṁon hUi Loc̃lainn 7 co
ꝓoʒeiṁliʒ̃eꝺ̃ he la Ꝺonnc̃aꝺ̃ hUa Ceꝓbaill, la haꝓꝺꝓiʒ̃
Aiꝓʒiall, ꝛꝓe ꝑ̇oꝓc̃onʒꝓa hUi Loc̃lainn. —Ꝺluaʒ̃aꝺ̃ aile
la Muiꝓceꝓꝛac̃ hUa Loc̃lainn co Ceníul-Ɵoʒain co hIniꝛ-
B 52c Lac̃ain, | co ꝓoloiꝛceꝛ in inꝺꝛi 7 co ꝓuꝛmúꝓꝛaꝛ 7 co ꝛuc-
ꝛaꝛ Ula[i]ꝺ̃ uile a m-bꝓaiʒ̃ꝛi ꝺ'U[a][g] Loc̃lainn. Ꝛecaiꝛ iaꝓ-
ꝛin[h] Cenel-n-Ɵoʒain im hUa[9] Loc̃lainn ꝺia ꝛiʒ̃iꝺ̃, co coꝛ-
cuꝓ moꝓ 7 co lonʒaiꝺ̃ ímꝺaiꝺ̃ leo 7 co ꝛeꝛaiꝺ̃ imꝺaiꝺ̃ aꝓ-
c̃ena. Aꝛꝛeiꝺ̃e hUa Loc̃lainn ꝺ'Aꝓꝺ-Mac̃a. Ꝛicc iaꝓ ꝛein
Ꝺonnc̃aꝺ̃ hUa Ceꝓbaill, aiꝓꝺꝓi Aiꝓʒiall 7 Ɵoc̃aiꝺ̃ Mac

[4]—ṁi, B. [5-5] co n-ꝺoꝓaꝛ, A. [6] ꝛaꝓꝺꝛaꝛ, B. [7-7] ca (aphaeresis of i), A. [8] Ʒhoeꝺ̇eal—, B. [9] O, A.—[e] om., A; given in C. [f] aꝓ—*for*, B. [g] ꝺu hUa, B. [h] iaꝓum—*afterwards*, B.

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[3] *Mac Duinnsleibhe.*—(Mac Dunlevy.) The Donnsleibhe from whom the family name took its origin was slain in 1091, *supra.* Eochaid mentioned in the text according to the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d), was son of Conchobur, son of Cu-Ulad Ua Flathrai (killed 1072, *supra*).

[4] *Donnsleibhe.*—There can be little doubt that he was the same as the Donnsleibhe mentioned in the second entry of the following year. The *Four Masters* omit this portion.

[5] *For the space of half a year.*—"Half a yeare bickering and battering and yet could not prevayle," C. *Brut y Tywysogion* states (*ad an*). that the king remained many days in camp at Caerleon, until ships from

number of them, including Echmarcach, son of Mac Gilla-espuic and including Ua Lomanaigh and they expelled Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe[5] [Ua Eochadha] from Ulidia. And Ua Lochlainn gave the kingship to Donnsleibhe [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha] and all the Ulidians gave their pledges to Ua Lochlainn, through the might of his regal power.—Diarmait Mac Artain, chief of Clann-Fogartaigh, hospitality and benefaction of all Ui-Echach, died.—An expedition of the Saxons and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath [set out] with the son of the Empress, to subjugate the Britons and they were all for the space of half a year[5] attacking them and they availed not. And they returned without peace backwards.—Mael-Coluim Great-head, son of Henry, arch-king of Scotland, the best Christian that was of the Gaidhil [who dwell] by the sea on the east for almsdeeds, hospitality and piety, died.—Eochaidh [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha] again attempts to obtain the kingship of Ulidia; but the Ulidians expelled him through fear of Ua Lochlainn and he was fettered by Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla, by order of Ua Lochlainn.—Another hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn along with the Cenel-Eogain to Inis-lachain,[6] so that they burned the Island [Inis-lachain] and razed it. And all Ulidia gave their pledges to Ua Lochlainn. After that, the Cenel-Eogain around Ua Lochlainn come to their houses with great triumph and with many ships and numerous treasures beside. From here Ua Lochlainn [goes] to Ard-Macha. After that, Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla and Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe [1165]

Dublin and other cities in Ireland came to him. Finding these forces insufficient, he gave them presents and dismissed them; himself and his army returning to England.

[6] *Inis-lachain.—Duck-island*: Inisloughan, co. Antrim. See the description by Fynes Moryson, quoted in O'Donovan (*F. M.*, ii. 1154).

Duinnsleibe i comdail hUi Loclainn, do cuinncid rigi do Mac Duinnsleibe, co n-darait[10] hUa Loclainn uile do Mac Duinnsleibe tar[11] cenn[11] giall Ulad uile: co n-tarait[12] Mac Duinnsleibe mac cec toisig d'Ulltaib[13] 7 a ingin féin i[14] m-braigtecus d'O Loclainn. Ocus tuctha seoit imda dó, im claidiub mic ind Iarla 7 co n-dorat Bairce do[15] hUa[15] Loclainn; co[16] n-darait[16] hUa Loclainn do[15] hUa[15] Cerbaill é. Ocus tucad dono baile do cleircib Sobaill, tria rat rigi hUi Loclainn.

(Domnall[i] Mac Gilli-Patraic, ri Osraigi; Magnus hUa Canannan, ri Ceineoil-Conaill; 7 Gilla-Crisd hUa Mail-Brenaind, taisec Clainni-Concobuir, 7 Ma[c]-Craitt hUa Concobuir, ri Ciarraide-Luacra, mortui sunt.[i])

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. xx. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° ui.° Domnall[a] Mac Gille-Mocolmo[i]c do marbad do
A 50d Laignib | fein.—Cucuac Mac Gilli-éspuic do marbad do Dun[n]sleibe, mac mic Eocada.[a]—Aed hUa Maelfabaill, ri Cairrce-Bracaide, do marbad la Muircertac hUa Loclainn per dolum.—Ard-Maca do loscad

[10] n-dorat, B. [11-11] dar g-cenn, A. [12]—taritait, A. [13] do U—, B. [14] a, A. [15-15] dO=do O, A. [16-16] co tarait, B. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1166. [a-a] om., B, C.

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[7] *Sword.*—O'Donovan (p. 1155) says this was evidently won by Mac Duinnsleibe from the Danes of the Hebrides. But he gives no authority for the statement.

[8] *Domnall, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*. The first is a replica of the initial item in the second entry of this year. The *Annals of Boyle*, in agreement with the original text, state that he was slain.

[9] *King of Ciarraidhe Luachra.*—*Lord* (*tigherna*) of Ciarraighe-Luachra, *Four Masters*. O'Donovan, by an oversight, has "lord of Conchobhair" (ii. p. 1156).

The *Annals of Boyle*, according to O'Conor's text, have: Gilla-Crist U[a] Mail-Brenaind and M[ac] Craith Ua Conchubur Chiarraigi (O'Conor Kerry) die.

Mail-Brenaind signifies *devotee of*

[Ua Eochadha] come into the presence of Ua Lochlainn, to ask for the kingship for [Eochaidh] Mac Duinnsleibhe, so that Ua Lochlainn gave the entire [kingship] to Mac Duinnsleibhe, in return for the pledges of all Ulidia. So that Mac Duinnsleibhe gave the son of every chief of Ulidia and his own daughter in pledge to O'Lochlainn. And there were given to him [Ua Lochlainn] many treasures, including the sword[7] of the son of the Earl and he [Mac Duinnsleibhe] gave Bairche to Ua Lochlainn [and] Ua Lochlainn gave it to [Donnchadh] Ua Cerbaill. And, moreover, there was given a townland to the clergy of Saball, by reason of the prosperity of the reign of Ua Lochlainn. [1165]

(Domnall[8] Mac Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory; Maghnus Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill and Gilla-Crisd Ua Mael-Brenaind, chief of Clann-Conchobuir and Ma[c] Craith Ua Concobuir, king of Ciarraide-Luachra,[9] died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1166. Domnall[1] Mac Gilla-Mocholmoic was killed by the Lagenians themselves.—Cucuach Mac Gilla-espuic was killed by Donnsleibhe, grandson of Eochaidh[2] [Ua Eochadha].—Aedh Ua Maelfabhaill, king of Carraic-Bracaidhe, was killed by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn in treachery.—Ard-Macha was burned the day of the feast of [St.] Senan[3] and Wednesday in the incidence[4] of the day of [1166]

(*St.*) *Brenann* (of Clonfert, county Galway).

1166. [1] *Domnall.*—His name is the last in the genealogy (L. L. 337d) of the kings of the Ui-Dunchadha (a sept that inhabited the portion of Dublin county through which flows the Dodder). He was fourth in descent from the eponymous head, Gilla-Mocholmoic (*devotee of St. Mocholmoc—my young Colum*—of Terryglas, co. Tipperary, whose feast was Dec. 13). In the pedigree given by O'Donovan (*F. M.* ii. 816), insert "son of Cellach" (L. L. *loc. cit.*) before "son of Dunchadh."

[2] *Eochaidh.*—Died 1061, *supra.*

[3] *Senan.*—Of any of the known saints of this name, no feast fell on Wednesday, May 11, in this year. *Senan* may perhaps be a scribal

la ḟeile Sena[i]n 7[a] Cetain ar ai laiṫi sečtmaine 7 očtmaḋ[b] uaṫaḋ ar aí aessa esci[a]: idon, o croiſ Choluim-cille, na di ſreiṫ co croiſ eſpuic Eogain 7 o croiſ eſpuic Eogain in d-ara ſreiṫ co croiſ do-ruiſ Raṫa 7 in Raiṫ uile co n-a templaiḃ,—cenmoṫa recleſ Poil 7 Petair 7 uaiti do taiǯiḃ arčena—7 ſreiṫ ſri Raiṫ aníar,—idon, o ta croiſ Sečnaill co croſa Briǯti, ačtmaḋ becc.—Cenannuſ 7 Luǯmaǯ[1] 7 Iníſ-cain-Dega 7 cella ímda aile cremata[e] ſunt.—Et Daire Coluim-cille ex maiore parte cremata eſt 7 in dubreicleſ do loſcaḋ: quod non auditum eſt ab antiquiſ temporibuſ.—Ocuſ Ardd-mbó do loſcaḋ o Ruaiḋri, mac Mic[2] Canaí 7 o mac Gille-Muire hUi Monrai[3] 7 o Crotraiǯiḃ.—Eočaiḋ Mac Duinnſleiḃe do ḋallaḋ la Muircertač hUa Ločlainn, tar ſlanačuſ Comarba Patraic 7 Bačla Iſſu 7 Donnčaḋa hUi Cerḃaill, idon, airdri Airgiall.—Sluaǯaḋ la Ruaiḋri hUa Concobair i Miḋe, co rogaiḃ braiǯti Fer Míḋe. Aſſiḋe co hAṫ-cliaṫ, co rogaiḃ braiǯti Gall 7 Mic Murčaḋa 7 Laiǯen uile. Aſſiḋe co Dročat-aṫa dočum Airgiall, co tainig Donnčaḋ hUa Cerbaill, ri Airgiall,
B 52d i n-a ṫeč 7 co tar|at braiǯti dó 7 co n-dečaiḋ ſlan iar ſin dia ṫiǯ, iar n-innarba[ḋ] Diarmata Mic Murčaḋa, riǯ Laiǯen, dar muir.—Sluaǯaḋ la Donnčaḋ hUa

[1]—buḋ, A. [2] ic, A. [3] Mornai (by metathesis) B. [b] .uiii., MS. (A)

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error for *Senach* (of Loch Erne), whose festival corresponded with the textual solar and lunar criteria. The saint's name and the data relative to the day are all omitted by the Four Masters.

[4] *In the incidence.*—Literally, *on the unit* (particular day).

[5] *Bishop Eogan.*—Patron of Ard-straw (*Ard-sratha*), co. Tyrone. He is probably the *son of Erc* whom Tirechan mentions as consecrated by St. Patrick. Et venit in Ardd-sratho et Macc Ercae episcopum ordinavit (Book of Armagh, fol. 15b).

[6] *Sechnall.*—See A. D. 449, note 1; A.D. 447, note 3, *supra.*

[7] *Blinded.*—The same is stated in the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d);

the week and the 8th lunar day in the incidence[4] of the age [1166
of the moon: that is, from the Cross of Colum-cille, the two streets to the Cross of Bishop Eogan[5] and from the Cross of Bishop Eogan one of the two streets, up to the Cross of the door of the Close and all the Close with its churches—except the monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter and a few of the houses besides—and a street towards the Close to the west,—namely, from the Cross of [St.] Sechnall[6] to the Crosses of [St.] Brigit [was burned], except a little.—Cenannus and Lughmagh and Inis-cain of [St.] Daig and many other churches were burned.—Daire of Colum-cille was burned for the greater part and the Penitentiary was burned,—a thing unheard of from ancient times.—And Ard-bo was burned by Ruaidhri, son of Mac Canai and by the son of Gilla-Muire Ua Monrai and by the Crotraighi.—Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] was blinded[7] by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, in violation of the protection of the successor of Patrick and of the Staff of Jesus and of Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, namely, the arch-king of Airgialla.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair into Meath, so that he received the pledges of the Men of Meath. From this, [he marches] to Ath-cliath, so that he received the pledges of the Foreigners and of Mac Murchadha and of all Leinster. From this, to Drochait-atha, to the Airgialla, so that Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, king of Airgialla, came into his house and gave pledges to him. And he went safe to his house after that, after expelling[8] Diarmait Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, over sea.—A hosting by Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, with the Airghialla

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according to which Eochaidh (having become incapacitated to reign) was succeeded by his brother, Maghnus.

[8] *Expelling.*—The date of Mac Murrough's expulsion is fixed by a contemporaneous marginal note in the Book of Leinster (275, marg. sup.

[ꝏ] Muiṙi, iṙ moṙ in ꝯnim ꝺoṙiṅꝯneꝺ i n-hꝺṙinꝺ inꝺiu (iꝺon, [i] Kalainn Ꝏuꝯuiṙꝛ)

Cerbaill co n-Airgiallaib̆ 7 co n-Ui[b]-Briuin 7 Conmaicnib̆ hi Tir-n-Eogain d'innsaiǯid̆ hUi Loč̆lainn tria erail Ceniuil-Eogain[5] fein, ar trecad̆ doib̆ hUi[6] Loč̆lainn, airdriǯ Erenn. Co táinic sim co dreim uat̆ad̆ do Ceneol-Eogain Tailč̆a-o[i]g do t̆abairt ammuis forru i Fid̆-O-n-Eč̆tač̆. Ocus cid iatsid̆e, dotreicsit eisim. Co torč̆air ann Muircertač̆ (mac[c] Neill[c]) hUa Lač̆lainn, airdriǯ Erenn, 7 rob' é August Iart̆air Tuaisce[i]rt Eorpa uile, ar egnaṁ 7 gaisced̆. Ocus romarbad̆ uat̆ad̆ do Cenel-Eogain ann, idon, tri fir déc. Mirbail mor 7 firt aṁra doriǯned̆ annsin: idon, rí Erenn do t̆uitim cen cat̆, cen cliat̆ad̆, iar saruǯud̆ dó Comarba Patraic 7 Bač̆lu Isu 7 Comarba Coluim-cille 7 Soscela[i] Martain 7 cléireč̆ ímda aile. Rucad̆ tra a č̆orp co hArd-Mač̆a 7 rohad̆nač̆t and, tar saruǯud̆
A 51a Comarba | Coluim-cille co n-a ṡamud̆ 7 rotraisc budéin Colum-cille ime 7 toiseč̆ macleiǯind[7] Daire im a breit̆ d'a[d] reilic.—Diarmait Mac Murč̆ad̆a, toiseč̆ Muinnteri-Birn, a suis fratribus interfectus [est]. —Sluaǯad̆ la Ruaid̆ri hUa Conč̆obair 7 la Tiǯernan hUa Ruairc co hEs-ruaid̆, co tangatur Cenel-Conaill i[e] n-a t̆eč̆,[e] co tardsat a m-braiǯti do hUa[f] Concobair, co tarat[8] oč̆t fič̆tiu bó doib̆, i n-ecmais oir 7 etaiǯ.

[5] Cenel-n-Eo—.A. [6] O, A. [7]—inn, A. [8] tard, B.—[c-c] itl., t. h., A; om. B, C. [d] di—*to*, B; with which C agrees. [e-e] i teċ hUi Chonċobair,—*into the house of Ua Conchobair*, B. C is in agreement. [f-f] om., B, C. The do which precedes hUa in the text is consequently, according to B and C, to be translated *to him* (Ua Conchobair); not, *to* (Ua Conchobair).

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idon, Diarmait, mac Dondċ[ad̆]a Mic Murċad̆a, ri Lagen 7 Gall, do innarba[d̆] do Fheraib hErend dar muir. Uċ! Uċ! a Choimdiu, cid dogen?

[O] Mary, great is the deed that has been done in Ireland to-day (namely, [on Monday] the Kalends [1st] of August): to wit, Diarmait, son of Dondchadh Mac Murchadha, king of the Lagenians and Foreigners, to be expelled by the Men of Ireland. Alas! alas! O God, what shall I do?

and with the Ui-Briuin and the Conmaicni, into Tir-Eogain, [1166]
to attack Ua Lochlainn, by direction of the Cenel-Eogain themselves, in consequence of Ua Lochlainn, arch-king of Ireland, being abandoned by them. So that [Ua Lochlainn] came, with a small party of the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-og, to deliver an assault upon them at Fidh-O-n-Echtach. And even those very men, they abandoned him. So there fell in that place Muircertach (son of Niall) Ua Lachlainn, arch-king of Ireland. And he was the Augustus of all the North-West of Europe for valour and championship. And a few of Cenel-Eogain were killed there, namely, thirteen men. A great marvel and wonderful deed was done then: to wit, the king of Ireland to fall without battle, without contest, after his dishonouring the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Colum-cille and the Gospel[9] of Martin and many clergy besides [by blinding Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha]. Howbeit, his body was carried to Ard-Macha and buried there, in dishonour of the successor of Colum-cille with his Community and Colum-cille himself[10] and the head of the students of Daire fasted[10] regarding it,—for his being carried to [Christian] burial.[11]—Diarmait Mac Murchadha, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was slain by his kinsmen.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc to Ess-ruadh, so that the Cenel-Conaill came into his house [and] gave their pledges to Ua Conchobair [and] he gave them eight score cows, besides gold and clothing.

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[9] *Gospel of Martin.*—Traditionally believed to have belonged to St. Martin of Tours. (*Adamnan*, p. 324, sq.)

[10] *Himself fasted.*—That is, in the person of his successor, the abbot of Derry. C. has: "Kolum Kille himself fasted;" not, "the Coarb of Colum Kille," etc., as O'Donovan (F. M. ii. 1161) reads.

[11] *To burial.*—Literally, *to his burial.*

(Sluaiǯeð[g] la Ruaiðri hUa Cončobair 7 la Diarmait hUa Mail-[Sh]ečlainn 7 la Tigernan hUa Ruairc illaiǯnib, i n-Ossraiǯib, hi Mumain, co tangadur rigraið Leči Moga uile hi teč Ruaiðri hUi Cončobair, co rorigsat he.—Gilla Mac Aiblen, comarba Brenaind Cluana-Fearta, quieuit.[g]—Toirrdelbač[h] hUa Briain regnauit iterum, Anno Domini 1166.[h]—No,[i] comad ar in Kalainn si tis tic marbað Muircertaiǯ.[i])

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° uii.° Muircertač, mac Lagmaind[1] hUi Duibðirma, ri Fordroma, tuir airečais Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn uile,[2] do marbað i meðail la Donnčað hUa Duibdirma 7 lasin[3] Bretaiǯ[4] for lar Muiǯi-bile 7 da mac dó do marbað ar namárač 7 mac do ðalluð.—Sluaǯað la Ruaiðri hUa Concoðair co maičib Erenn uime co hArd-Mača. Assiðe co Belač-grene 7 asiðe co Fernač-na-mebla 7
B 53a co rotinolsat Cenel-n-Eogain im Níall Mac Ločlainn | grinne cača, do tabairt ammais longpuirt for Feraið Erenn. Rotairmesc tra Día séin, tria bennactain Patraic 7 tria rač Ruaiðrí hUi Concobair 7 Fer n-Erenn arčena, co roiaðsat Cenel-n-Eogain im muine ṡaileč irričt na sluaǯ, co n-dečaið cač i n-ár a čeile annsin, cenmočat doine do marbað. Co rotriallsad na sluaiǯ iar sin im hUa[5] Cončobair[5] dul[6] do innreð 7 loscuð Tire-Eogain, co tangadur drem do Chenel-

[g-g] n. t. h., A; m., B, C. [h-h] 50d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [i-i] 50d, r. m., opposite the Sluaǯað entry, t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1167. [1] Laðmuinn, B. [2] --li, B. [3] lasan, B. [4] m-b—, B. [5.5] O C—buir, A. [6] dol, B.

[12] *A hosting, etc.*—Found in substance in the *Annals of Boyle.*

[13] *Gilla Mac Aiblen, etc.*—Given also in the *Four Masters.* The *Annals of Innisfallen* add the surname, *Ua Anmchadha* and omit the place. The patronymic (see 1099, note 1, *supra*) leaves little doubt that the see in question was Ardfert, not Clonfert.

[14] *Toirrdelbach, etc.*—This item is contained in the *Annals of Boyle.*

(A hosting[12] by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Diarmait Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc into Leinster, [and] into Ossory [and] into Munster, so that the kings of all the Half of Mogh came into the house of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair [and] made him [arch-] king.—Gilla Ma[i]c Aiblen[13] successor of [St.] Brenand of Cluain-fearta, rested.—Toirrdelbach[14] [Ua Briain] reigned again, A.D. 1166.—Or it may be on this year below [next year] the killing of Muircertach [Ua Lochlainn] occurs.) [1166]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1167. Muircertach, son of Lagmand Ua Duibhdirma, king of Fordruim, tower of principality of all the North of Ireland, was killed in treachery by Donnchadh Ua Duibdirma and by the Bretach in the centre of Maghbile and two sons of his were killed on the morrow and a son was blinded.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair with the nobles of Ireland about him to Ard-Macha. From this [they marched] to Belach-grene and from this to Fernach-na-mebhla, until the Cenel-Eogain collected a fighting force around Niall Mac Lochlainn, to deliver a camp attack upon the men of Ireland. Howbeit, God prevented that, through the benediction of Patrick and through the felicity of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair and of the Men of Ireland likewise. For [*lit.*, so that] the Cenel-Eogain closed around a sallow brake that appeared like[1] the [opposing] forces, so that each [of them] proceeded to slaughter the other there, except that persons were not killed. So the hosts after that proceeded under Ua Conchobair to go to pillage and burn Tir-Eogain, until some [1167]

1167. [1] *That appeared like.*—Literally, *in the appearance* (of). The translator of C. mistook the meaning: "For Kindred Owen strayed into a grove of willowes and, thinking it was the camp, fell upon it and killed some of themselves."

Eogain i n-a ṫeč 7 co n-dardsat braiǯti do 7[a] co n-
dečatar iar sin, ar fut Fer-Manač 7 do Ess-ruaiḋ,
ímslan dia tiǯ.—Mael-Mičel[b] Mac Doiṫeča[i]n
uasalṡacart 7 ferleiǯinn i n-Ard-Mača, suam uitam
felicitep finiuit.[b]—Muireḋač Mac Canai do marbaḋ
do macaiḃ Meic Ločlainn i n-éineč Patraic 7 Ḃačlu
Isu, iar n-a erail dia braiṫriḃ fein.

(Uatu[c] hUa Cončenaind, ri hUa-n-Diarmata, in
cler[i]catu moritur.—Diarmait Mac Murčaḋa do
ṫuidečt tar muir in bliaḋain si.—Toirrdelḃač hUa
Ḃriain do eg in bliaḋain si.[c])

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° uiii.°
Muircertač, mac Toirrdelbaiǯ hUi Ḃriain, rí Dail[1]-
A 51b Cais, do marbaḋ ic Dun-na- | sciaḋ do mac Murčaḋa
Mic Carṫaiǯ, rí Des-Muman. Romarbaḋ fo četoir
mac mic Concoḃair i[2] n-a[2] diǯail la Diarmait find 7 la
hUa Faela[i]n 7 sečt[a] meic riǯ co n-a muinnteraiḃ.—
Flannacan hUa Duḃtaič, epscop na Tuaṫ (Sil-[b]
Muiredaǯ[b]), sui ecnai 7 senčais Iarṫair Erenn
uile, i Cungu ic ailiṫri mostu[u]s est.—Sluaǯaḋ
la Ruaiḋri hUa Concobuir co hAṫ-luain, co táinic
Ua Gilla-Patraic, rí Ossraiǯi i n-a ṫeč[3] 7 co
taraít ceiṫri[c] braiǯti do annsein[4] 7 rosleic a sluaǯu
réime dar Aṫ-croča isin Mumain 7 se féin dar Aṫ-
luain i Maǯ-Léna i conne Fer n-Erenn : co rangadur

[a]om., B. C follows A. [b-b] om., B, C. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1168. [1] Dal, B. [2-2] na (aphaeresis of a), B. [3] teǯ, A. [4] ainn--, A.
[a] .uii., A, B. [b-b] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. [c] .iiii., A, B.

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[2] *In reparation, etc.*—This portion is omitted by the Four Masters. The offence is not stated in any authority accessible to me. For the vendetta, see the first item of 1170.

[3] *A cleric.*—In Clonmacnoise according to the *Four Masters*, who give the three items. The second is found in the *Annals of Innisfallen*; the third, in the *Annals of Boyle*.

[4] *From over sea.* — According to

of the Cenel-Eogain came into his house and gave hostages to him. And they went after that, through the length of Fir-Manach and to Ess-ruadh, safe to their home[s].—Mael-Michel Mac Doithechain, eminent priest and lector in Ard-Macha, felicitously finished his life.—Muiredhach Mac Canai was killed by the sons of Mac Lochlainn in reparation[2] to Patrick and the Staff of Jesus, by direction of his own kinsmen. [1167]

(Uatu Ua Conchenaind, king of Ui-Diarmata, dies a cleric.[3]—Diarmait Mac Murchadha came from over sea[4] this year.—Toirrdelbach[5] Ua Briain died this year.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1168. Muircertach, son of Toirrdelbach Ua Briain, king of Dal-Cais, was killed at Dun-na-sciath by the son[1] of Murchadh Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond. The grandson of Conchobar [Ua Briain] was killed immediately in revenge of him by Diarmait the Fair and by Ua Faelain and seven sons of kings with their retinues [were killed].—Flannacan Ua Dubhtaich, bishop of the Tuatha (Sil-Muiredaigh) [Elphin], the master of wisdom and history in [*lit.*, of] all the West of Ireland, died in pilgrimage at Cunga.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir to Ath-luain, so that Ua [*recte*, Mac] Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory, came into his house and gave four hostages to him on the occasion. And he sent his hosts forward, past Ath-crodha, into Munster and himself [went] past Ath-luain into Magh- [1168 Bis.]

Giraldus Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* I. 2), he had gone to Henry II. (who was in Aquitane) and procured letters patent in his favour. He then returned to England, obtained promises of aid from Robert Fitz Stephen and Maurice Fitz Gerald, sailed from Bristol about August 1, and spent the winter in concealment at Ferns.

[5] *Toirrdelbach.*—In the *Annals of Boyle* he is called king of the *Half of Mogh* (the southern moiety of Ireland).

1168. [1] *Son of Murchadh Mac Carthaigh.*—This (which is likewise the reading of C.) must be an error. The *Annals of Innisfallen*, an authority not likely to err on a matter of the kind, state that the

co Ꝺreiṅ-cliač, co táinic Mac Carṫaiǯ i n-a ṫeč 7 co taraiṫ noi[d] m-braiǯṫi dó annṡein[e] 7 co roroinneď in Muma i n-dó eṫer mac Cormaic 7 Doṁnall hUa Briain 7 co rucaď da ṡičiṫ[f] dec bó ṡo tri, i n-ainečlann Muirceṙṫaič hUi Briain, ṡor Deṡ-Mumain. Co roimpaí hUa Concobair dia tiǯ.—Donnčaď hUa Cerbaill, airdri[5] Airǯiall, do letraď do ṫuaiǯ ǯillai [ṡ]riṫolṁa dó ṡéin, idon, Ua Duibne do Ceniul[6]-Eoǯain 7 in rí ṡor méṡca 7 a éc dé.

(Maidm[g] Aṫa-in-čomair ṡor Art hUa Mail-Shečlainn 7 ṡor Airṫiur Mide. Diarmaiṫ U Mail-Sečlainn 7 Ia[r]ṫar Miďe uictoreṡ ṡuerunṫ.—In ǯilla leiṫderǯ, idon, hUa Concobair Corcumruaď, occiṡuṡ eṡṫ.[g])

B 53b Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] ṡ., l. xx. ix[a], Anno Domini M.[o] c.[o] lx.[o] ix.[o] Daṁliac Cianna[i]n do loṡcaď.—Diarmaiṫ hUa Mael-Sečlainn, rí Míďe, do marbaď do mac a braṫar, idon, do Domnall Breǯač 7 do Donnčaď Ceinnṡelač hUa Ceallaiǯ.—Iṡin bliaďain cétna dorat Ruaiďri hUa Concobair, rí Erenn, deič m-bú ceča[1] bliaďna uaď ṡéin 7 o cač[2] riǯ i n-a ďeǯaiď co braṫ do ṡerleiǯinn Aird-Mača, i n-onoir Patraic, ar leiǯinn do ďenaṁ do macaiḃleiǯinnErenn 7 Alban.

A. [5]—riġ, A. [6]—neol, A. [d] .ix., A, B. [e] om., A, C. [f] .xx.iṫ., A, B. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1169. [1] ǯaċa, A. [2] ǯaċ, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., A; a blank was left by the original scribe. [b] om., A.

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slayer was Conchobar, grandson of Conchobar Ua Briain. This agrees also with the next assertion of the present entry.

[2] *Whilst.*—Literally, *and.* The altercation was provoked by the king when intoxicated.

[3] *Died.*—Not immediately. According to the entry in the Four Masters, O'Carroll died "after victory of Unction and penance and after granting three hundred ounces of gold for love of the Lord to clerics and to churches." His death is given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* under the following year.

This, most likely, is the true date. For according to a eulogistic obit in the *Antiphonary of Armagh*, he

Lena, to meet the Men of Ireland, until they reached Grian-cliach, so that Mac Carthaigh came into his house and gave nine hostages to him on the occasion. And Munster was divided in two, between the sons of Cormac [Mac Carthaigh] and Domnall Ua Briain and thrice twelve score cows were levied upon Munster in honour fine [of the killing] of Muircertach Ua Briain. So Ua Conchobair returned to his house.—Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla, was mangled with the [battle-]axe of a serving gillie of his own, namely, Ua Duibhne of Cenel-Eogain, whilst [*lit.*, and] the king [was] drunk and he died[3] thereof. [1168]

(The defeat[4] of Ath-in-chomair [was inflicted] upon Art Ua Mail-Sechlainn and the West of Meath were victors. —"The Half-red[-faced][5] Gillie," namely, Ua Concobair of Corcumruadh, was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1169. Damhliac of [St.] Ciannan was burned.—Diarmait Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Meath, was killed by the son of his brother, namely, by Domnall of Bregha[1] and by Donnchadh Ceinnselach Ua Ceallaigh.—In the same year, Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, king of Ireland, gave[2] ten cows

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died in 1170, B. 1. 1., T.C.D.: the—left-hand—page opposite the opening of the Calendar; the luni-solar criteria of the year are given. See Petrie, *Round Towers*, p. 391, where for conuenꝓ the MS. has conueꝓꝓ—*lay-brothers* (not, "*conventuals*").

[4] *The defeat, etc.*—This item is given in substance in the *Annals of Boyle*, and more circumstantially in the *Four Masters*. The other entry is given in both and in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

[5] *Half-red*[*-faced*].—Cf. the *Feast of Bricriu* (L. U. 106a, ll. 34–5): *Drech lethderg, lethgalur laiss*—countenance half-red, half white had he [*lit.*, with him].

1169. [1] *Domnall of Bregha.*—"Donell Bregagh (id est, liar)" ! C. But *Bregach* here is not from *breg*, a lie, but from *Breg*, (the plain of) Bregia, the eastern portion of Meath; from having been fostered in which Domnall was so called.

[2] *Gave.*—This endowment shows that O'Conor claimed to be supreme king of Ireland.

(Ferchair[c] hUa Niallain, taiseach Clainni-Uatach, mortuus est.—Loingsech Robertus mac Stemin do thiachtain i n-Erinn, hi fortigin Mic Murchada.—Ragnall hUa Mailmiadhaigh, taiseach Muinntiri-hEolais, mortuus est. —Congalach hUa Tomaltaigh, fesleighinn Cluana-mac-Nois 7 uasalfhaccart, quieuit.[c])

Kal. Ian. u[a]. f., l. x[a]., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° Concobhar, mac Muircertaigh hUi Lochlainn, ri Ceneoil-Eogain 7 rindomna Erenn uile, do marbadh do Aedh bic Mac Canae[1] 7 do[2] Uib[2]-Casaca[i]n, Dia-Sathairn Casc, ar lar Trin moir i n-Ard-Macha.— | Donnchadh Ceinn- A 51c
sealach hUa Ceallaigh do marbadh do Laighnibh.

(Sluaighedh[b] la Ruaidhri hUa Conchobair 7 la Mail-Seachlainn 7 la Tigernan hUa Ruairc 7 la Murchadh hUa Cerbuill cu hAth-cliath i n-airir catha do Mac Murchadha 7 do'n dh Iarla. In tan tra robadar ar i n-aighthi ic [f]hrnaidhi in chatha, nuchurratheigsed nucufaccadar in dun tre theinidh, idon, teni di aitt. Rofoi dono iar sen hUa Conchubair, iar semiudh chatha do tabairt do. Rochuaidh iar sein Mac Murchadha inn-Ath-cliath, iar tabairt breithri do Ghallaibh Atha-cliath do. Ocus rofeall fos a bhreithir 7 romarbadh daine imdha ann 7 roinnarb na Galla.—Braighde, Mic Murchadha, idon, a m[h]ac fein 7 mac a m[h]ic, idon, mac Donnchaill Chaemhanaigh 7 mac a

c-c n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1170. [1] Cana, B. [2-2] dUib=do Uib, B. [a-a] n. t. h., a blank was left by the first scribe, A. [b-b] 51c, f. m.; 51d, t. m., n. t. h., with corresponding marks on the margin at end of the Ath-cliath item and prefixed to the added entry, A; om., B, C.

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[3] *Students.*—"Scollers," C.; not, "strollers [i.e. poor scholars]," as in O'Donovan (F. M. ii. 1174).

[4] *Ferchair, etc.*—All these entries are given by the *Four Masters*. The two first are found in the *Annals of Boyle*.

[5] *Fitz Stephen.*—See Gilbert's *Viceroys of Ireland*, p. 12 sq. Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* i. 3), states that he arrived with 390 men in three ships, landing at Bannow about May 1.

1170. [1] *Was killed.*—See the last

every year from himself and from every king after him to doom to the lector of Ard-Macha, in honour of [St.] Patrick, to give lectures to students[3] of Ireland and Scotland. [1169]

(Ferchair[4] Ua Niallain, chief of the Clann-Uatach, died. —The fleet of Robert Fitz Stephen[5] came to Ireland in aid of Mac Murchadha.—Ragnall Ua Mailmiadhaigh, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, died.—Conghalach Ua Tomaltaigh, lector of Cluain-mac-Nois and eminent priest, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1170. Concobhar, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain, royal heir of all Ireland, was killed[1] by Aedh Mac Cana the Little and by the Ui-Caraca[i]n, Easter [Holy] Saturday [April 4], in the centre of the Great Third in Ard-Macha.—Donnchadh Ceinnselach Ua Cellaigh was killed by the Leinstermen. [1170]

(A hosting[2] by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Mael-Sechlainn and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc and by Murchadh Ua Cerbuill to Ath-cliath to give battle to Mac Murchadha and to the Earl.[3] When, however, they were face to face preparing for the battle, they noticed no[thing] until they saw the fort on fire, that is, [by] fire of lightning. Howbeit, after that Ua Conchubair turned back, after refusal of battle was offered to him. Thereafter, Mac Murchadha went into Ath-cliath, after giving his word to the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. And he failed upon his word and many persons were killed there and he expelled the Foreigners. The hostages of Mac Murchadha, namely, his own son[4] and his grandson, that is, the son of

(original) entry under 1167 (*supra*).

[2] *A hosting, etc.*—This hosting occurred prior to the second capture of Dublin, the chief item in the following entry. The sequence intended (textual note b-b) by the interpolator is consequently erroneous.

[3] *The Earl.*—Strongbow. See Gilbert, *loc. cit.*

[4] *Son.*—Conchobar (Conor), the

c[h]omaltͣa, ıdon, mac hUı Chaellaıdͣe, do ṁarbͣadͣ la Ruaıdͣrı hUa Cončubͣaır, tre arlač Tiǯernaın hUı Ruaırc.[b])

Atͣ-cliatͣ do mılledͣ do Dhıarmaıt Mac Murčadͣa 7 do Allmurčaıbͣ[3] tuc leır anaır do mílliudͣ na hErenn ı[4] n-dıǯaıl a ınnarb[tͣ]a dar muır ar a ferunn feın 7 a ṁıc do marbadͣ. Tucrat dono ar for Gallaıbͣ Atͣa-cliatͣ 7 Puırt-laırgı 7 tuctͣa tra áır ímda forrurum. Do mílltea dono Laıgın 7 Fır-Mídͣe, eter cella 7 tuatͣa, leó 7 rogabrat At-cliatͣ 7 Purt-laırgı.

Gnım mór aínfıal do dͣenum do'n manač, ıdon, do Amlaíṁ, mac Comarba Finnéın Muıǯı-bıle 7 do Maǯnur Mac Duınnrleıbͣe, do rıǯ Uladͣ, co toırıǯıbͣ Uladͣ 7 co n-Ultaıbͣ arčena, cenamotͣa Mael-Isu, erpuc 7 Gılla-Domanǯaırt Mac Cormaıc, comarba Comgaıll 7 Mael-Martaın, comarba Finnéın co n-a muınnteraıbͣ : ıdon, Coımtınol Canonač Rıagulla co n-a n-abaıdͣ, roordaıǯ Mael-Moedoıc hUa Morgaır, Leǯaıt Comarba Peraır, ı Saball Patraıc, do ınnarba[dͣ] arın Maınırtır rocumdaıgretar féın 7 do[c] arcaın[c] co leır, eter lıbru 7 aıdͣmí, bu 7 daınıu, eoču 7 caırčıu 7
B 53c na huıle rotınoılat ann o aímrır ın Leg|aıt remraıtı

[3] Allmar—, B. [4] a, A. [c-c] a n-argaın—*they were despoiled* (lit., *their despoiling*), B; followed by C.

only legitimate son of Mac Murrough. The phonetic form is accurately given by Cambrensis (*Cnuchurum. Exp. Hib.* i. 10).

[5] *Domnall Caemanach.* — Anglicized Kavanagh. He was so called, according to Keating (O'Donovan, *F. M.* ii. 1143), from having been fostered at Cell-Caemhain (church of St. Caemhan; Kilcavan, near Gorey, co. Wexford). He was the illegitimate son of Dermot and eponymous head of the Mac Morrough Kavanaghs. (See O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii., 20.)

[6] *Ath-cliath.*—Opposite this word, on the right margin, in A, there is a Latin note which is partly cut away, in consequence of trimming the edges. The remainder is, except a few isolated words, wholly illegible. Iste [Mac] [Mur]chad . . filius . . uxorem . . Hiberniae . . ab Hibernia ex[pulsus] in sui subsidium ad Hiberniam . . .

Domnall Caemanach[5] and the son of his foster-brother, to wit, the son of Ua Caellaidhe, were killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, through suggestion of Tigernan Ua Ruairc.) [1170]

Ath-cliath[5] was destroyed by Diarmait Mac Murchadha and by the transmarine men he brought with him from the east to destroy Ireland, in revenge for his expulsion over sea out of his own land and of the killing of his son. Howbeit, they inflicted slaughter upon the Foreigners of Athcliath and Port-lairgi and, on the other hand, many slaughters were inflicted upon themselves. Moreover, Leinster and the country of Meath, both churches and territories, were destroyed by them and they took Ath-cliath and Port-lairgi.

A great, unbecoming deed was done by the monk, namely, by Amlaimh, son of the successor of [St.] Finnian of Magh-bile and by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], king of Ulidia, along with the chiefs of Ulidia and with the Ulidians besides, except the bishop, Mael-Isu and Gilla-Domanghairt[7] Mac Cormaic, successor of [St.] Comgall and Mael-Martain, successor of [St.] Finnian, with their communities: that is, the Congregation of Canons Regular, with their abbot, whom Mael-Moedoic Ua Morgair, Legate of the successor of [St.] Peter, instituted in Saball of [St.] Patrick, were expelled out of the

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tum primum . . . Maricium . . . atque . .

The meaning was probably in substance that Mac Murrough was expelled from Ireland for the abduction of O'Rourke's wife and engaged Fitz Gerald and Fitz Stephen to aid him in recovering his kingdom.

The textual entry displays considerable confusion. The order of the events is as follows: (1) East Leinster laid waste; (2) Dublin submits to Mac Murrough; (3) Waterford taken with great loss of life; (4) Dublin taken, followed by slaughter of the citizens; (5) Meath laid waste; (6) Mac Murrough's son (and the other hostages) slain by O'Conor.

[7] *Gilla-Domanghairt.*—See 1058, note 2, *supra.*

conice ſéin, cenmoṫaṫ na ínaiṛ 7 na caṗai ṛobaṫaṛ[5] ímpu iſind uaiṛ ſein, ṫṛia ſoṛmaṫ 7 baiḋ collaiḋe 7 ſaint onóiṛi dó ſéin. Uaiṛ ṛodíčuiṛſeṫaṛ manaiǯ Droč̆aiṫ-aṫ̆a é aſan abdaine, ṫṛia č̆uiſiḃ dliǯṫeč̆aiḃ. Uč! Uč! Uč! ṫṛa. Maiṛg doṛóne 7 maiṛg ṫ̆iṛ[d] i n-deṛnaḋ[d] in gnim. Ač̆ṫ ní deč̆aiḋ[6] cen innečaḋ[7] o'n Coimdiǯ; uaiṛ ṛomaṛbaiṫ i n-oínḟeč̆ṫ[8] o uaiṫiḃ naṁaṫ na ṫoiſiǯ doṛone 7 ṛoǯonaḋ in ṛí 7 ṛomaṛbaḋ ǯaṛ bic iaṛṫain co haínſeč̆ṫnač̆[9] iſin baile i n-deṛnaḋ in coṁaiṛle aínſiṛen ſin, idon, i n-Dun. Dia-Maiṛṫ ṫṛa ṛodíčuiṛeḋ in Coimṫínol. Dia-Maiṛṫ ṫṛa,[e] i cinn bliaḋna, ṛomaṛbaiṫ maiṫ̆i Ulaḋ 7 ṛoǯonaḋ a ṛiǯ. Dia-Maiṛṫ, ǯaiṛiṫ iaṛṫain, ṛomaṛbaḋ é ſein o [a] deṛbṛaṫ̆aiṛ i n-Dun.—Diaṛmaiṫ hUa Ainbḟeiṫ̆,[10] ṛí hUa-Meiṫ̆ 7 ṫoiſeč̆ maṛcſluaiǯi ṛiǯ Ai liǯ, do maṛbaḋ do longaiſ ṫáinic a hInnſiḃ-Oṛcc iſin innſi ṛocumṫaiǯeḋ aca ſéin ſoṛ Loč-Ruiḋe,[f] idon, ſoṛ Iniſ-Lacain.[f]

A 51d Kal. Ian. ui.[a] ſ., l. xx. i.,[a] Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° i.° Diaṛmaiṫ Mac Muṛč̆aḋa, ṛí Coicid̆ Laiǯen, iaṛ milleḋ ceall n-imḋa 7 ṫuaṫ̆, do éc i Feṛna, cen onǯaḋ, cen Coṛp Cṛiſṫ, cen aiṫ̆ṛiǯi, cen ṫimna, i n-eineč̆ Coluim-cille 7 Finnein 7 na naem aṛč̆ena, i-ſa cella ṛoṁíll.—Aſcall, mac Toṛcaill, ṛi Aṫ̆a-

[5] baṫaṛ B. [6] deo—, A. [7] innea—, A. [8] oin[ḟ]eč̆ṫ (ḟ om.), A. [9] hanſeč̆ṫna, B. [10] Ainḟeiṫ, A.—[d-d] repeated without being deleted, B. [e] om., A. [f-f] n. t. h. (from Ruiḋe inclusive), A. Omitted by oversight, most likely.

A.D. 1171. [a-a] n. t. h., on blank left by first scribe, A.

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[8] *Drochait-atha.*—The monastery of Mellifont, near Drogheda (*Drochait-atha—Bridge of the Ford*), is intended. The charges against Amlaimh, abbot of Saul (Sabhall), co. Down, were investigated in that community, with the result stated in the text.

[9] *For, etc.*—See the fifth entry under the following year.

[10] *He himself.*—That is, the king. The monk, Amlaimh, became bishop (1175, *infra*).

1171. [1] *Without Unction, etc.*—In the List in L.L. (p. 39d), on the other hand, he is said to have died

monastery they themselves built and were despoiled completely, both of books and furniture, cows and persons, horses and sheep and all things they had collected therein from the time of the Legate aforesaid to then, save the tunics and the capes which were upon them at that hour,—through carnal jealousy and self-love and desire of honour for himself. For the monks of Drochait-atha[8] deposed him from the abbacy [of Saball] for just causes. Alas! alas! alas! in sooth. Woe who did and woe the country wherein was done the deed. But it went not without vengeance from the Lord; for[9] the chiefs who did it were killed at one and the same time by a few enemies and the king was wounded and killed unhappily a little while after, in the place wherein that unrighteous counsel was decided upon, namely, in Dun. Now, on Tuesday the Congregation was expelled; on Tuesday, at the end of a year, the nobles of Ulidia were killed and the king was wounded; on Tuesday, a little after, he himself[10] was killed by his brother in Dun.—Diarmait Ua Ainbfheith, king of Ui-Meith and leader of the horse-host of the king of Ailech, was killed by a fleet that came from the Islands of Orcc to the Island that was built by himself upon Loch-Ruidhe, namely, upon Inis-Lachain. [1170]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1171. Diarmait Mac Murchadha, king of the Fifth of Leinster, after destroying many churches and territories, died in Ferna without Unction,[1] without Body of Christ, without penance, without a will, in reparation to Columcille and Finnian and to the saints besides, whose churches he destroyed.—Ascall,[2] son of Torcall, king of Ath-cliath [1171]

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in the 61st year of his age and the 46th of his reign, after victory of Unction and penance. The compiler of the List adds: *Saxain iar sin* (The Saxons after that) miserabiliter regnant. Amen, Amen.

[2] *Ascall—John.*—See the account

cliat̆ 7 Eoan (mear[b]) a hInnsib̆-Orc (tainic[b] a fortac̆t Ascaill 7 Ghall Ată-cliat̆[b]) do marbad̆ do na Gallaib̆ cetna.—Domnall[c] hUa Fócarta, rí Eile-deiscirt, do marbad̆ la Osraiǯib̆.[c]—Sad̆b̆, ingen Gluin-iairnn Mic Murc̆ad̆a, comarba Brigte, do ec i n-aitr̆iǯe.—Crec̆ mór la Magnus Mac Duinnsleib̆e co n-Ullta ib̆ uile i Cuil-in-tuaisce[i]rt, co roairgset Cuil-rat̆ain 7 cealla aile, co rucsat uatad̆ bec do Chenel-Eogain forro[d], im Conc̆obur Ua Cat̆a[i]n 7 co tucsat cliat̆ad̆ 7 co romarbsat fer ar fic̆it[2], eter toiseć̆u 7 macu toisec̆[1] 7 soc̆aid̆e aile maille friu 7 rogonad̆ Maǯnus fein.[d]
B 53d Ocus in Maǯnus sin dono, | domarbad̆ gairit iartain[e] do Dunnsleib̆e, idon[d], d'a derbrat̆air fein 7 do Gilla-Oenǯusa Mac Gilla-espuic, idon, do rectaire Monac̆, i n-Dun, iar n-olcaib̆ moraib̆ ímd̆aib̆ do d̆enum dó: idon, iar lecud̆ a m̆ná posta fein 7 iar m-breit̆ a m̆ná o [a] aiti, idon, o Choín-maiǯi hUa[3] Fhlainn 7 si ac a derbrat̆air fein ar túr, idon, ic Aed̆; iar tabairt eicin do[d] dono for mnai a derbrat̆ar aile, idon, Eoc̆ad̆a; iar sarud̆ud̆ cloc 7 bac̆all, cleirec̆ 7 cell. Donnsleib̆e do ǯabail riǯi i[f] n-a[f] degaid̆.—Ane, ingen Mic Duinnsleib̆e, riǯan Oirǯiall, do éc.—Maidm (idon,[g] maidm in luait̆red̆[g]) for Tigernan hUa Ruairc 7 for[h] Feraib̆ Mid̆e 7 ar Feraib̆ Fern-muiǯi imal[l]e[4] ar faic̆ti Ată-cliat̆ ria Milo de Cocan[5] co n-a muinnter, dú i torc̆air soc̆aid̆e

A.D. 1171. [1] toisiuċ, A. [2] xx. it, A, B. [3] O, A. [4] male (aphaeresis of i), A. [5] Gogan, B. [b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] om., A. [e] iar sein—*after that*, B. n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. [g-g] c. m., n. t. h., A, C; Maidm an luat̆riǯ, secundum quosdam—*Defeat of the Ashes, according to some*, r. m., n. t. h., B. [h] ar—*on*, B.

of their deaths in Giraldus Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.*), or Gilbert (*ubi sup.* p. 19 sq.).

[3] *Mad.* — Duce Johanne agnomine *the Wode*, quod Latine sonat Insano, vel Vehementi (*Exp. Hib.* i. 21).

[4] *Cuil-in-tuaisceirt.—Corner of the North* (of co. Antrim); in which *Cuil-rathain,—Corner of the fern,*—Coleraine, is situated.

and John[3] (the Mad) from the Islands of Orc (who came in aid of Torcall and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath) were killed by the same Foreigners.—Domnall Ua Focarta, king of the South of Eili, was killed by the Ossorians.—Sadhbh, daughter of Iron-knee Mac Murchadha, successor of [St.] Brigit [i.e. abbess of Kildare] died in penance.—Great foraying force [was led] by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with all Ulidia into Cuil-in-tuaisceirt[4], so that they plundered Cuil-rathain and other churches, until a small number of the Cenel-Eogain under Conchobur Ua Cathain overtook them and gave battle and killed one and twenty men, both chiefs and sons of chiefs, and a multitude of others along with them. And Maghnus himself was wounded. And moreover that Maghnus was killed shortly after in Dun by Donnsleibhe, that is, by his own brother and by Gilla-Oenghusa Mac Gilla-espuic, namely, by the lawgiver of Monaigh,[5] after great evils had been done by him,—namely, after leaving his own wedded wife and after taking his wife from his fosterer, that is, from Cu-maighi Ua Flainn and she [had been] the wife of his own brother at first, namely, of Aedh; after inflicting violence upon the wife of his other brother also, that is, of Eochaidh; after profanation of bells and croziers, clerics and churches. Donnsleibhe took the kingship in his stead.—Ane, daughter of the Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] queen of Airghialla,[6] died.—Defeat (namely, the Defeat of the Ashes[7]) [was inflicted] upon Tigernan Ua Ruairc and upon the Men of Meath and upon the Men of Fern-magh, all together, on the Green of Ath-cliath [1171]

[5] *Lawgiver of Monaigh.*—"The monks heard, or servant!" C. The translator took Monaigh, a local name, to be genitive of *manach* a monk.

[6] *Queen of Airghialla.*—According to the entry in the Four Masters, she was wife of Murrough O'Carroll, king of that territory.

[7] *Defeat of the Ashes.*—So called perhaps from having been inflicted on Ash-Wednesday. But Cam-

mór, im Aeð hUa Ruairc, rí Mačaire-Gaileng 7 ridomna hUa-Briuin 7 Aonmaicne. Romarbt̆a dono ann cóic toisiǧe do Feraiḃ Fern-m̆uiǧe, idon, Mael-Močta Mac Conḟebla 7 Conč̆oḃur, a derbrat̆air, da t̆oiseč Cheneoil-Feraðaiǧ.—Féníð hUa Conǧaile, cainnel gaiscið 7 eíniǧ Oirǧiall,[6] mortuus[i] est.[i]—Raǧnall[c] hUa Tuat̆č̆air, toiseč Clainni-Ruaðrač; Gilla-geímrið Mac-in-ǧaband, toiseč Fer-Darcača 7 ročaiðe aile maille friu, non longe post supradicta, decimo sexto Kalendas Nouembris[e] [mortui sunt].— | Uenit in Hiberniam Henricus (mac[b] na Peirisi[b]), potentissimus rex Angliae et idem Dux Normanni[a]e et Aquitani[a]e et Comes Andegauu[a]e et aliarum multarum terrarum dominus, cum ducentis quadraginta nauibus. (Comaðj esin primus aduentus Shaxanač in Hiberniam.[j]) Ocus tainic hi tir oc Purt-largi 7 rogaḃ giallu Muman. Tanic iar sein co hAt̆-cliat̆ 7 rogaḃ giallu Laiǧen 7 Fer Miðe 7 hUa-m-Briuin 7 Airgiall 7 Ulað.—Petrus (hUa[b] Morða[b]), episcopus hUa-Maine 7 Connač̆t (no,[k] espuc Cluana-ferta-Brenaind[k]), manač craiḃdeč 7 fer auǧtorða, do baðuð isin t-Sinaind (idon,[b] ic Purt-da-Chaínegb), id[l] est, sexto Kalendas Ianuarii.[l]

A 52a

(Tomas[m] Cantuarensis martirizatur.[m]—Domnall hUa Mail-muaid, ri Fer-Cell, occisus [est].—Maelcron Mac Gilli-Seč̆naill, ri Deisce[i]rt Breǧ, moritur.[n])

[6] Oer—, A. [i-i] om., A. [j-j] l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. [k-k] l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [l-l] .i. ui. kl. Ienair (the native rendering of the Latin of A), B. [m-m] 51d, r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [n-n] 51 d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

brensis states that it took place about Sept. 1 (*Exp. Hib.* i. 29).

[8] *Son of the Empress.*—Opposite *Mac na Peirisi*, on the right margin, in B, by another hand is: *Alias, na hImpera[si], quia fuit, Imper[atricis] filius*—Otherwise, [son] of the *Empress* [Matilda], etc. (The bracketted letters were cut off in trimming the edge.) The meaning is that *hImperasi* was the true reading, being derived from *Imperatrix*. Also, on the centre margin, is written: *Rex Angliae venit in*

by Milo De Cogan with his people, wherein fell a large number around Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Machaire-Gaileng and royal heir of the Ui-Briuin and Conmaicni. There were also killed there five chiefs of the Men of Fern-magh [and two others], namely, Mael-Mochta Mac Confhebla and Conchobhur, his brother,—two chiefs of Cenel-Feradhaigh.—Fenidh Ua Conghaile, candle of the championship and hospitality of Oirghialla, died.—Raghnall Ua Tuathchair, chief of Clann-Ruadhrach; Gilla-geimridh Mac-in-Ghaband, chief of Fir-Darcacha and a number of others along with them died not long after the aforesaid events, on the 16th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 17].—There came into Ireland Henry (son of the Empress[8]), most puissant king of England and also Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou and Lord of many other lands, with 240 ships. (So that that was the first advent of the Saxons into Ireland.) And he came to land at Port-lairgi and received the pledges of Munster. He came after that to Ath-cliath and received the pledges of Leinster and of the Men of Meath and of the Ui-Briuin and Airgialla and Ulidia.—Peter (Ua Mordha), bishop of Ui-Maine of Connacht (otherwise,[9] bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann), a devout monk and authoritative man, was drowned in the Sinand (namely, at Port-da-Chaineg), namely, on the 6th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 27]. [1171]

(Thomas of Canterbury is martyred.[10]—Domnall Ua Mail-muaid, king of Fir-cell, was slain.[11]—Mael-cron[12] Mac Gilli-Sechnaill, king of the South of Bregha, dies.)

Hiberniam hoc anno. For Henry's doings in Ireland, see Benedict of Peterborough and Hoveden (A.D. 1171-2).

[9] *Otherwise.*—The Ui-Maine of Connaught included the diocese of Clonfert. The alternative reading is that given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and of *Boyle.*

[10] *Martyred.*—On December 29 of the preceding year, in the Cathedral of Canterbury. See the account in Benedict of Peterborough (*ad an*).

[11] *Slain.*—By the people of Monaghan, according to the F.M.

[12] *Mael-cron.*—Given in the Four Masters.

[bis.] Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l., ii., Anno Domini M. c.° lxx.° ii.° Ri Saxan (idon, Henrice, mac na Perisi[b]) do d̆ul a hErinn Dia-Domnaiḡ Casc, iar ceilebrad̆ Aiffrinn.—Tigernan hUa Ruairc, ri Breifne 7 Conmaicne, fer[1] cumac̆ta more ṡri ré ṡota, do marbad̆ do Shaxanaib̆ cetna 7 do Domnall, mac Annaid̆, dia ceniul féin imaille[2] friu. A dic̆ennad̆ dono doib̆ 7 a cenn 7 a corp do breit̆ co docraid̆
B 54a co hAt̆-cliat̆. In cenn | do t̆ogbail for dorus in duine i n-a sgat̆ derg truaḡ do Ghaid̆elaib̆. In corp dono do croc̆ad̆ i n-inud aile 7 a cossa súas.—Tigernac̆[c] hUa Mael-Eoin, comarba Ciarain (Cluana[d]-mac-Nois[d]), quieuit in Christo.—Inis-Eogain do [ṡ]asuḡud̆ la Cenel-Conaill 7 ar do c̆or for a doenib̆.[c]—Maidm for Cenel-n-Eoḡain la Flait̆bertac̆ hUa Maeldoraid̆ 7 la Cenel-Conaill 7 ár lanmor do c̆or forru. Mirbuil tra do noemaib̆ in Coimded̆[3] in[4] ní sin,[4] idon, do Patraic 7 do Colum-cille 7 do na naemaib̆ arc̆ena, isa cella romillset.—Mael-Muire[e] Mac Murc̆ad̆a, toisec̆ Muinnteri-Birn 7 to[i]se[c̆] 7 ri hUa-n-Ec̆ac̆, do marbad̆ la hAed̆ Mac Oenḡusa 7 la Clainn-Aed̆a[e] hUa[e]-n-Ec̆dac̆ Ulad̆.[c]—Lancuairt Coicid̆ Connac̆t in cet̆ramad̆ fec̆t la Gilla Mac Liac, comarba Patraic, idon, la Primait̆[5] Erenn, co hArd-Mac̆a.—Domnall hUa Ferḡail, ard toisec̆ Conmaicne, do marbad̆ la muinnter riḡ Saxan.—Gilla-Aed̆a, espuc Corcaiḡi, fer lan do rat̆ Dé, in bona senectute quieuit.

A.D. 1172. [1] fear, A. [2] male (aphaeresis of i), A. [3]—deġ, B. [4-4] inísin, A. [5]—imfaiṫ (*chief prophet!*), B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank left by scribe, A. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [c-c] om., B, C. [d-d] partly on c. m., partly on l. m., n. t. h., MS. (A). [e-e] Eaḋa hUi—, MS. (A).

1172. [1] *The king.*—Opposite these words, on the centre margin in B, is: *Rediit in Angliam.* According to Benedict, the royal retinue sailed on Easter Sunday and the king on the following day.

[2] *With.*—Literally, *and.*

[3] *Mael-Eoin.*—*Devotee of* [*St.*] *John* (the Evangelist). This may be the *Maeliohain epscop* (*Mael-Iohain, bishop*) of the Clonmacnoise tombstone (O'D., F.M. iii. 4).

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1172 Bis.]
1172. The king[1] of the Saxons (namely, Henry, son of the Empress) went from Ireland on Easter Sunday [April 16], after celebration of Mass.—Tigernan Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni and Conmaicni, a man of great power for a long time, was killed by the same Saxons and by Domnall, son of Annadh [Ua Ruairc] of his own clan along with them. He was beheaded also by them and his head and his body were carried ignominiously to Ath-cliath. The head was raised over the door of the fortress,—a sore, miserable sight for the Gaidhil. The body was hung in another place, with[2] its feet upwards.—Tigernach Ua Mael-Eoin,[3] successor of Ciaran (of Cluain-mac-Nois), rested in peace. —Inis-Eogain was wasted by the Cenel-Conaill and slaughter inflicted upon its inhabitants.—Defeat [was inflicted] upon the Cenel-Eogain by Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh and by the Cenel-Conaill and great slaughter was put upon them. A marvel [wrought] by the saints of God [was] that thing: namely, by Patrick and by Colum-cille and by the saints besides, whose churches they destroyed.—Mael-Muire Mac Murchadha, chief of Muinnter-Birn and chief and king of the Ui-Echach, was killed by Aedh Mac Oenghusa and by the Clann-Aedha of the Ui-Echach of Ulidia.—The full circuit [cess] of the Fifth of Connacht [was carried] for the fourth time by Gilla Mac Liac, successor of Patrick, namely, by the Primate of Ireland, to Ard-Macha.—Domnall Ua Fergail, arch-chief of Conmaicni, was killed by the people of the king of the Saxons.—Gilla-Aedha,[4] bishop of Cork, a man full of the grace of God, rested in good old age.

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[4] *Gilla-Aedha.—Devotee of (St.) Aed* (perhaps of Rahugh, co. Westmeath). According to the obit in the Four Masters (where the surname is O'Muidhin—O'Muigin, *Annals of Boyle*,— which was unknown to O'Donovan, iii. 3), he had been a monk of Errew in Lough Con, co. Mayo. In the *Annals of Innisfallen*, he is called *bishop* (the compiler

(Murchadh[f] Mac Murchadha 7 Murchadh hUa Br[i]ain occisi sunt.—Gilla-Crist, mac comarba Ciaran Cluana-mac-Nois, quieuit.—Diarmoid hUa Caellaidhe occisus [est.][f])

A 52b Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f.,[a] l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° iii.° Cinaedh hUa Rona[i]n, episcopus Glinne-da-locha,[1] do cum-ranad co [richaithail].—Muiredach hUa Cobthaigh,[3] episcopus Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7 Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn uile, in mac óige 7 in lec loghmur 7 in gem gloine 7 in fetlu foluirta 7 cirti taisceadha ind[3] ecnai[3] 7 croeth cnuasaigh na Canoine 7[c] tosur na deisce 7 na cennsa 7 na hailgeine 7 in coluim ar gloine craidhe 7 in tuirtuir ar ennga 7 in noeth De eter doimidh, iar n-ordneth do ṡacart 7 deochaine 7 oes[a] cecha graidh archena,—idon, fechtmogha[d] fasart, 7 iar n-achnughadh eclais n-imdha 7 iar coisecrad tempall 7 feilec 7 iar n-denum mainistreach 7 feicles n-imda 7 cech[a] lubhrai eclastacta archena[c] iar tidhnucul biidh 7 etaigh do bochtaibh, iar m-buaidh crabadh 7 oilithri 7 aithrighe,[4] rofaidh[5] a sgriptut dochum nime i n-dubreicles Coluim-cille i n-Daire, i quart Id Febrai, in sexta [septima] feria. Doronadh dono mirbuil mor isin aidhche adbath,—in adaigh[6] do foluighudh o ta Iarmeisgi co gairm in coilig 7 in doman uile fos lasadh 7 coes mor

[f-f] f. m., u. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1173. [1]—laca, A. [2]Cosc—, B.[3.3] na hecna (i.e. the scribe took the word to be feminine), B. [4]—gi, A. [5]foeidh, B. [6]agaidh, B. [a-a] n. t. h., on space left blank, A. [b-b] in pace quieuit (the Latin equivalent of the A—text), B, C. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] .lxx., MS. (A).

evidently deemed it superfluous to add the place) and *head of the piety of Ireland.* In the *Annals of Boyle* he is called bishop of Cork.

[5] *Murchadh, etc.* — The first and third of these entries are found in the *Annals of Boyle* and the *F.M.*, respectively.

[6] *Were slain.*—Insimul occisi sunt, *Annals of Boyle.*

[7] *Gilla-Crist.—Devotee of Christ.* He may have been the son of O'Malone, who died this year.

1173. [1] *Bishop of Cenel-Eogain.*—That is, of Derry (*North of Ireland* may signify Raphoe). This proves

(Murchadh[5] Mac Murchadha and Murchadh Ua Briain were slain.[6]—Gilla-Crist,[7] son of the successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested.—Diarmod Ua Caellaidhe was slain.) [1172]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1173. Cinaeth Ua Rona[i]n, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, rested.—Muiredhach Ua Cobhthaigh, bishop of Cenel-Eogain[1] and of all the North of Ireland, the son of chastity and the precious stone and the gem of purity and the shining star and the preserving casket of wisdom and the fruitful branch of the Canon and the fount of charity and meekness and kindliness and the dove for purity of heart and the turtle for innocence and the saint of God among men, after ordaining priests and deacons and persons of every [church-]grade besides,—namely, seventy priests and after renovating many churches and after consecrating churches and cemeteries and after building many monasteries and regular churches and [performing] every ecclesiastical work besides and after bestowal of food and clothing to the poor, after victory and piety and penance and pilgrimage, he sent forth his spirit unto heaven in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille in Daire, on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of February, on the 6th [*recte*, 7th] feria.[2] Now, a great marvel was wrought on the night he died,—the night was illuminated from Nocturn[3] to the call of the [1173]

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that O'Brolchain was not made bishop of the first-named see in 1158 (*supra*).

[2] *6th feria.*—*Sixth feria* is the reading of the *Annals of Loch Ce* also. From this it is evident that the compiler did not understand these criteria, but copied what he found in the MS. The Four Masters omit the week-day.

In 1173, February 10 fell on the seventh feria, or Saturday.

[3] *Nocturn.*—Literally, *afterrising;* here employed to denote midnight. The time and rationale are given in the *Vita Columbae* and *Navigatio Brandani.* Media nocte, pulsata personante clocca, festinus surgens, ad ecclesiam pergit (*Vita Col.* iii. 23). Vir Dei et qui cum illo erant

teineδ d'eirξi os in baile 7 a toċt soirδes 7 eirξi do ċaċ uile, indar leo rob' é in laa. Ocus roboi amlaiδ sein re muir anair.—Etrú hUa Míaδaċain, espuc Cluana, in bona senectute quieuit.—Creċ mor la Aeδ Mac Oengusa 7 la Clainn-Aeδa, co roaircset Trian mor (i[e] n-Ard-Maċa[e]). Ocus romarbaδ in fer sin i cind tri mis, iar n-arcain Aird-Maċa do.

(Domnall[f] Bregaċ hUa Mail-[Sh]eċlainn, ri Miδe, obiit.—Mael-Moċta hUa Fiadbra (no[g], hUa Mail-[Sh]eċlainn[g]), abb Cluana-mac-Nois, quieuit.—Mael-Isu Mac in Baird, epscop Cluana-ferta Brenaind, quieuit.—Imar, mac [Mic] Cargamna[f] [toiseċ Muintire-Mail-ṡinna moritur].)

Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f., l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° iiii.° Flann[1] hUa Gorma[i]n, ardṡerleiξinn Aird-Maċa 7
B 54b Erenn | uile, fer eolaċ, comarṫamail i n-ecna diaδa 7 domunda, iar m-beiṫ bliaδain ar fiċit[b] i Francaiδ 7 i Saxanaiδ ic foξlaim 7 fiċe[b] bliaδain ic follaṁnuξaδ scol n-Erenn, atbaṫ co siṫaṁail i tredecim[c] Kallann[c] Aprilis, Dia-Cetain ria Caisc, septuagesimo aetatis su[a]e anno.—Mael-Patraic O Bana[i]n, espuc Condeire
A 52c 7 Dail-Araiδe, fer eirṁitneċ, lán do noeiṁe | 7 do ċennsa 7 do ξlaine criδe, do éc co lanfeċtnaċ i n-hI

[e-e] itl., n. t. h., A.; om., B, C. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [g-g] itl., MS. (A).

A.D. 1174. [1] Florinnt (=Florentius), A. [2] Coimδe, B. [a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] .xx., A, B. [c-c] .xiii. kl., A, B.

dederunt corpora quieti, usque ad tertiam noctis vigiliam [i.e. mediam noctem]. Evigilans vero vir Dei, suscitavit fratres ad vigilias noctis (*Nav. Bran.* v. v).

[4] *Call of the cock.*—The *Gallicinium* (3 a.m.) is meant.

[5] *By the sea on the east* (*re muir anair*).—That is, in Scotland. The expression is employed in this sense in the obit of Malcolm Cennmor, 1165 (*supra*). The meaningless reading of B is: *co romhuir in aair—so that it overcame the* [*night*] *air.* Following this, C renders it "untill the ayer was cleered."

[6] *Cluain*[*-a(i)rard*].—The square bracketted portion is given in C.

[7] *Great Third.*—See *supra*, A.D. 1074, note 5.

[8] *Domnall, etc, — Domnall of*

cock[4] and the whole world [was] a-blaze and a large mass of fire arose over the place and went south-east and every one arose, it seemed to them it was the day. And it was like that by the sea on the east.[5]—Etru Ua Miadhachain, bishop of Cluain[-a(i)rard],[6] rested in good old age.—Great foray by Aedh Mac Oenghusa and by the Clann-Aedha, so that they pillaged the Great Third[7] (in Ard-Macha). And that man was killed before three months, after the pillaging of Ard-Macha by him. [1173]

(Domnall[8] Ua Mael-[Sh]echláinn the Bregian, king of Meath, died.—Mael-Mochta[9] Ua Fiadbra (or[10] Ua Mael-[Sh]echlainn), abbot of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested.—Mael-Isu Mac-in-Baird,[11] bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann, rested.—Imar[12] son [of Mac] Cargamna [chief of Muinnter-Mail-Shinna, dies].)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1174. Flann Ua Gorma[i]n, arch-lector of Ard-Macha and of all Ireland, a man learned, observant in divine and human wisdom, after having been a year and twenty learning amongst the Franks and Saxons and twenty years directing the schools of Ireland, died peacefully on the 13th of the Kalends of April [March 20], the Wednesday before Easter, in the 70th year of his age.—Mael-Patraic O'Banain,[1] bishop of Condeiri and Dal-Araidhe, a venerable man, full of holiness and of meekness and of purity of heart, died full piously in I[ona] of Colum-cille, after [1174]

Bregha was slain. Annals of Boyle. He was fostered in Bregia.

[9] *Mochta.*—The patron saint of Louth.

[10] *Or, etc.*—This is the surname given in the *F.M.* The remaining items are found in the *Annals of Boyle.*

[11] *Mac-in-Baird.—Son of the Bard.* Anglicized Mac Ward. The family were hereditary poets of O'Kelly of Hy-many (O'Donovan, F. M. iii. 11.)

[12] *Imar, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.*

1174. [1] *O'Banain.*—See Reeves, *Adamnan* p. 408, and the works there referred to.

Coluim-cille iar sentataiḋ toḡaiḋe.—Ḡilla-Mac-Liac, mac Ruaiḋri, comarba Patraic, arḋespuc 7 primaiṫ Airḋ-Maċa 7 Erenn uile, mac óge lán do ḡlaine criḋe 7 do siṫaṁla, do éc co feċtnaċ iar[d] sentataiḋ toḡaiḋe[d], i[e] sext Kalann April,[e] Dia-Cetain iar Caisc, octoḡesimo septimo aetatis suae anno, episcopatus hautem triḡesimo septimo. Roboí in fer uasal sin sé[f] bliaḋna dec[f] co lanonoraċ i n-abdaine Coluim-cille i n-Daire ria comurbus Patraic.—Ḡilla-Moċaidbeo, abb Maíniſtreċ Petair 7 Poil i n-Ard-Maċa, moḡ trebair, tairisi do'n Coimdiḡ, do éc priḋie[g] Kalendas[g] Aprilis, septuaḡesimo [a]etatis su[a]e anno.

(Caṫ Durluis la Domnall hUa m-Briain 7 la Conċobur Maenṁaiḡi for muinntir mic na Perisi (idon, riḡ Saxan[i]).—Maelruanaiḡ hUa Ciarḋa, ri Cairpri, occisus est.—Senoḋ Birra[h].—A.iD. 1174. Mael-Isu hUa Connaċta[i]n, episcopus Shil-Muireṫaiḡ, quieuit.—Amlaim hUa Cuind, taiseaċ Muinntiri-Ḡillga[i]n, mortuus est.—Muirgius hUa Duḃṫaiḡ, cet abb na Buille,

[d-d] om., B, C. [e-e] i .ui. kl. April, B; .i. .ui. kl. Aprilis, A. [f-f] .x.ui. bl., A, B. [g-g] .ii. kl., A, B. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [i-i] itl., MS. (A). [j-j] 52b, f.m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

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[2] *Son of Ruaidhri.*—In the colophon to the exquisite Evangelisterium of Mael-Brigte in the British Museum (Harleian, 1802, fol. 156b). Cf. *Appendix to Report on Rymer's Foedera, Supplement,* Pl. XVI.; Reeves, *Proc. R.I.A.* v. 62–3), he is called *grandson of Ruaidhri.* According to an interlinear gloss in the original hand he was *son of the poet of the Ui-Birn*—mac ind [ḟ]ir dana do [U]ib-Birn (a Tyrone sept whose territory bounded part of Monaghan). In the list of *Successors of Patrick* (L. L. 42d), he is likewise styled *son of the poet.*

[3] *March 27th, the Wednesday after Easter.*—The *F.M.* copy these data and, nevertheless, place the obit under 1173,—a year in which the Wednesday in Easter week fell on April 11! O'Donovan left th error uncorrected (iii. 13).

Gelasius is given in the Martyrology of Donegal at March 27.

[4] *87th of his age.*—He was consequently born in 1087. Yet O'Conor

choice old age.—Gilla Mac Liac [Gelasius], son of [1174]
Ruaidhri,[2] successor of Patrick, archbishop and primate of Ard-Macha and of all Ireland, son of chastity, full of purity of heart and of peace, died piously after choice old age, on the 6th of the Kalends of April [March 27], the Wednesday after Easter,[3] in the 87th year of his age,[4] the 37th of his episcopacy.[5] That noble man was sixteen years full honourably in the abbacy of Colum-cille in Daire before [receiving] the succession of Patrick.—Gilla-Mochaidbeo,[6] abbot of the Monastery of Peter and Paul in Ard-Macha, a diligent, steadfast servant to the Lord, died on [Sunday] the 2nd of the Kalends of April [March 31], in the 70th year of his age.

(The battle[7] of Durlus [was gained] by Domnall Ua Briain and by Conchobur Maenmhaighi upon the people of the son of the Empress (namely, of the king of the Saxons).—Maelruanaigh[8] Ua Ciarda, king of Cairpri, was slain.—The Synod[7] of Birr [was celebrated].—A.D. 1174. Mael-Isu[7] Ua Connachtain, bishop of Sil-Muirethaigh [Elphin], rested.—Amlaim Ua Cuind, chief of Muinnter-Gillga[i]n, died.—Muirguis[7] Ua Dubhthaigh, first abbot

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(*R. H. S.* ii. *Annals of Boyle*, p. 17) confidently states that Mac Liag, who died in 1016 (*supra*), was his father!

[5] *37th of his episcopacy.*—He became archbishop on the resignation of St. Malachy in 1137. There is independent evidence that he was primate in 1138. According to the colophon, he was in the *succession of Patrick*, when the Mael-Brigte Codex was written; *namely, in the year of the sixteenth Epact* [*falling*] *upon Jan.* 1—ꝏn, ı m-bliadain dano ꝑeꝑde deac ꝑor Kalainn Ꞇnair.

[6] *Mochaidbeo.*—His name is in the Martyrology of Donegal at October 11.

[7] *The battle, etc.; The Synod, etc.; Mael-Isu, etc.; Muirgius, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.*

For the battle of Thurles (which is also found in the *Annals of Innisfallen*), see the masterly note of O'Donovan (F. M. iii. 16 sq).

To the Synod of Birr is perhaps to be referred the transfer of Westmeath to the See of Clonmacnoise, recorded by the F.M. at this year.

[8] *Maelruanaigh, etc.*—A more detailed account is in the F.M.

quieuit.—Imar, mac Mic Cargamna hUi Gilla-Ulta[i]n, toiseč Muinnteri [Mail-Sinna,[k] moritur[k]].)

Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f., l. u., Anno Domini M.[c] c.[o] lxx.[o] u.[o] Mael-Isu (idon,[b] mac in čleirig cuirr[b]), espuc Ulaď, sui ecna[i] 7 craďa[i]ď, plenus dierum in Christo quieuit. —Flaitbertač[1] hUa Brolča[i]n, comarba Coluim-cille, tuir ecna[i] 7 einig, fer dia tucadur cleirig Erenn cať air espuic ar[c] ecna[i] 7 ar[c] ṡebur 7 dia tarcur[2] comurbus hIa, do éc co fečtnač iar treblait toğaiďe i n-dubrecles[3] Coluim-cille. Gilla Mac Liac hUa Brana[i]n do oirdneď i n-a inaď i comurbus Coluim-cille.—Mac comarba Finnein (idon,[b] Amlaiṁ[b]), abb Sabaill, do éc i n-epscopoiti Ulaď.—Mac Cormaic espuc Ulaď, do éc.—Concobur,[d] mac Mic Cončaille (segánaiğ[e]), abb reiclesa Poil 7 Petair 7 comarba Patraic iartain, do éc i Roim, iar točt d'acallaim comarba Petair.[d]—Maidm ar Cenel-n-Enna ria n-Ečmarčač hUa Cať[a]n 7 re Niall hUa n-Gailmreďaiğ 7 ár mór do čur forru.

[k-k] Cut away in binding; Mael-Sinna is certain.

A.D. 1175. [1] laiṫ—(ṡ om.), A. [2]—gur, B. [3] reic—, A. [a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [c] ar a—*for his*, B, C. [d-d] om., B, C. [e] itl., n. t. h., MS. (A).

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[9] *Boyle.*—Respecting the history of the foundation of this abbey given by O'Donovan (F. M. iii. 14) from the *Annals of Boyle*, it may be well to quote the original entries.

Abbatia de Buellio hoc anno fundata est, anno Dominic[a]e Incarnationis MCXLVIII.

Abbatia Buellensis hoc anno fundata est iuxta Buellium MCLXI; ab initio vero mundi VICCCLX. Primo incepit esse apud Grellechdinach; secundo, apud Druimconaind; tertio, apud Bunfinni; quarto, apud Buellium.

In primo loco, primus abbas Petrus Ua Morda fuit; in secundo, Aed Ua Maccain per duos annos. Post eum Mauricius in eodem loco per vi. annos ("nearly three years," O'Donovan, *loc. cit.*), et apud Bunfinni duos et dimidium. In Buellio vero abbatizavit xiii. et dimidium.

[A.D. MCLXXIV.] Murgius Ua Dubtaich, primus abbas Buellii et

of Boyle,[9] rested.—Imar[10] son of Mac Cargamna Ua Gilla-Ultain,[11] chief of Muinnter-Mail-Sinna, dies.) [1174]]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1175. Mael-Isu (namely, son of "the Stooped Cleric"), bishop of Ulidia [Down], master of wisdom and piety, rested full of days in Christ.—Flaithbertach Ua Brolcha[i]n, successor of Colum-cille, tower of wisdom and hospitality, a man to whom the clergy of Ireland gave the chair[1] of a bishop for wisdom and for his excellence and to whom was offered[2] the succession of Ia, died piously, after choice tribulation, in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille. Gilla Mac Liac Ua Brana[i]n[3] was instituted in his stead in the succession of Colum-cille.—The son of the successor of [St.] Finnian (namely, Amlaimh[4]) [deposed] abbot of Saball, died in the episcopacy of Ulidia.—Mac Cormaic, bishop of Ulidia, died.—Conchobur,[5] son of Mac Conchaille (the wild-deer hunter), abbot of the Regular abbey of [SS.] Paul and Peter and successor of Patrick afterwards, died in Rome, after arriving to confer with the successor of Peter.—Defeat [was inflicted] on the Cenel-Enna by Echmarcach Ua Catha[i]n and by Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh and great slaughter was put upon them. [1175]

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tertius secundum antiquitatem domus, quievit.

[10] *Imar, etc.*—Compare the final (additional) item of the preceding year.

[11] *Gilla-Ultain.—Devotee of* [*St.*] *Ultan* (probably of Ardbraccan, co. Meath).

1175. [1] *Chair of bishop.—Supra*, 1158.

[2] *Was offered.*—In 1164 (*supra*).

[3] *Ua Brana*[*i*]*n.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 408.

[4] *Amlaimh.*—The same who procured the expulsion of the Canons Regular from Saball (Saul) in 1170. The *F. M.* omit the obit.

[5] *Conchobur.*—He was the immediate successor of Gelasius. *Segánach* (for which compare *ség*, *a wild-deer*, in Cormac's *Glossary*) forms part of the text in the *Annals of Boyle*.

[6] *Was slain.*—By the son of Mac Coghlan (lord of Delvin Eathra, the barony of Garrycastle, King's Co.), according to the entry in the Four Masters.

(Gilla-Coluim[f] hUa Maelṁuaiḋ, ri Fer-Ceall, occisus est.—Maǧnus hUa Mael-Sheačnaill do čročaḋ la Gallaiḃ.—Miḋe d'ḟassuǧuḋ o Aṫ-luain gu Dročet-aṫa.—Domnall Caemanač, mac Diarmoda Mic Murčaḋa, ri Laiǧean [occisus est].—Sluaǧaḋ la Gallaiḃ gu Luimneač, gu n-deačadair fair.[f])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. u., f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° ui.° Saxain do innarba[ḋ] do Domnall hUa Briain a
B 54c Luimníuč | tre ḟorbaisi[1] do denum forru.—Bean-Miḋe, ingen Donnčaḋa hUi Cerbaill, ben Con-maiǧi[2] hUi Fhlainn,[3] rigan hUa-Tuirtrí 7 Fer-Lí, do éc.—Ingen
A 52d Ruaiḋri hUi Cončoḃair, ben [Fh]laiṫhbert|aiǧ hUi Maeldoraiḋ, do marbaḋ do macaiḃ hUi Cairella[i]n.—Fabor 7 Cenannus do ḟasuǧaḋ[4] do Ghallaiḃ 7 do hUib-Briuin.—Niall,[a] mac Mic Ločlainn, do marbaḋ do Muinnter-Branain.[a]—Luǧmaḋ do ḟasuǧaḋ do na Saxaiḃ.—Caistel Gall 'ga ḋenaṁ i Cenannus.—In t-

[f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1176. [1] orbaisi (ḟ om.), A. [2]—ḋe, B. [3] lainn (ḟ om.), B. [4] as—(ḟ om.), A. [5] sa (aphaeresis of i), A. [a-a] om., B, C.

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[7] *Maghnus.*—He was lord of East Meath. The Four Masters state he was hanged by the Foreigners (English), after they had acted treacherously towards him (most likely, by seizing him at a conference) at Trim.

[8] *Wasted.*—This was probably the incursion described by Cambrensis: Rothericus vero Connactensis, Sinnenensis fluvii fluenta transcurrens, in manu valida Mediam invasit, cunctaque ejusdem castra vacua reperiens atque deserta, usque ad ipsos Dubliniæ fines igne combusta soloque confracta redegit (*Exp. Hib.*, ii. 2).

[9] *Domnall.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.*

In the Four Masters it is stated that he was treacherously slain by O'Foran and O'Nolan.

[10] *A hosting.*—Given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and in the *Annals of Boyle.* For a characteristic description of the capture by Cambrensis, see the chapter *Nobilis Limerici expugnatio* (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 7).

1176. [1] *The Saxons.*—On the right hand margin, a 17th-century hand wrote in B: *Anglici [expul]si ex Limerice a Domnalldo.* Cambrensis, however, states (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 14) that, on hearing of the death of

(Gilla-Coluim Ua Maelmhuaidh, king of Fir-cell, was slain.[6]—Maghnus[7] Ua Mael-Seachnaill was hanged by the Foreigners.—Meath was wasted[8] from Ath-luain to Dro-chait-atha.—Domnall[9] Caemanach, [illegitimate] son of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster [was slain]. —A hosting[10] by the Foreigners to Limerick, so that they overcame it.) [1175]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1176. The Saxons[1] were expelled by Domnall Ua Briain from Limerick, by a leaguer being made against them.—Bean-Midhe[2], daughter of Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, wife of Cu-maighi[3] Ua Flainn, queen of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li, died.—The daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, wife of [F]laithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, was killed by the sons of Ua Cairella[i]n.—Fabor and Cenannus were wasted[4] by the Foreigners and by the Ui-Briuin.—Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, was killed by Muinnter-Branain.—Lughmadh was wasted by the Saxons.—A castle[5] of the Foreigners [1176 Bis.]

Strongbow, Raymond Le Gros set out for Dublin, having committed Limerick to Donald (O'Brien), as baron of the king and received hostages and multiplied oaths respecting its safe custody and restitution and the preservation of peace. But, no sooner had the English left than Donald, with the characteristic infidelity of his nation, set the city on fire in four places! Giraldus took no trouble to enquire what motive could have prompted O'Brien to burn a place that thus peaceably reverted to his possession.

[2] *Bean—Midhe.—Woman of Meath.* "It was very common as the proper name of a woman among the ancient Irish, as was also Bean-Muman, meaning *woman, or lady, of Munster*" (O'Donovan, F.M. iii. 24).

[3] *Cu-Maighi,—Hound of the plain*; *Cu-Midhe,—Hound of Meath.*—Both these names were employed amongst the family of O'Flynn (O.'D. F.M. iii. 25).

[4] *Wasted.*—That is, in consequence of the battles fought thereat between the opposing forces.

[5] *A castle.*—The compiler of the *Annals of Loch Ce* makes this into "The castles of the Foreigners and of Cenannus were a-building" (*Caislen Gall ocus Cenantus ag a n-denum*)! The editor takes *Gall* for a local name and gravely says that

Iarla Saxanač do éc i n-Ať-cliať do bainne aillsi rogab ar a čoir tria mírbuilib Brižti 7 Coluim-cille 7 na noem̃ arčena, ira[5] cella rom̃ill.—Caistel Slaine i raibe Ricard Fléimenn[6] co n-a sluaž, as a rab̃us ic milliuď Airgiall 7 hUa-m-Briuin 7 Fer-Míďe, do milliuď la Mael-Sečlainn, mac Mic Ločlainn, la riž Ceneoil-Eogain 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain buďein 7 la hAirž̃iallaib, dú in romarbaď cet, no ní is moo, do Ghallaib̃, re taeb̃ ban 7 lenum 7 eč in čaisteoil do marbaď, co na térna duine i m-beťaiď asin caistel. Ocus rofasaižti tri caisteoil i Miďe iar[b] nabarač[b] ar uam̃an Ceniuil[7]-Eogain, idon, caistel Cenannsa 7 caistel Calatruma 7 caistel[8] Daire-Phatraic.—Cu-maiže hUa Flainn, rí hUa-Turtri 7 Fer-Lí 7 Dal-Araide, do marbaď do Coin-Miďe, d'a brať̃air fein 7 do Feraib̃-Lí.

(Diarmoid,[c] mac Cormaic Mheg Carrťaiž, ri Deasm̃už̃an, do gabail la a mac fein, idon, la Cormac liať̃an.[c])

Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° uii.° Dun-dalet̃glas do m̃illeď do hEoan[1] do-Chuirt 7 do na ritерib̃ tangadur imaille ris 7 caistel do ďenam̃ doib ann, asa tucsat maidm fa ďó for Ulltaib̃ 7 maidm for Cenel-n-Eogain 7 for Airž̃iallaib̃, dú in romarbaď Concobur hUa Cairell-a[i]n (idon,[b] toiseč Clainni-

[6] Plem,—B. [7] cenel, A. [8] caislen, B. [b-b] ar nabarać—*on the morrow*, B; followed by C. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1177. [1] ṡeon, B. [a-a] blank in A. [b-b] itl., t. h., A, B; given in C.

there is no trace of any "castle of Gall" (p. 152).

[6] *Saxon Earl.*—See O'Donovan (*loc. cit.*) and Gilbert (*Viceroys*, p. 40, sq.).

[7] *Alive.*—Literally, *in life.*

[8] *Diarmoid.*—Abridged apparently from the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*); which add that Cormac was treacherously slain and his father again reigned in the same year.

1177. [1] *John De Courcy.*—According to Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 17), he marched, with 22 knights and 300 men, in three days through Meath and Oriel and, on the morning of the fourth day, about Feb. 1, entered Down: the king,

was a-building at Cenannus.—The Saxon Earl[6][Strongbow] [1176]
died in Ath-cliath of an ulcer he got on his foot, through the miracles of Brigit and Colum-cille and the saints besides, whose churches he destroyed.—The castle of Slane, wherein was Ricard Fleming with his host, wherefrom the Airgialla and Ui-Briuin and Fir-Midhe were being pillaged, was destroyed by Mael-Sechlainn, son of Mac Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain and by the Cenel-Eogain themselves and by the Airgialla; where were killed one hundred or more of the Foreigners, besides women and children and the horses of the castle that were killed, so that no person escaped alive[7] out of the castle. And three castles in Meath were razed on the morrow for fear of the Cenel-Eogain, namely, the castle of Cenannus and the castle of Calatruim and the castle of Daire of [St.] Patrick.—Cu-maighi[3] Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li and Dal-Araidhe, was killed by Cu-Midhe[3], his own brother and by the Fir-Li.

(Diarmoid,[8] son of Cormac Mac Carrthaigh, king of Desmond, was taken prisoner by his own son, that is, by Cormac the Gray.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. [1177]
1177. Dun-da-lethglas was destroyed by John De Courcy[1] and by the knights that came with him, and a castle[2] was made by them there, wherefrom they twice[3] inflicted defeat upon Ulidia and defeat upon Cenel-Eogain and upon Airgialla; where was killed Conchobur Ua Cairella[i]n

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Dunlevy (who succeeded his brother, Roderick in the kingdom of Ulidia in 1171, *supra*), having taken to flight.

[2] *Castle.*—Exili municipio, quod in urbis angulo tenuiter erexerat (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 17).

[3] *Twice.*—Giraldus states (*loc. cit.*) that the first defeat was inflicted after the Purification (Feb. 2), upon a force of 10,000; the second, on the Nativity of St John (June 24), upon 15,000.

Diarmata[b]), 7 Gilla Mac Liac hUa Donngaile, toisec̆ Fer-droma 7 in rogonad̆ do saiǯtib̆ Domnall hUa [Fh]laitb̆ertaiǯ—7 marb̆ é do na gonaib̆ sin i reicles Phoil i n-Ard-Mac̆a, iar caitim Cuirp Crist 7 iar n-a
B 54d ongad̆—7 in romarbait[2] maitī | imd̆a ailí. Dorat dono Conc̆obur hUa Cairella[i]n reimesin (idon,[c] isin n-errac̆[c]) maidm for hUa Maeldoraid̆ 7 for Cenel-Conaill, dú in romarbad̆ ár Ceneoil-hEnna[i] 'ma[3] mac hUi Sherraiǯ 7 ima[3] maitib̆ imdaib̆ arc̆ena.—Milid̆ Gocan co n-a ritirib̆ do breit̆ do mac Ruaid̆ri (idon,[d] Murc̆ad̆[d]) hUi
A 53a Concob̆uir co Ros-Comain do milliud̆ Connac̆t | ar ulcaib̆ re [a] at̆air. Roloiscset imurra Connac̆ta fa cetoir Tuaim-da-gualann 7 cealla arc̆ena in tire[e] ar ulcaib̆ risna Gallaib̆ 7 tucsat maidm forsna Gallu 7 rodicuirset ar eicin as a tir iat. Rod̆all dono Ruaid̆ri hUa Concobuir in mac sin (idon,[f] Murc̆ad̆[f]) iar sin, i n-diǯail in turuis sain.—Aed̆ hUa Neill (idon,[g] in macam̆ toinlesc[g]), ri Cene[oi]l-Eogain re hed̆ 7 ridomna Erenn uile, do marbad̆ la Mael-Sec̆lainn, mac Mic Loc̆lainn 7 la hArdgal, mac Mic Loc̆lainn (idon,[f] mac do'n Mael-Sec̆lainn sin[f]). Ardgal dono fein do marbad̆ do hUa Neill ic a marbad̆ annsein.—In timpanac̆, hUa Coinnecen, ardollam Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn

[2] romarbad̆, A. [3] im, B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A; isin errac̆, c. m., t. h., B; "in the Lent," C. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; Muirc̆ertac̆, itl., t. h., B; "Murtagh," C. [e] (cealla arc̆ena in tire) do milliud̆—(*moreover, the churches of the territory*) *were* (lit., *to be*) *despoiled*, added, B; followed by C. The fatal objection to this reading is the introduction of an Infinitive between two Indicatives. [f-f] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [g-g] l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C.

[4] *Milo Cogan, etc.*—In the *Exp. Hib.* (ii. 19) no mention is made of Murchadh O'Conor. De Cogan is said to have had 40 knights and 500 men. The Connaughtmen burned cities, towns, churches and such provisions as they were unable to conceal. They likewise cast down crucifixes and images of Saints in presence of the enemy. The invaiding force advanced as far as Tuam. There it remained

(namely, chief of Clann-Diarmata) and Gilla Mac Liac Ua Donngaille, chief of Fir-Droma, and wherein was wounded with arrows Domnall Ua [F]laithbertaigh—and he died of those wounds in the monastery [of Canons Regular] of Paul [and Peter] in Ard-Macha, after partaking of the Body of Christ and after his anointing—and wherein were killed many other nobles. Now, Conchobur Ua Cairella[i]n before that (namely, in the Spring) inflicted defeat upon the Cenel-Eogain and upon Ua Maeldoraidh; where a great number of the Cenel-Eogain were killed, around the son of Mac Sherraigh and around many nobles besides.—Milo Cogan[4] with his knights was taken by the son of Ruaidhri (namely, Murchadh) Ua Conchobhuir to Ros-Comain to destroy Connacht, for evil[5] towards his father. The Connachtmen, however, immediately burned Tuaim-da-gualann and the churches of the country besides, for evil[5] towards the Foreigners and they inflicted defeat upon the Foreigners and drove them by force out of the country. Moreover, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir blinded that son (namely, Murchadh) afterwards, in revenge of that expedition.—Aedh Ua Neill (namely, "The lazy youth"[6]), king of Cenel-Eogain for a time and royal heir of all Ireland, was killed by Mael-Sechlainn, son of Mac Lochlainn and by Ardgal, son of Mac Lochlainn (that is, son to that Mael-Sechlainn). But Ardgal himself was killed by Ua Neill at his [Ua Neill] being killed there.—The Timpanist[7] Ua Coinnecen, arch-ollam of the North of Ireland, was [1177]

eight days; but, finding the land void of sustenance, returned to the Shannon. In a wood close by the river, King Roderick was encountered at the head of three large armies. A fierce conflict ensued. The English lost three, slew many of the enemy and escaped safe to Dublin! Credat Judaeus.

[5] *Evil.*—Plural in the original.

[6] *Lazy youth.*—So called, doubtless, by antiphrasis.

[7] *Timpanist.*—For the Timpanist, see O'Curry (*Manners and Customs*, etc., iii. 364 sq.) For the stringed instrument, the Timpan, see *ib.*, 359 sq., and i dxxviii—ix.

do marbad do Chenel-Conaill co n-a mnai 7 co n-a muinnter.—Sluagad la hEoan[1] do-Cuirt 7 larna ritirib i n-Dal-Araide, (7[f] gu Dun-da-letglar[f]), d'ar'marbrat Domnall, mac mic Cathrai, ri Dal-Araide. Taimic dono hEoan[1] do'n turur cetna i n-hUib-Tuirtri 7 i Feraib-li, co roloirc Cú-Midhe hUa Flainn Airthear-Maigi reime 7 co roloirgret Cuil-rathain 7 cealla imda eile. Niall hUa Gailmredhaigh, ri Fer-Maigi-lta 7 Cheneoil-Enna[i], do marbad do Donnchad hUa Chairella[i]n 7 do Clainn-Diarmata, ar lar Daire Coluim-cille 7 tech[4] do lorcad air ann, co tainig ar amach, co romarbad i n-dorur in taigi. Doroine dono Donnchad hUa Cairella[i]n,[5] toirech Clainni-Diarmata, rith re Colum-cille 7 re Muinnter Daire annrein tar a cenn fein 7 a mic 7 a oa; idon,[h] [a] mainchene fein tria bitu 7 a meic 7 a oa 7 a iarmoa co brath do[h] Colum-cille 7 do Mhuinnter Daire 7 baile-biataigh i[6] farrad Domnaigh-moir. Ocur Mac-riabach, idon, corin ir ferr do[7] boi i n-Erinn, do tabairt do Mhuinnter Daire i[6] n-gill re tri richtib bó. Ocur tech ro denum do'n cleirích, ira
B 55a tech ro|loirceth for Ua n-Gairmledhaigh[8] 7 a croth uile do ic frir doneoch ro loirgret imi. Clann-Diarmata imurra archena do denum ritha tar a cenn fein.

(Uiuianus[i] Cardinalis uenit in Hiberniam. Senuth clerech Erind i nd-Ath-cliath cum Uiuiano.—Conchubar

[4] teach, A. [5] —illan, B. [6] a, A. [7] om., B. [8] n-Gailm—, B. [h-h] 7 a iarmoa 7 a mainchéine fein tria bitu do—*and of his posterity and his own monastic service for ever to,* B; which C follows. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

[8] This expedition is not mentioned by Cambrensis.

[9] *Monastic service.*—For the *mainchine,* or Monastic Service, see the *Senchas Mor* (*Brehon Laws,* iii. 36, 68).

[10] *Ballybetagh.*—That is, *townland of a Biatach* (one who held his land on condition of supplying food (*biad*) to those billeted upon him by the chief). "A Ballybetagh was the thirtieth part of a *triocha cead,* or barony. It contained four quarters, or séisreaghs, each sies-

killed by the Cenel-Conaill with his wife and with his people. [1177]
—A hosting[8] by John De Courcy and by the knights into Dal-Araidhe (and to [*recte*, from] Dun-da-lethlas), on which they killed Domnall, grandson of Cathusach [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha], king of Dal-Araidhe. Moreover, John went during the same expedition into Ui-Tuirtri and into Fir-Li, until Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn burned Airthir-Maighi before him and they [John's forces] burned Cuil-rathain and many other churches.—Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh, king of the Men of Magh-Itha and of Cenel-Ennai, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n and by the Clann-Diarmata, in the centre of Daire of Colum-cille: and [it happened thus:] a house was burned upon him there, so that he came out from it [and] was killed at the door of the house. However, Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n, chief of Clann-Diarmata, made peace with Colum-cille and with the Community of Daire then, on behalf of himself and his son and his grand sons,—to wit, the monastic service[9] of himself for ever and of his son and of his grandsons and of his posterity to doom unto Colum-cille and unto the Community of Daire and [to give] a bally-betagh[10] in the neighbourhood of Domnach-mor. And "The Gray Son," that is, the best goblet that was in Ireland, was given to the Community of Daire, in pledge for three score cows. And [he agreed] to make a house for the cleric whose house was burned upon Ua Gairmledhaigh and to pay him all the chattel that they burned about him. The Clann-Diarmata also made peace on their own behalf.

(Cardinal[11] Vivianus[12] came into Ireland. A Synod[13] of the clergy of Ireland along with Vivianus.—Conchubar[11]

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reagh containing 120 acres of the *large* Irish measure" (O'Donovan, *F.M.* iii. 27).

[11] *Cardinal; Conchubar.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*, with the father's name omitted from the second entry.

[12] *Vivianus.*—Cardinal priest of

Maenṁaiḋe do ġaḃail la aṫair, idon, la Ruaiġri hUa Conċoḃair.[1])

Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.,[a] l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° viii.° idon, cet bliaḋain noidecta[i]. Concobur, mac
A 53b Conallaiġ hUi Luiniġ, do ġaḃail to|riġeċta Cenuil-Maien[1] 7 Domnall, mac Domnaill hUi Gailmredaiġ, do innarba[ḋ] a Muiġ-hIṫa i[2] n-Inir-n-Eogain docum Donnċaḋa hUi Duibdirma. Cenel-Maien imurro irin bliaḋain cetna, idon, i cinn oen raiṫi, do ḋenaṁ aṫtoiriġ do mac Conallaiġ 7 do tabairt toiriġeċta do Domnall, mac Domnaill.—Muinnter Domnaill hUi Gailmredaiġ, idon, mac Gille-caiċ hUa n-Eideirla 7 hUa [Fh]lannaca[i]n, do marbaḋ mic Conallaiġ hUi Luiniġ, ar lar tiġi Domnaill hUi Gailmreḋaiċ, i meḃail 7 hairċinneċ na hErnaiḋe[3] maroen rir ic a ċomairce. Aṫtoireċ dono do ḋenum do Domnall hUa Gailmredaiġ 7 Cenel-Maien do ṫabairt toiriġeċta do Ruaiḋri hUa [Fh]laiṫbertaiġ. Mebol imurro do ḋenum do tri macaiḃ hUi [Fh]laiṫbertaiġ for Cenel-Moen 7 do Clainn Domnaill arċena. Domnall dono, mac Domnaill hUi Gailmredaiġ, do marbaḋ inntirḋe[b] 7 Tigernan, mac Raġnaill mic Domnaill 7 oṫur lanbiataċ do maiṫiḃ Cene[oi]l-Moen maroen[4] riu.—Raġ-

A.D. 1178. [1] Ceneol-Maiean, A. [2] a, A. [3]—naiġi, B. [4] aroen, B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] irin meḃoil rin—*in that treachery*, B; "in that murther," C (following B).

St. Stephen on the Coelian Mount and Papal Legate. Hoveden (in agreement with Benedict of Peterborough) states that he spent the Christmas of 1176 in Man with Guthred, the king. After the Epiphany he set sail for Ireland and landed at Down. On his way thence, along the coast, to Dublin, he was arrested by the army of De Courcy (and apparently brought back to Down). John, however, allowed him to proceed and, at his request, liberated the bishop of Down, who had been taken prisoner in the first battle of Down.

Maenmhaidhe was taken prisoner by his father, namely [1177]
by Ruaighri Ua Conchobhair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1178]
1178. Namely, the 1st year[1] of the Decemnovennal [Cycle]. Conchobur, son of Conallach Ua Luinigh, took the chieftaincy of Cenel-Maien and Domnall, son of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, was expelled from Magh-Itha into Inis-Eogain, to Donnchadh Ua Duibdirma. The Cenel-Maien, however, in the same year, namely, before the end of one quarter, deposed the son of Conallach and gave the chieftaincy to Domnall, son of Domnall.—The people of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, that is, the son of "the blind gillie" Ua Eiderla and Ua [F]lannacain, killed the son of Conallach Ua Luinigh in the centre of the house of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, in treachery and the herenagh of the Ernaidhe [was] with him, protecting him. However, Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh was deposed and Cenel-Maien gave the chieftainship to Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertaigh. Nevertheless, a treacherous attack was made by the three sons of Ua [F]laithbertagh and the Clann-Domnall also upon the Cenel-Moien. Howbeit, Domnall, son of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, was killed in that same [attack] and Tighernan, son of Raghnall, son of Domnall [was killed] and eight full biatachs of the nobles of Cenel-Moien along with them [were killed].—

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[13] *A Synod.*—Of bishops, held in Dublin, according to Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 11). The Legate (*ib.*) proclaimed the right of the English king over Ireland and the papal confirmation thereof, and commanded clergy and laity to submit, under threat of anathema. And, it being customary (in time of war) for the Irish to carry provisions for safety to churches, he empowered an English expeditionary force, when victuals were not otherwise obtainable, to extract those found in churches, on payment of a fair price!

1178. [1] *1st year.*—The Epact, ix., sufficiently denoted the initial year of the Decemnovennal Cycle.

nall, mac Echmarcaig hUi Chatha[i]n, do marbad do Cenel-Maia[i]n i torach in t-ramhraid rin. Conad i n-a digail rithe doroichair Galach hUa Luinnig 7 Muircertach hUa Beata[i]n 7 ir 'n-a digail doronad mebol Clainni-Domnaill, for Cenel-Moen.—Irin[5] bliadain rin dono tainic morgait adbuil, co rotrarcair blod[6] dermair do chaillitib 7 do ṡrobadaib 7 do railgib dimórraib for[7] lár 7 for[7] lantalmain. Rotrarcair[c] dono re[8] richt[8] ralach, uel paulo plur, i n-Daire Coluim-cil[l]e.—Ir[d] inntirin[d] dono táinic hEoan co n-a ritirib o Dhun ar crechad co-Machaire-Conaille, co n-derntrat[e] airgti ann[e] 7 co rab-
B 55b atur aidchi illongport[9] i n-Glind-Iriṡi. Táinic imurro[10] Murchad hUa Cerbaill, ri Airgiall 7 Mac Duinnsleibe, ri Ulad, cu[f] n-Ulltaib[f] cucu[11] in aidche rin 7 tucrat taelcad doib. Romebaid dono for Gallaib 7 rocuired dergár forru. Táinic dono in t-Seoan cetna ar crechaib i n-Dal-n-Araide 7 i n-hUib-Tuirtri. Tuc dano Cu-Midhe hUa Flainn, ri hUa-Tuirtri 7 Fer-Li, tailcad doib. Romaid dono in cath rin for Gallaib 7 rocuired a n-ár.

(Ammur[g] Cualgni la hUlta 7 la Galla for Sean do-Cuirti.[g]—Gilla-Criist[h] hUa hEodaig, epircopur Con-maicne, quieuit.—Amlaib hUa Domnalla[i]n, ollam Connacht, quieuit.[h])

[5] ir (in om.), A. [6] brodo, A. [7] fri—*against*, B. [8] .ui. xx.it., A, B. [9] The it is om., probably from oversight, A. [10] dono, B. [11] cuq, B; i.e., q=cu, by an absurd scribal affectation of Latin. [c] Co (rotrarcair)—*So that* (*it prostrated*), B. [d-d] Irin bliadain rin—*in that year*, B; "in that same yeare," C. [e-e] co roairgret muinntera imda—"that they spoyled many people [territories]," B and C respectively. [f-f] om., B, C. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [h-h] f. m., u. t. h., A; om., B, C.

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[2] *Made an onset upon them.*—Literally, *gave an onset to them.*

[3] *Defeat was inflicted.*—This is the fourth battle of Cambrensis. Quartum apud Uriel (Oirghialla), ubi multi quoque suorum interempti et alii in fugam conversi (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 17).

[4] *Fir-Li.*—Cambrensis erroneously makes this the third battle. Tertium erat apud Ferli, praedæ captione, ubi, ob arctum viae

Raghnall, son of Echmarcach Ua Catha[i]n, was killed by the Cenel-Maien in the beginning of that summer. So, in revenge of that, fell Galach Ua Luinigh and Muircertach Ua Peatain and it is in revenge of it the treacherous attack of the sons of Domnall was made upon the Cenel-Moien.—It is in that year also there came a wonderful, violent wind which prostrated a very large portion of woods and forests and very great oaks full flat on the ground. It prostrated also six score oaks, or a little more, in Daire of Colum-cille.—It is in that year likewise went John [De Courcy], with his knights, pillaging from Dun to the Plain of Conaille, so that they took many preys therein and were a night in camp in Glenn-righi. Howbeit, Murchadh Ua Cerbaill, king of Airgialla, and Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], king of Ulidia, with the Ulidians came up with them that night and made an onset upon them.[2] Thereupon defeat was inflicted[3] upon the Foreigners and stark slaughter was put upon them. The same John, notwithstanding, went for preys into Dal-Araidhe and into Ui-Tuirtri. But Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li[4], made an onset upon them[2]. That battle also went against the Foreigners and slaughter of them was inflicted. [1178]

(The attack of Cualnge[5] [was gained] by Ulidians and by Foreigners over John De Courcy.—Gilla-Crist[6] Ua hEodhaigh, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested.—Amhlaibh[6] Ua Domnalla[i]n, ollam of Connacht, rested.)

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transitum, . . . sic pars Johannis victa succubuit, aliis interemptis, aliis per nemorosa dispersis, ut vix Johanni undecim milites superstites adhæsissent. Ipse vero . . . per triginta stadia se ab hostili multitudine continue defendendo, equis amissis, usque ad castrum suum, duobus diebus et noctibus jejuni, armati, pedites, miro conatu memoriaque dignissimo, evaserunt.

[5] *Attack of Cualgne.*—This is the first defeat mentioned in the final original entry of the present year.

[6] *Gilla-Crist; Amlaibh.*—Given in *Annals of Boyle;* the second is in the Four Masters also.

A 53c Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f.,[a] l. xx., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° ix.° Idon, [in] d-ara bliaδain do Noidečda, in[b] tres bliaδain for Bisex.[b] Sid do δenum do Dhonnčaδ hUa Cairella[i]n 7 do Clainn-Diarmata uile re Cenel-Moien[1] 7 ri hUa n-Gailmreδaiǧ, idon, ri hAmlaim, mac Menma[i]n,[2] idon, derbraťair mna Donnčaδa hUi Cairella[i]n, ar lar tempaill Arda-sraťa, ima minnaiδ Domnaiǧ-moir 7 na hErnaiδi 7 Arda-sraťa. hUa Gailmreδaiǧ dono do taidečt isin loo[3] ar nabarač do ǧabail tuilliδ slan[4] co teč Donnčaδa hUi Cairella[i]n. Mebol áinṡial do denum for[5] lar in airečta i n-dorus taiǧi hUi Cairil-la[i]n, i fiaδnu[i]se a derδṡeťar fein,[d] idon, mna Donnčaδa: idon, triar d'a muinnter do marbaδ maroen ris fein, idon, Cinaeť, mac Airt (idon, lanbiaťač) hUi Braca[i]n 7 mac Gilla-Crist mic Cormaic, mic Reoda[i]n, idon, derbcom̆alta do Donnčaδ hUa Cairella[i]n.—Ard-Mača do loscaδ ex maiori[6] parte: idon, na huile reiclesa 7 in[n]a huile tempaill ro-bataṙ[e] ann, uile do loscaδ,[e] cenmoťa reicles Briǧti 7 tempoll na ferta.—hUa Ruaδaca[i]n, rí hUa-n-Ečač, do ec do ǧalar tri n-aiδče iar n-a innarba[δ] 7 iar saruǧuδ Canoine Patraic do gar roime.—Cealla Thire-hEogain o Shleib faδes do ṡolm̆uǧuδ tria čocaδ 7 tria dočmataiδ isin bliaδain sin.—Gilla-Domnaiǧ hUa Faranna[i]n,[7] aircinneč Arda-sraťa 7 Mael-Muire,

A.D. 1179. [1]—Maian, A. [2] Menmaien, B. [3] loa, A. [4] lan (ṡ om.), A. [5] ar—*on*, B. [b] maiore, B. [7] For—, B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b-b] om., A. [c] dono—*indeed*—added, B. [d] om., A; C follows B. [e-e] om., B, C.

1179. [1] *Inhospitable.—assembly.*—"A filthy murther committed in midest of the congregacion," C.

[2] *Three.*—Himself, perhaps, and the two here mentioned.

[3] *Church of the relics.* — This church is twice mentioned in the Book of Armagh. First, in connexion with the donation of the place by Daire to St. Patrick. Dedit [Daire] illi [Patricio] locum alium in inferiori terra, ubi nunc est *Fertae Martyrum* [shrine of the relics] iuxta *Ardd-Machae* (Fol. 6d). Secondly, in connexion with the Sunday procession: in Alto-*Machae*

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1179. Namely, the 2nd of the Decemnovennal [Cycle], the 3rd year above a Bissextile. Peace was made by Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n and by all Clann-Diarmata with the Cenel-Moien and Ua Galmredhaigh: namely, with Amlaim, son of Menman, that is the brother of the wife of Donnchadh Ua Cairilla[i]n, in the centre of the church of Ard-sratha, upon the relics of Domnach-mor and of the Ernaidhe and of Ard-sratha. Thereupon Ua Gailmredhaigh came on the morrow, to receive additional sureties, to the house of Donnchadh Ua Cairilla[i]n. Inhospitable treachery[1] was committed in the midst of the assembly,[1] at the door of the house of Ua Cairilla[i]n, in the presence of his [Amlaim's] own sister, namely, the wife of Donnchadh: that is, three[2] of his [Amlaim's] people were killed along with himself, namely, Cinaeth (that is, a full Biatach), son of Art Ua Braca[i]n and the son of Gilla-Crist, son of Cormac Mac Reodain, to wit, the very foster-brother to Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n.—Ard-Macha was burned for the greater part: that is, all the houses of Canons Regular and all the churches that were in it, all were burned, save the house of the Canons Regular of Brigit and the church of the Relics.[3]—Ua Ruadhacain, king of Ui-Echach, died after three nights' illness, after his expulsion and after his profanation[4] of the Canon of Patrick a short time before. —The churches of Tir-Eogain from the mountain southwards were desolated through war and through dearth in that year.—Gilla-Domnaigh[5] Ua Faranna[i]n, herenagh of [1179]

ad Sargifagum Martyrum (glossed on the margin *du ferti martur*—to the shrine [*lit.* grave] of the relics) adeundum ab eoque revertendum (Fol. 21d).

[4] *Profanation.*—This took place, probably, by breaking an engagement ratified by oath on the Book of Armagh, anciently called the *Canon of Patrick.*

[5] *Gilla-Domnaigh.* — *Devotee of Sunday*; i.e., one zealous for the observance of that day.

mac Gilla-Cumain, secnap in baile cetna[i], in Christo quieuerunt.—Colman[e] hUa Scannla[i]n, aircinneač Cluane, mortu[u]s est.[e]—Cluane[8] 7 Ard-sraťa 7 Domnač-mór 7 in[d] Airnaiďe do ṡolmuǧuď do[9] Feraiď Muiǧi-Iťa.—Noenenač,[e] mac in ṡirleiǧinn, Ua Touaid, toiseč Clainne-Finǧin 7 a n-aircinneč arčena 7 a comuirleč, mortu[u]s est.[e]

(Raǧnall,[f] mac Mic Raǧnaill, toiseač Maintiri-hEolais, occisus est.—Tuaťal hUa Connačtaiǧ, episcopus Thiri-Briuin, quieuit.—Sneačta na mure hoc anno.[f])

B55c[Bis.] Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° Gilla-in-Coimdeď[1] hUa[2] Cara[i]n, comarba Patraic, do éc.—Mac Neill hUa Coem̃a[i]n do marbaď do Dhonnčaď Mac Caťmail 7 a m̃arbaď fein ann.—Raǧnall hUa Cairella[i]n do marbaď do Cenel-Moen i[3] n-eineč Coluim-čille ar[b] lar Daire.[b]—Mac Aindilis hUi Dočurtaiǧ do m|arbaď do mac Maǧnus[a] hUi Cellaca[i]n.[c]—Mac-Craiť hUa Daiǧri, aircinneč Daire, do éc.—Donnčaď hUa Cairella[i]n do marbaď do Ceneol-Conaill tria mirbuil Coluim-cille.—Aindiles hUa Dočartaiǧ do ec i n-Daire Coluim-cille.

A 53d

(Caťd naOnčuďar, idon,Ončuďar Maenṁuiďe, mac

[8]—no, B. [9] o—*by*, B. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1180. [1] Coimdeǧ, B. [2] O, A. [3] a, A. [a-a] blank space, A [b-b] om., A; "in the middest of Dyry," C. [c-c] om., B, C.

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[6] *Magh-Itha.* — C adds: "and O'Moltoray [Ua Maeldoraidh] at Drumchey [Drumcliabh, Drumcliff]. They burnt Esdara throughly and turned againe to Conaght; they went into their houldings. Conaght and Mounstermen sett uppon them and killed most of them and the Galls [Foreigners, i.e. English] left the country forcibly with some bickering.—And O'Cuin's daughter, queen of Mounster, pylgrimaging at Dyry [Derry], dyed, with overcoming the divell and the world.'

The original of the foregoing is the conclusion of 1188. *Magh-Itha* is the last word on B 55b. The

Ard-sratha and Mael-Muire, son of Gilla-Cumain, vice-abbot of the same place, rested in Christ.—Colman Ua Scanla[i]n, herenagh of Cluain [-Umha], died.—Cluane and Ard-sratha and Domnach-mor and the Ernaidhe were desolated by the Men of Magh-Itha.[6]—Noenenach Ua Touaid, son of the Lector, chief of the Clann-Finghin and their herenagh besides and their counsellor, died. [1179]

(Raghnall, son of Mac Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was slain.—Tuathal[7] Ua Connachtaigh, bishop of Tir-Briuin [Enaghdune], rested.—"The snow of the destruction"[8] [fell] this year).

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1180. Gilla-in-Coimdedh[1] Ua Cara[i]n, successor of Patrick, died.—The son of Niall Ua Coema[i]n was killed by Donnchadh Mac Cathmail and [Donnchadh] himself was killed therein.[2]—Raghnall Ua Cairella[i]n was killed by the Cenel-Maien in the centre of Daire, in reparation to Colum-cille.[3]—The son of Aindiles Ua Dochurtaigh was killed by the son of Maghnus Ua Cellaca[i]n.—Mac-Craith Ua Daighri, herenagh[4] of Daire, died.—Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n was killed by the Cenel-Eogain through miracle of Colum-cille.—Aindiles Ua Dochartaigh died in Daire of Colum-cille. [1180 Bis.]

(The battle[5] of the Conchubhars: namely, Conchubhar

translator turned over two folios and began with 56c. "Houldings" arose from mistaking the local name *Segdais* for *tegdais*. "Some bickering" is also wrong.

[7] *Tuathal.*—Given in the *Four Masters.*

[8] *Of the destruction.—Cf.* perdidisti—*ro múris* (L. B. 43b). The reading in the *Annals of Boyle* is *na nemi* (O'Conor's *n anemi*)—*of the venom.* The snow was doubtless so called from the great loss of life and property caused thereby.

1180. [1] *Gilla-in-Coimdedh.—Devotee of the Lord.*

[2] *Therein.*—That is, in the act of slaying.

[3] *In reparation to Colum-cille.*—"Being uppon Columkill's protec cion!" C.

[4] *Herenagh, etc.*—"Archdeane of Dyry, kylled," C.

[5] *The battle.*—Abridged apparently from the *Annals of Boyle.*

Ruaiǯri hUi Chončubair 7 Cončobur hUa Ceallaiǯ, du i torčair Cončobur hUa Ceallaiǯ 7 a mac, idon, Tadg 7 a derbrač̆air, idon, Diarmuid 7 mac Diarmoda, idon, Mael-Seačlainn 7 mac Taidg hUi Cončobuir, idon, cliamuin.—Gilla-Crist, mac Mic Carrdamna, taisečˇ Muinntiri Mail-Shinna, occisus est.[d])

Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. xii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° i.° Aeď Mac Murčaďa, riǯčoisečˇ Muinnteri-Birn 7 Airčer 7 in Trička-cečˇ, do marbaď do Mac Mačgamna i mebail airečta.—Isin[b] bliaďain si dono[b] robrisˇ[c] Flaičbertač hUa Maeldoraiď, idon, rí Ceneoil-Conaill,[1] cač for macaiď riǯ Connačt, idon, Dia-Sačairn Cengciǯis 7[d] romarbad imorro[e] sé[2] meic riǯ déc do macaiď riǯ Connačt ann[e] 7 dergár Connačt arčena.—Sloǯaď la Domnall, mac Aeďa hUi Ločlainn 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain Tolča-óac i n-Ultaiď 7 dobrisedur cač ar Ulltaiď 7 ar hUib-Tuirtri 7 ar Feraiď-Li um[3] Ruaiďri Mac Duinnsleiďe 7 im Coin-Miďe hUa Fhlaínd.—Creač[b] mor la Feraiď Maiǯi-hIča im O Cač̆a[i]n idon, Ečmarcač 7 Cenel-m-Binniǯ Glinne, co n-dečatur tar Tuaim 7 cor'airgsetar Fhiru-Lí 7 hUa-Tuirtri 7 gu rugsatur ilmile do buaiď.[b]—Tomaltač hUa Concobair do ǯaďail comurbu[i]s Patraic 7 co n-dernaď[4] cuairt Ceneoil-Eogain leis,[b] co ruc cuairt moir[b] 7 co tuc bennactain farib.[f]

[d-d] n. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

A.D. 1181. [1] Cenel—. A. [2] .uí., A, B. [3] im, B. [4] n-derraiď—*he made*, B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b-b] om., B, C. [c] dono—*indeed*—added, B. [d] dú in—*a place in which*, B; followed by C. [e] om. (being unnecessary, in consequence of the reading in the preceding note), B, C. [f] om., B, C.

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[6] *Gilla-Crist.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.* The two additional entries are reproduced in the Four Masters.

1181. [1] *Cantred.*—In the original, *Tricha-cet:* for which see 1106, note 4; 1177, note 10.

[2] *Battle.*—For a fuller account, see the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad. an.*).

Maenmhuidhe, son of Ruaighri Ua Conchubair and Conchobur Ua Ceallaigh, wherein fell Conchobuir Ua Ceallaigh and his son, that is, Tadg and his brother, namely, Diarmuid and the son of Diarmuid, namely, Mael-Sechlainn and the son of Tadg Ua Chonchobuir, that is, the son-in-law.—Gilla-Crist,[6] son of Mac Carrdamna, chief of Muinn-ter-Mail-Sinna, was slain.) [1180]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1181. Aedh Mac Murchadha, royal chief of Muinnter-Birn and the Airthir and the Cantred,[1] was killed by Mac Mathgamna in treachery, at a meeting.—In this year also Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, namely, king of Cenel-Conaill, gained a battle[2] upon the sons of the kings of Connacht, that is, on the Saturday of Pentecost [May 23] and there were killed indeed sixteen sons of kings of the sons of kings of Connacht and [there was] stark slaughter of Connacht besides.—A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc into Ulidia and they gained a battle over the Ulidians and over Ui-Tuirtri and over Fir-Li, around Ruaidhri Mac Duinn-sleibhe [Ua Eochadha] and around Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn.—A great foray by the Men of Magh-Itha around O'Cathain, namely, Echmarcach and by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glenn, until they went past Tuaim [on the Bann] and harried Fir-Li and Ui-Tuirtri and took away many thousands of cows.—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair assumed the succession of Patrick[3] and the circuit of Cenel-Eogain was made by him, so that he took away large circuit [cess] and gave a blessing to them. [1181]

The *Annals of Innisfallen* merely say: "A battle between the Connachtmen and Cenel-Eogain;" the *Annals of Boyle*, with still greater brevity: "the battle of the royal-heirs."

[3] *Succession of Patrick.*—That is, he was made archbishop of Armagh,

(Domnall[g] hUa Ceinneidig, ri Ur-Muman, occisus [est].—Donnsleibe O Gadra, ri Sleibe-Luğu, occisus [est].—Domnall hUa Concenainn, ri hUa-n-Diarmata, occisus [est].—Acan hUa Fallam̆ain, taisec̆ Clainni-Uadac̆, moritur.—Cat̆ na riğdomna, du i torcradar da mac Toirrdelbaiğ hUi Concobair, idon, Brian Luiğnec̆ 7 Magnus 7 tri meic Aeda, mic Toirrdelbaiğ U[i] Conc̆obuir, idon, Mael-Secnaill 7 Muiret̆ac̆ 7 Muir-certac̆ et ceteri.[g])

Kal. Ian. ui[a]. f[a]., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° ii.° Sluağad̆ la Domnall hUa Loc̆lainn co Dun-mbó i n-Dal riatai 7 cat̆ do tabairt dó[b] do Ghallaib̆ annsein 7 maidm for[c] Cenel-n-Eogain 7 Rağnall O Breislen do marbad̆ ann 7 Gilla-Crist O Cat̆a[i]n do[d] marbad̆ ann[d] et alii multi. Ocus Soscela Martain do br[e]it̆ do Ghallaib̆ leó.

(Domnall[e] hUa hUallac̆a[i]n, ardepscop Muman, quieuit.—Milid Goccan 7 Remonn 7 Cenn-cuilind 7 da mac Steimin et alii multi occisi sunt.—Maidm reim

[g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1182. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] doib̆—*to them*, B, C. [c] ar—*on*, B. [d-d] om., B, C. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

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in succession to Ua Carain, who died in the previous year.

[4] *Domnall; Donnsleibhe.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

[5] *The battle, etc.*—This refers to the second original entry of the present year. The names agree with those in the *Annals of Loch Ce.*

1182. [1] *Gospel of Martin.*—See under 1166, note 2. On the present occasion, it was most probably borne in battle as a *Cathach*, or *præliator*, to ensure victory to the native forces.

[2] *Domnull; Milo; A defeat.*—The three entries are in the *Annals of Boyle.*

[3] *Milo Cogan.*—Mac Geoghegan in his *Annals*, at 1181, says: "Miles Cogan, Reymond Delagross, Keann-koylean and the two sons of Fitz Stephens were killed by Mac Tyer, prince of Imokoylle" [*recte*, Ui-Liathain].

Cambrensis writes: Milo, Milonisque gener nuper effectus, Radulphus, Stephanidae fiilius, versus Lismoriae partes profecti, cum in campis sedentes colloquium cum Waterfordensibus expectassent; a

(Domnall[4] Ua Ceinneidig, king of Ormond, was slain.— [1181]
Donnsleibe[4] O'Gadhra, king of Sliab-Lughu, was slain.—
Domnall Ua Concenainn, king of Ui-Diarmata, was slain.
—Acan Ua Fallamhain, chief of the Clann-Uadach, dies.—
The battle[5] of the royal-heirs, wherein fell two sons of
Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, namely, Briain of Luighni
and Magnus and three sons of Aedh, son of Toirrdelbach
Ua Conchobuir, that is, Mael-Secnaill and Muirethach and
Muircertach and others.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D [1182]
1182. A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Dun-mbo
in Dal-riatai and battle was there given by him to the
Foreigners and defeat [was inflicted] upon Cenel-Eogain
and Raghnall Ua Breislein was killed there and Gilla-
Crist Ua Catha[i]n was killed there and many others
[were killed]. And the Gospel[1] of [St] Martin was carried
off with them by the Foreigners.

(Domnall[2] Ua hUallachain, archbishop of Munster, rested.
—Milo[2] Cogan[3] and Remonn[4] and Cenn-cuilind[5] and the
two[6] Fitz Stephens and many others were slain.—A defeat[2]

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proditore Machtiro, qui eos ea nocte hospitari debuerat, cum aliis quinque militibus, improvisis a tergo securium ictibus sunt interempti (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 20).

For the family of Mectire, see 1199, note 1, *supra*; for his alleged treachery, O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii. 61, note *e*).

[4] *Remonn.*—Giraldus (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 35) mentions the death *Reimundi Hugonidae* [Fitz Hugh] *apud Olethan* [Ui-Liathain, the baronies of Barrymore and Kinnatalloon, co. Cork. The name lives in *Caislean Ua-Liathain*, Castlelyons]. He places it after the arrival of prince John. But, as his dates are unreliable and the place accords, *Reimundus*, we may conclude, is the *Remonn* of the text.

[5] *Cenn-Cuilind.—Holly-head.* This can hardly be the *Reimundus Cantitunensis* of Cambrensis, whose death is said to have occurred in Ossory, *apud Ossiriam* [*Exp. Hib.* ii. 35], after 1185.

[6] *Two.*—Cambrensis names but one, Radulph (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 20).

Ruaidhri hUa Concobuir 7 feim Concobur Maenmuigi for Donnchadh, mac Domnaill Midhi 7 for hUa Maeldoraidh, ubi multi cecidderunt.[e])

Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f.,[a] l. iiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° iii.° Tachur idir in[1] Gilla-riabach hUa Flaithbertaigh[2] 7 mac hUi Ghaillmredhaigh | 7 O [Fh]laithbertaigh do marbadh ann 7 dream do Ceniul-Moen[3] do marbadh ann.

B 55d
A 54a

(Ordo[b] Templariorum 7 hospitalariorum confirmatur.[b]—Donnchadh,[c] mac Domnaill Midhi, occisus [est.]—Gilla-Isa hUa Mailin, episcopus Maigi-Eó, moritur.—Cogadh mor eter Ruaidhri hUa Concobuir 7 a mac, idon, Concobur Maenmuigi.[c])

[bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x.u., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx. iiii.° Deich taigi fichit[1] do maithibh Muinnteri Arda-Macha[2] do argain do Ghallaibh na Midhe.—Mael-Isu hUa Cerbaill do ghabail comurbuir Patraic iar n-a fhagbail do Tomaltach hUa Conchobuir.—Art hUa Mael-[Sh]echlainn,[b] ri Iarthair Midhe, do marbadh i medhail ar erail Gall. Mael-Sechlainn bec do gabail rigi i n-a inad.—Cairdel d'[f]atughudh la Gallaibh i Cill-fair.—Cairdel aile do milliudh la Mael-Sechlainn 7 la Concobur Maenmaigi hUa Concobair co fochaidhe moir do Ghallaibh and.

A.D. 1183. [1] an, A. [2] Iaith-(f om.), B. [3] Cheneol-Moean, A.—[a-a] blank space, A. [b-b] 53d r. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.
A.D. 1184. [1] xx., A, B. [2] Airdmacha, A.

1183. [1] *Gilla-riabhach.* — *The swarthy gillie.*

[2] *The Order, etc.* — This entry (which likewise occurs in Clyn's Annals, *ad. an.*) is a strange jumble of errors. The Order of Templars was confirmed by the Council of Troyes in 1128. Arnaud de Toroge, the eighth Grand Master, ruled from 1179 to 1184.

The Order of the Hospitallers of St. John (the Baptist) of Jerusalem was confirmed by Pope Paschal II. in 1113. Roger des Moulins, the seventh Grand Master, governed from 1177 to 1187.

The earliest notices of the Orders in Anglo-Irish documents are perhaps the grant by King John (July, 1199) of possessions in Ireland to

[was inflicted] by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and by Concobur Maenmuighi upon Donnchadh, son of Domnall the Midian and upon Ua Maeldoraidh, where many fell.) [1182]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1183. A contest [took place] between the Gilla-riabhach[1] Ua Flaithbertaigh and the son of Ua Gailmredhaigh and O[F]laithbertaigh was killed there and a party of the Cenel-Moien was killed there. [1183]

(The Order[2] of Templars and Hospitallers is confirmed. —Donnchadh,[3] son of Domnall the Midian, was slain.—Gilla-Isu[3] Ua Mailin, bishop of Magh-Eo, dies.—Great war[3] between Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir and his son, namely, Concobur Maenmuighi.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1184. Thirty houses of the principal members[1] of the Community of Ard-Macha were pillaged by the Foreigners of Meath.—Mael-Isu Ua Cerbaill [bishop of Clogher] took the succession of Patrick, after it was laid aside by Tomaltach Ua Conchobair.—Art Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of the West of Meath, was killed by direction of the Foreigners. Mael-Sechlainn the Little took the kingship in his stead.—A castle[2] was built by the Foreigners in Cell-fair. —Another castle was destroyed by Mael-Sechlainn and by Conchobur Maenmaighi Ua Conchobair, with a large number of Foreigners therein. [1184 Bis.]

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the Knights Templars and a grant by the same (June, 1200) of a charter of liberties to the Knights Hospitallers (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, Vol. I. Nos. 85, 123).

Donnchadh ; Gilla-Isu ; Great war. —These three items are erroneously inserted in this place. See them under next year.

1184. [1] *Principal members.*—Literally, *good* (*men*). For *maithibh* the Four Masters have *roighnibh cumhdaighthi*, which seems meaningless. O'Donovan translates it "of the best houses," which is not the sense of the original.

[2] *Castle.*—This, most probably, is the *castellum de Kilair*, which Cambrensis states was built by De Lacy (in 1182). (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 23.)

(Donnčaδ,[a] mac Domnaill Midiǯ, occisus [est].—Gilla-Isu hUa Mailin, espuc Muiǯi-Eo, moritur.—Cogaδ mor eter Ruaidri hUa Concobair 7 a mac, idon, Concobur Maenmuiǯi.—Brian Breifneč, mac Toirrdelbaiǯ hUi Concobair, moritur.—Flann hUa Finnačta, taiseč Clainni-Murčaδa, moritur.)

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l.xx. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° u.° Mess mor (idon,[a] dairmes) isin bliaδain si co coitcenn.—Pilip Uínsesra[1] co n-Gallaib Erenn ime i n-Ard-Mača co cenn sé[2] la 7 sé n-oiδče i certmeδon in Chorǯais.—Am̃laim hUa Muireťaiǯ, epscop Ard[a]-Mača 7 Ceníuil-Feraδaiǯ,[3] ločrann solusta nosoillsiǯeδ tuaiť 7 eclais, in Christo quieuit, i[4] n-Dun[4]-Cruťnai 7 a ťabairt co honorač co Dairi Coluim-cille 7 a aδnucal fo čosaib a aťar, idon, in[5] espuic hUi Cobťaiǯ (idon,[b] i toeb in tempaill[b] bicc[c]), octogesimo[d] sexto [a]etatis su[a]e anno.[d] Fogurtač hUa Cerballa[i]n do Ceniul-Ellanna do oirδneδ i n-a inaδ.—Gilla-Crist Mac Caťmail, riǯťoiseč Ceneoil-Fearaδaiǯ 7 na Clann, (idon[e] Clann-Oengusa 7 Clann-Duibinnreč 7 Clann-Fhogurtaiǯ[e]) 7 hUa-Cenn[ṙ]ata[6] 7 Clainni-Colla[7] do Feraib-

[a-a] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1185. [1] Un—B. [2] ui, A, B. [3]—eraδaiǯ (ṙ om.), A. [4-4] inn[d]un (eclipsed d om.), A. [5] an, A. [6]—Cennfoda, B. [7] Congail, A. [a-a] itl., t. h. A; om., B, C. [b-b] itl., t. h., A, B; given in C. [c] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. [e-e] itl., t. h., A; part of text, B, C.

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[3] *Donnchadh, etc.*—These items (with the exception of the third and *son-Concobair* of the fourth) are given in the *Annals of Boyle* under this year. Observe the capricious variants in the transcription of the three entries that are also placed under the preceding year: *Midigh-Midig, Isu-Isa, Muighi-Maighi, Concobhair-Conchobuir.*

[4] *Great war.*—According to the *Annals of Boyle*, Ruaidhri gave up the kingship to his son in 1183 and "reigned again" in 1184. The present entry (if it be not misplaced; Cf. the first additional item of 1185) will thus signify that he re-took possession by force.

1185. [1] *Philip of Worcester.*—This agrees with Cambrensis, who calls

(Donnchadh,[3] son of Domnall the Midian, was slain.— [1184]
Gilla-Isu Ua Mailin, bishop of Magh-Eo, dies.—Great war[4] between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and his son, namely, Concobur Maenmuighi.—Brian of Breifni, son of Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, dies.—Flann Ua Finnachta, chief of Clann-Murchadha, dies.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1185]
1185. Great crop (namely, oak-crop) generally in this year.—Philip[1] of Worcester, with the Foreigners of Ireland along with him, [stayed] in Ard-Macha for six days and six nights in the very middle of the Lent.—Amhlaim Ua Muirethaigh, bishop of Ard-Macha and Cenel-Feradhaigh, the shining lamp that used to illuminate laity and clergy, rested in Christ in Dun-Cruthnai. And he was carried honourably to Daire of Colum-cille and buried at the feet of his father, namely, the bishop Ua Cobhthaigh[2] (that is, beside the small church), in the 86th year of his age. Fogartach Ua Cerballa[i]n of Cenel-Ellanna was instituted in his stead.—Gilla-Crist Mac Cathmail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh and of the Clanns, namely, Clann-Oengusa and Clann-Duibhinnrecht and Clann-Fhogur-

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him *Philippus Wigorniensis* and gives an account of what he did in Armagh on that occasion :

Revocato Hugone de Laci, Philippus Wigorniensis, . . . cum militibus quadraginta, procurator in insulam est transmissus [anno 1184]. . . . Elapsa vero hieme, convocato exercitu magno, circa Kalendas Martii Archmatiam profectus sacro quadragesimali tempore, a clero sacro auri tributum execrabile tam exigens quam extorquens, cum sius per urbem Lugdunensem [Louth] Dubliniam indemnis est reversus (*Exp. Hib. ii.* 25). The same is given in substance in the *Top. Hib. dist. ii. c.* 50.

[2] *Ua Cobthaigh.*—"It looks very odd," O'Donovan observes, (Four Masters, *iii.* p. 69) "that a bishop O'Murray (Ua Muirethaigh) should be the son of a bishop O'Coffey." His mother, the editor of the *Annals of Loch Ce* suggests, may have been of the family of O'Murray and he may have adopted her name. He succeeded Ua Cerbaill (O'Carroll).

Manach, cenn comairle Tuairc[e]irt Erenn, do marbadh, idon,[a] i Prid Noin Mai,[a] la hUa n-Eigníg 7 la Muinnter-Coema[i]n 7 a cenn do breith leo, co frith uaithibh i cinn mír iartain.—hEoan Sinter (idon,[f] fine[8] terra[8 f]), mac rig Saxan, do techt[9] i n-Erinn, luchd tri fichet[10] long, no ní ir móa, fe taebh iraibe feime do Gallaibh i n-Erind.—Mael-Isu[g] hUa Muireadhaigh, fer-
A 54b leighinn Daire Coluim-cille, do éc i n-a | fenoir tochaidhe 7 Mael-Cainnigh hUa Fercomair do ghabail a inaidh.[g]—Mael-Sechlainn, mac Muircertaich hUi Lochlainn, do mharbadh do Gallaibh.

(Cogadh[h] eter Ruaidhri hUa Concobuir 7 Concobur Maenmuighi, a mac. Domnall hUa Briain i foirrdin Ruaidhri, gur'mill 7 gur'loirc 7 gur'airg cella Iartair Connacht, gur'mharb a n-daine.—Cathal Carrach, mac Concobair Maenmuighi, d'argain 7 do lorcadh Cilli-da-lua i n-digail na n-olc rin.[h]—[Diarmait,[i] mac Tordelbaigh U[i] Briain, do dallud la] Domnall hUa Briain.—Rigi Connacht do ghabail do Concobur Maenmaigi[i].)

B 56a Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f., l. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° ui.° Tachairi mor i Tuaircert Erenn irin bliadhain ri.—Adhrigadh Domnaill, mic Aedha hUi Lochlainn[1] 7 rigadh Ruaidhri hUi [Fh]laithbertaich ic dreim do Cheniul-Eogain Talcha-óac.—Gilla-Patraic[b] mac mic in gilla

[8-8] finetra (=fine terra), A. [9] tiachtain, B. [10] .xx., A, B. [f-f] itl., t. h., A, B; "John sine terra," C. [g-g] om., B, C. [h-h] n. t. h., A: om., B, C. [i-i] t. m., n. t. h. (first entry is imperfect, owing to excision of margin), A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1186. [1] Lachlainn, B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b-b] om., B, C.

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[3] *Sixty ships strong.*—Literally, *the folk of three score ships*

For the date of John's arrival, see Cambrensis, *Exp. Hib. ii.* 32; for his doings in Ireland, *ib.* 36 (Rolls' ed.).

taigh and the Ui-Cenn[fh]ata and the Clann-Colla of Fir- [1185]
Manach, head of counsel of the North of Ireland, was killed, namely, on [Sunday] the 2nd of the Nones [6th] of May, by Ua Eignigh and by Muinnter-Coema[i]n. And his head was carried away by them, but was gotten from them at the end of a month after.—John Lack-land, son of the king of the Saxons, came into Ireland, sixty[3] ships strong, or something more, besides what was before him of Foreigners in Ireland.—Mael-Isu Ua Muiredhaigh, lector of Daire of Colum-cille, died a choice elder.[4] And Mael-Cainnigh Ua Fercomais took his place.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, was killed by the Foreigners.

(War[5] between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and his son, Concobur Maenmuighi. Domnall Ua Briain [went] in aid of Ruaidhri, so that he destroyed and burned and pillaged the churches of the West of Connacht [and] killed the inhabitants. Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobar Maenmuighi, plundered and burned Cell-da-lua in revenge of those evils.—[Diarmait, son of Tordelbach Ua Briain, was blinded by] Domnall Ua Briain.—The kingship of Connacht was assumed by Concobur Maenmaighi.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1186]
1186. Great disturbance in the North of Ireland in this year.—Deposition of Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn and crowning of Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertach by a party of the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc.—Gilla-Patraic, grand-

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[4] *A choice elder.*—Literally, *in his choice elder*; a native idiom expressing state, or condition.

War, etc.—These items, including the portion within square brackets), are given (the first at great length) in the *Annals of Boyle.*

cuiṙṙ, toiṡeč hUa-Bṙana[i]n, do maṙbaď la Domnall hUa Ločlainn, tṙia eṙail Muinnteṙi-Bṙana[i]n ṡein.[b]

(A)

Uʒa De-Laci do maṙbaď d'O Miaďaiǯ do Tebťa (idon,[c] malaṙtač 7 diṡcailteč neímed 7 cell Eṙenn, a maṙbad i n-eineč Col[uim-cille ic cumdač] caṡteoil, idon, a n-Deṙ[maiǯ][c]).

(B)

Huǯa[d] De-Laci, malaṙtač, diṡcailteč ceall 7 neíḿeď Eṙenn, do ṁaṙbaď d'U Míaďaiǯ do Bṙeǯmunaiď, laṡin Sinnač Ua Caťaṙnaiǯ, i n-eineč Coluim-cille, ic cumdač caiṡteoil i n-a čill, idon, i n-Duṙmuiǯ, ṡexcenteṡimo quadṙaʒeṡimo anno ex quo ṡundata eṡt Daṙia eccleṡia.[d]

Innaṙba[ď] Ruaiďṙi hUi Cončobaiṙ la Cončobuṙ Maenmaiʒe,[1] l'a mac ṡéin 7 milliuď Connačt etaṙṙu.[2] —Conn hUa Bṙeiṡlen, coinnel éiniǯ 7 ʒaiṡciď Tuaiṡce[i]ṙt Eṙenn, do maṙbaď do dṙeim do Chenel-Eoʒain 7 Iniṡ-Eoʒain uile do aṙcain tṙitṡein, cen[3] co ṙaibe cín doiď ann.

(Cončuďaṙ[e] hUa Flaiťďeṙtaiǯ do ṁaṙbaď la Ruaiďṙi hUa Flaiťbeṙtaiǯ, la a ďeṙďṙaťaiṙ ṡein, i nd-Aṙaind.— Ruaiďṙi hUa Cončubaiṙ d'innaṙba[ď] d'a mac ṡein, idon, do Cončuďaṙ Mhaenṁuiďe.—Deṙďoṙʒall, inʒen

[2] etoṙṙa, B. [3] cin, A. [c-c] Partly itl., partly r. m., t. h. [parts within square brackets are wanting, owing to excision of edge of folio], A; om., C. For the reading of B, see parallel entry. [d-d] Given in B and C after the Innaṙba[ď] item. [e-e] n., t. h., A; om., B, C.

1186. [1] *O'Miadhaigh.*—"A workman," C.

[2] *Ua Miadhaigh of Breghmuna.*—"Killed as aforesaid, by one of Brewny, by the Fox O'Catharny," C. This translator, it thus appears, had before him the entries as given in A and B. O'Donovan has taken needless pains (p. 72 *sq.*) to confirm the accuracy of the native accounts of De Lacy's death.

[3] 640*th year.*—O'Donovan inserts "[540 ?]." This would date the foundation half a century after the

son of "the stooping gillie," chief of Ui-Brana[i]n, was killed by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, by direction of the Muinnter-Brana[i]n themselves. [1186]

(A)

Ugo De Lacy was killed by O'Miadhaigh[1] of Tebtha (that is, the destroyer and the dissolver of the sanctuaries and churches of Ireland—he was killed in reparation to Colum-cille, whilst building a castle namely, in Dermagh).

(B)

Hugo De Lacy, destroyer [and] dissolver of the churches and sanctuaries of Ireland, was killed by Ua Miadhaigh of Breghmuna,[2] by [direction] of the "Fox" Ua Catharnaigh, in reparation to Colum-cille, whilst building a castle in his church, namely, in Durmagh, in the 640th[3] year since the church of Dairmagh was founded.

Expulsion of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair by Conchobur Maenmaige, his own son and destruction of Connacht [ensued] between them.—Conn Ua Breislen, candle of hospitality and championship of the North of Ireland, was killed by a party of the Cenel-Eogain and Inis-Eogain was all ravaged through that, although they had no guilt[y part] therein.

(Conchubhar[4] Ua Flaithbertaigh was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbertaigh, by his own brother, in Ara.—Ruaidhri[4] Ua Conchubair was expelled by his own son, namely, by Conchobhar Maenmhuidhe.—Derbhorgall,[5] daughter of

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death of St. Columba,—a conclusion quite untenable. The *Daria* intended, the context shows, was Durrow (King's County). It was thus, if the entry can be relied upon, founded in the same year as Derry (545=546, *supra*).

[4] *Conchubhar ; Ruaidhri.*—Given in *Annals of Boyle*, with omission of *by his own brother, by his own son* respectively.

[5] *Derbhorgall.*—Whose elopement with Diarmait Mac Murchadha

Murčaiḋ hUi Maeil-Shečlainn, do ḋul go Droičet-Aṫa d'a hoiličtri.[e]—Ordo[f] Car[thusianorum] conferrmatur.[f])

Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. x. uiii., Anno Domini M° c.° lxxx.° uii.° Ruaiḋri hUa [Fh]laiṫbertaič, ri Cene[oi]l-Eogain, do marbaḋ ar creič i Tir-Conaill.—Carrac Lača-Ce do loscad i meḋon laa, dú in robaiḋeḋ 7 in roloisceḋ ingen hUi Eiḋin, ben Cončobair Mic Diarmata, rí[ǧ] Moiǧi-Luirg 7 rečt,[1] no ní is moo, eter ḟiru is mna, do loscaḋ 7 baduḋ ri[2] ré oen uaire innti.—Druim-cliaḃ do arcain do mac Mael-Shečlainn hUi Ruairc (idon,[b] do Aeḋ[b]), do riǧ hUa-m-Briuin 7 Conmaicne 7 do mac Caṫail hUi Ruairc 7 do Ghallaiḃ na Miḋe imaille riu.[3] Ačt doroine Dia ferr amra ar Colum-cille ann, idon, romarbaḋ mac Mael-Sečlainn hUi Ruairc (idon,[b] Aeḋ[b]) ria cinn caicidiri[4] iar rein (i[c] Conmaicne[c]) 7
A 54c rodallaḋ mac Caṫail hUi Ru|airc, riri tangar in rluaiǧeḋ i taiǧ hUi Maeldoraiḋ, i n-eineč Coluim-cille 7 romarbait[5] re[6] fičit[6] do aes graḋa meic Mael-Sečlainn ar fut Conmaicne 7 Cairpri Droma-cliaḃ tria mírbuil Coluim-cille.

(Mael-Isu[d] hUa Cearḃuill, epscop Oirǧiall, quieuit.—Muirǧíus, mac Taiḋg hUi Mhailruainiǧ,[7] ri Mhuiǧe-Luirg, obiit.[d])

[f-f] r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1187. [1] uii, A, B. [2] ferí, B. [3] ferru, B. [4] caeiccigir, A. [5]—baḋ, B. [6-6] .ui.xx:, A, B. [7] -ruariǧ, MS. (A). [a-a] blank space, A. [b-b] itl., n.t. h., A; om., B, C. [c-c] itl., t. h., A, B; om., C. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

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was the alleged cause of the introduction of the English into Ireland.

The Order, etc.—The bracketted portion is from Clyn's Annals. The item is post-dated by more than a century.

1187. [1] *The Rock.*—By metonymy for the castle and dwellings built on the Rock.

[2] *Burned.*—By lightning, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (which give the occurrence under 1185 and, more briefly, at 1187).

[3] *Mid-day.*—The *Annals of Loch Ce* (1185) state the burning took place: isin Aoine iar n-Init ċorġuir —*on the Friday after the Beginning* [of the second and more strictly

Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, went to Drochait-atha on her pilgrimage.—The Order[6] of Car[thusians] is confirmed.) [1186]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1187. Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertaigh, king of Cenel-Eogain, was killed on a foray in Tir-Conaill.—The Rock[1] of Loch Ce was burned[2] at mid-day,[3] where was drowned and burned[4] the daughter of Ua Eidhin, wife of Conchobair Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg. And seven hundred, or something more, both men and women, were burned and drowned in the space of one hour therein.—Druim-cliabh was pillaged by the son of Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc (namely, by Aedh), king of Ui-Briuin and Conmaicni and by the son of Cathal Ua Ruairc and by the Foreigners of Meath along with them. But God wrought a wonderful deed for Colum-cille therein,—that is, the son of Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc (namely, Aedh) was killed (in Conmaicni) before the end of a fortnight thereafter. And the son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, with whom came the hosting into the house of Ua Maeldoraidh, was blinded in reparation to Colum-cille. And six score of the minions of the son of Mael-Sechlainn were killed throughout the length of Conmaicni and Cairpri of Druim-cliabh, through miracle of Colum-cille. [1187]

(Mael-Isu[5] Ua Cearbhuill, bishop of Oirghialla, rested. —Muirghius,[5] son of Tadhg Ua Mailruanaigh, king of Magh-Luirg, died.)

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observed moiety] *of Lent;* i.e., the Friday after the fourth Sunday of Lent. (See *Todd Lectures*, Ser. III. No. IV.) This will account for the otherwise incredible loss of life. The people had assembled from the mainland for divine service.

[4] *Drowned and burned.*—A hysteron proteron. Her dress having become ignited, the queen rushed into the lake to extinguish the flame and was drowned.

[5] *Mael-Isu; Muirghius.* — Given under the preceding year in the

B 56b [bir] Kal. Ian. ui.[a] f.,[a] l. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° uiii. Ruaiðri hUa Cananna[i]n, rí Ceneoil-Conaill ri heð 7 ríðomna Erenn, do marbað do [Fh]laiðbertač hUa Maeldoraið tria mebail ic Dročat Slicigi,[1] iar[b] n-a brecað do lar Droma-cliaḃ imač 7 bratair dó do marbað imaille ris 7 drem d'a m̃uinntir. hUa Gairb (idon,[c] Magnus[c]), toisec Fer-Droma, roimír lam̃a ar hUa Cananna[i]n, do marbad do m̃uinntir Ečmarcaig hUi Dočartaig i n-digail hUi Chananna[i]n. —Dom̃nall hUa Cananna[i]n do letrað a čoisi dia tuaig féin i n-Daire ig[2] gaít arclainne connaið 7 a éc de tria mírbail Coluim-cille.—Martain hUa Brolaig, ardecnaið Goeiðel uile 7 ardḟerleiginn Aird-Mača, do éc.—Am̃laim hUa Daigri do točt co hI d'a ailiðri 7 a éc i n-hI iar n-aiðrigi togaiði.—Gaill Caisteoil Maigi-Coba 7 drem d'Uib-Ečač Ulað do ťaiðečt ar creič hi Tir-n-Eogain, co torračtadar co Léim-mic-Neill 7 co rogabrat bú andrin 7[d] co n-dečaið Domnall hUa Ločlainn 'n-a n-degaið 7 lučt a com̃ronna fein, co ruc forra i Caḃan-na-crann-ard, co tardrat deḃaið 7 co romaið ar na Gallaiḃ 7 co rocuireð[e] a n-ár and 7 co tardað raðað do ǧallǧai irin ríǧ a aenor, co torčair annrin i fritǧuin, idon, Domnall, mac Aeða hUi Ločlainn, rí Ailiǧ[3] 7 ridam̃na Erenn ar cruť 7 ar čeill 7 ar taiǧeður 7 ar trebaire.[4] Ocur rucað ín la rin fein co hArd-Mača 7 rohaðnaiceð ann co honorač. —Sluaǧað la hEoan Do-Chúirt 7 la Gallaiḃ Erenn uile i Connačtaiḃ imaille[3] re Concobur hUa n-Diarmata.

A.D. 1188. [1] rligiḋ, B. [2] i, A. [3] Oi—, B. [4]—bair, A. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] idon, iar—*namely, after*, B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A, B; given in C. [d] om., B; given in C. [e] romarbaḋ—*was killed*, B.

Annals of Boyle. Ua Cerbaill (O'Carroll) was elected archbishop of Armagh in 1184. He died, according to Ware (vol. i. p. 180), on his journey to Rome.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1188 Bis.] 1188. Ruaidhri Ua Cananna[i]n, king of Cenel-Conaill for a time and royal heir of Ireland, was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh through treachery, at the Bridge of Slicech, after decoying him out from the centre of Druim-cliabh. And a brother of his was killed along with him and a party of his people. Ua Gairb (namely, Maghnus), chief of Fir-Droma, who laid [violent] hands on Ua Cananna[i]n, was killed by the people of Echmarcach Ua Dochartaigh in revenge of Ua Cananna[i]n.—Domnall Ua Cananna[i]n laid open his foot with his own axe, whilst cutting a faggot of firewood in Daire and he died thereof, by miracle of Coluim-cille.—Martin Ua Brolaigh, arch-sage of all the Goeidhil and arch-lector of Ard-Macha, died.—Amhlaim Ua Daighri came to I[ona] on his pilgrimage and he died in I[ona] after choice penance.—The Foreigners of the castle of Magh-Coba and a party of the Ui-Echach of Ulidia came on a foray into Tir-Eogain, until they reached to Leim-mic-Neill[1] and seized cows there. And Domnall Ua Lochlainn went against them with a force of his own party, until he overtook them at Cabhan of the High Trees. They gave them battle and it went against the Foreigners and slaughter of them was inflicted. And a thrust of a foreign spear was given to the king alone, so that he fell there in the conflict: that is, Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn, king of Ailech and [worthy to be] royal heir of Ireland for form and for sense and for excellence and for prudence. And he was carried that very day to Ard-Macha and buried there honourably.—A hosting by John De-Courcy and by the Foreigners of all Ireland into Connacht, along with Con-

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1188. [1] *Leim-mic-Neill.—Leap of the son of Niall* (grandson, according to O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 81, of Aedh, king of Ireland, who died 818=819, *supra*). The place was near Dungannon, co. Tyrone (*ib.*)

A 54d Tinoilid Con|cobar Maenmaigi (idon,[c] ri Connact[c]) Connacta 7 tic Domnall hUa Briain, rí Muman, co dréim d'Feraib Muman i socraiti rig Connact. Acus loiscit ní do cellaib in tire rempu 7 ní roleicset scoiliud[6] doib. Imcloeit imurro na Gaill aniar co hEs-dara do tuidect i[f] Tir-Conaill. O'tcualatur
B 56c imurro na Gaill Cenel-Conaill | 7 hUa Maeldoraid do bit ic Drúim-cliab, roloiscset Eas-dara do leir 7 ímcloit ar[it]is[i] i Connactaib 7 tecait isin Segdais 7 atnagait Connacta[g] 7 Fir Muman ammus forru[7] 7 marbait a n-ár 7 facbait na Gaill in tir ar eicin can a becc do gleud.—Etaín, ingen hUi Cuinn, rigan Muman, do bái 'ca hailitri ic Daire, do éc iar m-buaid o domon 7 o deman.

(Muircertac,[h] mac Uatu, hUa Chonceanaind, ri hUa-n-Dhiarmata, mostuus est.—Domnall, mac Loclaind hU Mhaeilruanaid 7 Feargal hUa Taidg in teglaig 7 Flaitbertac, mac Riucca, hUa Fhínnacta, occisi sunt.[h] —Muircertac[i] hUa Brain, ri Bregmuine, occisus est.[i] —hUa[j] Mailruanaid occisus est Anno Domini 1188.[j])

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x., Anno Domini m.° c.° lxxx.° ix.° Domnall, mac[a] Muircertaig hUi Loclainn, do marbad do Ghallaib Dhal-Araide acu fein.—Murcad hUa Cerbaill, airdrig Airgiall, do éc isin Maínistir-moir

[5] maille (aphaeresis of i), A. [6] scoeiled, B. [7] forra, B. [f] co—*to*, B; with which agrees C. [g] om. (manifestly by oversight), A. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [i-i] 54c, l.m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [j-j] 54d, t. m., n. t. h. (overhead, another item was cut away in trimming the edge), A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1189. [a] mac mic—*grandson* (mic was added by mistake), B.

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[2] *On their march.*—Literally, *before them.*

[3] *Ua Maeldoraidh, etc.*—The author of C., having forgotten apparently that he had translated from this to the end of the year under 1179, renders it thus in this place: "and O'Moyldoray were at Drumkliew, they burnt Esdara all and turned to Connaght againe and into camp ["their houldings," 1179: *recte* the Seghdais]. And Connaght

cobur Ua Diarmata. Concobar Maenmhaighi (namely, king of Connacht) musters the Connachtmen and Domnall Ua Briain, king of Munster, comes with a party of the Men of Munster into the force of the king of Connacht. And they burn some of the churches of the country on their march[2] and some they allowed to escape them [intact]. Howbeit, the Foreigners turn back to Ess-dara to come into Tir-Conaill. But, when they heard that the Cenel-Conaill and Ua Maeldoraidh[3] were at Druim-cliabh, they burned Ess-dara completely and turn again into Connacht and come into the Seghdais. And the Connachtmen and Men of Munster deliver an attack upon them and the Foreigners are killed with slaughter and leave the country by force without a whit of triumph.—Etain, daughter of Ua Cuinn, queen of Munster, who was on her pilgrimage at Daire, died after victory over[4] the world and over[4] the demon. [1188]

(Muircertach[5] Ua Concheanainn, son of Uathu, king of Ui-Diarmata, died.—Domnall, son of Lochlann Ua Maeilruanaidh and Fearghal Ua Taidhg "of the [hospitable] household" and Flaithbertach, Ua Finnachta, son of Riucc, were slain.—Muircertach Ua Brain, king of Breghmhuine, was slain.—Ua Mailruanaidh[6] was slain, A.D. 1188.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1189. Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, was killed by the Foreigners of Dal-Araidhe, [whilst] amongst themselves.—Murchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Air- [1189]

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and Mounster came uppon them and slaughtered them and left the country by force, without much fight ["with some bickering," 1179].—Edyn, O'Cuyn's daughter that was pilgrim at Dyry, died."

[4] *Over.*—Literally, *from.*

[5] *Muircertach, etc.*—These four items are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under this year.

[6] *Ua Mailruanaidh.*—"Taithlech, son of Conchobar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, was slain," *Annals of Loch Ce.*

ar n-aitṫriġi ṫoġaiḋi.—Ard-Maċa do loscaḋ o ċrosa[ib] Briġti co reicles Briġti, eter Raiṫ 7 Trian 7 tempul. —Eċmileḋ, mac Mic Canai, sonus 7 sobarṫain Thire-hEoġain uile, do éc.—Mac na haiḋċe hUa Mail-ruanaiḋ, rí Fer-Manaċ, do aṫriġaḋ 7 a dul doċum hUi Cerbaill. Acus creċ Gall do ṫuiḋeċt isin[1] tir 7 comraicid hUa Cerbaill 7 hUa Maelruanaiḋ friú 7 maiḋis for Ua Cerbaill 7 marbṫa[i]r hUa Mael-ruanaiḋ ann.[b]—Conċobur Maenmaiġi, mac Ruaiḋri, airdri Connaċt 7 ridamna Erenn uile, do marbaḋ d'a luċt graḋa fein, tria erail a braṫar, idon, Concobair hUi n-Diarmata (mac Cormaic[c]; aliar,[d] mac Ruaiḋri[d]). Conċobur hUa n-Diarmata dono do marbaḋ la Caṫal carraċ, mac Concobair Mhaenmaiġi, i[2] n-diġail a aṫar.—Ard-Maċa do arcain la hEoan Do-Chuirt 7 la Gallaib Erenn.—Mac na Pereri, rí Saxan, do éc.—Mael-Cainniġ hUa Fercomais, ferleiġinn Daire, do baṫuḋ eter Aird 7 Inís-Eogain.

(Muircertaċ[e] hUa Flannaca[i]n, toiseaċ Chlainne-Caṫail, mortuus est.[e])

A 55a Kal. Ian. (ii.[a] f.,[a]) l. xx. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxxx.° [Long[b] Caṫail Croibderg hI Conċobair, rí Connaċt, do baṫad ar Loċ-Ríb 7 robaiḋed .xxxui. uiri, im Airecṫaċ hUa Raḋuib, dux Clainni-Tomaltaiġ[b]] 7[c] im

[1] is, B. [2] a, A. [b] om., B, C. [c-c] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. [d-d] r. m., n. t. h. A; om., B, C. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1190. [a-a] blank space, A. The year is blank in A, B, C. [b-b] Supplied from *Annals of Loch Ce*, A.D. 1190. [c-c] On text space, n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

1189. [1] *Mellifont.*—For the Irish Cistercian monasteries, see the erudite Introduction to the *Triumphalia Monasterii S. Crucis*, ed. Rev. D. Murphy, S.J., Dublin, 1891.

[2] *Close and Third.*—See 1074, note 5, *supra*.

[3] *Echmiledh.* — *Horse - soldier*; knight.

[4] *Son of Ruaidhri.*—The alterna-

gialla, died in the Great Monastery [of Mellifont[1]] after choice penance.—Ard-Macha was burned from the Crosses of Brigit to the Regular church of Brigit, both Close and Third[2] and church.—Echmiledh,[3] son of Mac Canai, happiness and prosperity of all Tir-Eogain, died.—"Son of the night" Ua Mailruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach, was deposed and went to Ua Cerbaill. And a foray[-party] of the Foreigners came into the country and Ua Cerbaill and Ua Maelruanaigh encounter them and defeat is inflicted upon Ua Cerbaill and Ua Maelruanaidh is killed there.—Conchobur Maenmaighi, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], arch-king of Connacht and royal heir of all Ireland, was killed by his own minions, by direction of his kinsman, namely, Conchobar Ua Diarmata (son of Cormac; otherwise, son of Ruaidhri[4]). Conchobar Ua Diarmata, however, was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobar Maenmaighi, in revenge of his father.—Ard-Macha was pillaged by John De-Courcy and by the Foreigners of Ireland.—The son of the Empress,[5] king of the Saxons, died.—Mael-Cainnigh Ua Fercomais, lector of Daire, was drowned between Ard and Inis-Eogain. [1189]

(Muircertach[2] Ua Flannaca[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1190. [1190]

[A ship[1] of Cathal Red-hand Ua Conchobhair, king of Connacht, foundered on Loch-Ribh and there were drowned thirty-six men, including Airechtach Ua Radhuibh, chief of Clann Tomaltaigh] (and including

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tive is correct, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*.

[5] *Son of the Empress.*—Henry II. died at Chinon in Touraine, July 6, 1189.

[2] *Muircertach.* — Given (with *Murchad* for *Muircertach* and *dux* for *toiseach*) in the *Annals of Boyle* under the preceding year.

1190. [1] *A ship, etc.*—The portion

Conč̆uḃaṙ, mac Cat̆ail, ṁic Uṙain, mic Thoiṙṙḋealḃaiḋ hUi Chonč̆ubaiṙ 7 im Muṙč̆aḋ, mac Conč̆uḃaiṙ, mic Diaṙmata, mic Taiḋg hUi Mhailṙuanaiǧ 7 im Muiṙgiuṙ, mac Uatu, hUa Conč̆eanaind.—Dubeaṙṙa, inǧean Diaṙmada, mic Thaiḋg, moṙtua eṙt.—Moṙ, inǧean Toiṙṙḋealbaiǧ Ui Cho[n]č̆uḃaiṙ, moṙtua eṙt.[c]—Diaṙmait[d] hUa Rabaṙtaiǧ, abb Duṙmaige, quieuit.—Alle, inǧean Riaca[i]n hUi Mailṙuanaiḋ, moṙtua eṙt.—Mail-Seač̆laind hUa Neač̆tain 7 Gilla-Beṙaiǧ hUa Sluaiǧeaḋaiǧ do maṙbaḋ la Toiṙṙḋealḃač̆, mac Ruaiḋṙi hUi Conč̆ubaiṙ, Anno Domini 1190.[d]

B 56d Kal. Ian. 3. f., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° i° (uel[a].—ii.[oa])

(Ruaiḋṙi[b] hUa Conč̆uḃaiṙ d' fagḃail Chonnač̆t 7 a ḋul hi Cenel-Conaill.[b])

[Biṙ] Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a] f.,[a]] l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° ii.° Doṙuṙ[b] pṙoinntiǧi in Duibṙeiclesa ic a denum la U[a] Cat̆a[i]n na Cṙoiḃe 7 la íngin hUi Indeiṙǧi.[b]

(Taič̆leač̆[c] hUa Duḃda, ṙi hUa-n-Aṁalǧaiḋ 7 hUa-Fhiacṙač̆-Muaiḋi, do maṙbaḋ do dá mac a ṁeicc fein.—Aeḋ hUa Flainn, taiṙeač̆ Shil-Mhaili-Ruain, moṙtuuṙ eṙt.[c])

A.D. 1190 [d-d] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1191. [a-a] added, B; om., C. The ferial and epact shew that the reading is erroneous. [b-b] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1192. [a-a] blank space, A; .ui. f., B. [b-b] Given under A.D. 1191°, vel—2°, B; under A.D. 1191, C. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

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within square brackets is supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) The other entries are found in the order here observed, but with variations in detail, in the same Annals under this year. The first, second, third and fifth are given in substance in the *Annals of Boyle*.

[2] *Dubeassa.*—Wife of Cosnamach O'Dowda, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce.*

[3] *Alle.*—Wife, according to the same Annals, of the Ua Radhuibh who was drowned, as told in the first item of this year.

[4] *Gilla-Beraigh.*—*Devotee of* [*St.*]

Conchubhar, son of Cathal, son of Uran, son of Toirrdeal- [1190]
bhadh Ua Conchubair and including Murchadh, son of Conchubhar, son of Diarmait, son of Tadhg Ua Mailruanaigh and including Muirgius Ua Concheanainn, son of Uatu.—Dubeassa,[2] daughter of Diarmait, son of Tadhg [Ua Mailruanaidh], died.—Mor, daughter of Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubhair, died.—Diarmait Ua Rabartaigh, abbot of Dur-magh, rested.—Alle,[3] daughter of Riacan Ua Mailruanaidh, died.—Mail-Seachlainn Ua Neachtain and Gilla-Beraigh[4] Ua Sluaigheadhaigh were killed by Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubair, A.D. 1190.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1191]
1191 (or -2).

(Ruaidhri[1] Ua Conchubhair left Connacht and went to the Cenel-Conaill.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1192 Bis.]
1192. The door of the Refectory of the Penitentiary [of Daire] was made by Ua Cathain of the Craib and by the daughter[1] of Ua Inneirghi.

(Taichleach[2] Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh and Ui-Fiacrach of the [river] Muaidh, was killed by the two sons of his own son.—Aedh[3] Ua Flainn, chief of Sil-Maili-Ruain, died.)

Berach (of Kilbarry, co. Roscommon, whose feast was Feb. 15).

1191. [1] *Ruaidhri.*—Given under 1190 in the *Annals of Boyle.* According to the *Four Masters,* Roderic went to Tirconnell, Tyrone, the English of Meath and finally to Munster, seeking in vain for aid to recover Connaught. At length, he was recalled and had lands assigned him by his sept.

1192. [1] *Daughter.*—She was most probably the wife of Ua Cathain (O'Kane).

[2] *Taichleach.*—Under the preceding year in the *Annals of Boyle,* with omission of "*of the Muaidh*" and "*by the two,*" *etc.*

[3] *Aedh.*—"Aed Ua Floind moritur," *Annals of Boyle,* 1191.

Kal. Ian. 6[a]. f., l. xx. iiii.[a], Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° iii.° Eoċaiḋ[b] O Baiǯill do marbaḋ do hUiḃ-Fiaċraċ.—Mael-Patraic O Cobṫaiǯ do éc.[b]—Caṫal[c] Magaiṫne do éc.[c]

(Diarmait,[d] mac Conbrogam hUi Dhíumasaiǯ taiseaċ Chlainne-Mailiǯra 7 ri hUa-Fhailǯe fri ré ṡada, mortuus est.— Caṫal oḋur, mac Meg Carrṫaiǯ, occisus est.—Derṡorgaill, ingen Murċaiḋ hUi Mhail-Sheaċlaind, mortua est imMainisdir Droċait-aṫa.—Muirċeartaċ, mac Murċaiḋ Mic Murċaḋa, ri hUa-Ceinnselaiǯ, mortuus est.[d])

Kal. Ian. [uii.[a]] f.,[a] l.[b] u.,[b] Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° iiii.[c] Domnall[c] hUa[1] Briain (mac[d] Toirrḋealḃaiǯ,[d] idon,[e] ri Muman[e]) do éc.—Gaill do ṫiaċtain ar Innsi hUa[1]-Finntain 7 a cur ar eigin di.—Cú-Miḋe hUa Flainn do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ.[c]

(Mac[f] mic Conċuḃair, mic Domnaill ǯearrlaṁaiǯ hUi Briain, do ḋallaḋ 7 do sboiċṫeaḋ la Gallaiḃ.—Sluaiḋeaḋ la Gillibert Mac Goisdealḃ gu hEas-ruaiḋ 7 ro impo assein gan naċ tarḃu d'a ṡluaḋaḋ.[f])

Kal. Ian. [i.[a] f.,[a]] l. x. ui.,[b] Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° u.° Eċṁarcaċ[1] hUa Caṫa[i]n do éc i Reicles Phoil.[c]—Conċobur Maġ Fhaċtna do éc i [n-dub-?] reicles

A.D. 1193. [a-a] .uii. f., l. u., B. These belong to A.D. 1194. The two previous epacts, which he gives accurately, prove that the compiler of B deviated from his original in antedating by a year. Similar evidence is the retention of the A.D. notation from 1192 to 1195, both inclusive, though inconsistent sometimes with the ferial, sometimes with the epact, sometimes with both, as given in the (B) MS. [b-b] Given under A.D. 1192, B, C. No Ioċo—*or Iocho*—is placed as another reading of Eoċaiḋ, l. m., t. h., A. [c-c] om., B, C. [d-d] n, t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1194. [1] O, A. [a-a] blank space, A; i. f., B. [b-b] l. xui., B. The ferial and epact of B belong to A.D. 1195. [c-c] Given under A.D. 1193, B, C. [d-d] c. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1195. [1] Eaċ—, B. [a-a] blank space, A; ii. f., B. [b] .xxuii., B. The B criteria belong to A.D. 1196. [c-c] Given under A.D. 1194, B, C.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1193. Eochaidh O'Baighill was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha].—Mael-Patraic O'Cobhthaigh died. —Cathal Ma[c] Gaithne died. [1193]

(Diarmait,[1] son of Cubrogam Ua Diumasaigh, chief of Clann-Mailighra and king of Ui-Failghe for a long time, died.—Cathal the Swarthy, son of Mac Carrthaigh, was slain.—Derfhorgaill,[2] daughter of Murchadh Ua Mail-Seachlainn, died in the Monastery of Drochait-atha.—Muircheartach, son of Murchadh Mac Murchadha, king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1194. Domnall Ua Briain (son of Toirrdhealbach, that is, king of Munster) died.—The Foreigners came upon the Island of the Ui-Finntain and they were put by force therefrom.—Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn was killed by the Foreigners. [1194]

(The grandson[1] of Conchubhar, son of Domnall Ua Briain the Short-handed, was blinded and emasculated by the Foreigners.—A hosting by Gillibert Mac Goisdealbh to Eas-ruadh and he returned therefrom without any advantage from his hosting.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1195. Echmarcach[1] Ua Catha[i]n died in the Regular Canons' house of St. Paul [in Ard-Macha].—Conchobur [1195]

1193. [1]*Diarmait, etc.*—These four items are given in this order in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). The second and third are in the *Annals of Boyle* at 1193.

[2] *Derfhorgaill.*—See 1186, note 5, *supra.*

1194. [1] *The grandson, etc.*—These two entries are in the *Annals of Loch Ce.* The second is in the *Annals of Boyle,* 1194.

For grandson the *Annals of Innisfallen and Loch Ce* have son. He is called Muircertach in the *Annals of Boyle,* according to which he was blinded by his grand-uncle, Muircertach.

1195. [1]*Echmarcach.*—*Horse-rider.*

Daire.[d]—Sacart[c] mór la do éc.[c]—Mac[d] in Cleirig hUi Cat̆ala[i]n do marbad̆.[d]—Sitriuc[c] hUa Gailmred̆aig do marbad̆ do Mac Duinnṡleibe.[c]

(Florit̆,[e] mac Ríaca[i]n hUi Mailruanaid̆, episcopus Olafind, in Christo quieuit.—Sluaiğead̆ la hEain Do-Cuirti 7 la mac hUgo De-Laci do gab̆ail neirt ar Ghallaib̆ Laiğean 7 Mum̆an.—Domnall hUa Finn, com̆arba Chluana-fearta Brenaind, quieuit.[e])

[bis] Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f., l.xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° ui.°[b]
A 55b Reicles[c] Poil 7 Petair co n-a t̆emplaib̆ 7 co m-bloid̆ moir do'n rat̆aid̆ do loscad̆.—Sluağad̆ la Ruaid̆ri Mac Duinnṡleibe, co n-Gallaib̆ 7 co macaib̆ riğ Connac̆t docum Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7 Airrter. Tangatur dono Cenel-n-Eogain Telc̆a-óac 7 Errter co Mac̆aire Aird-Mac̆a, co tucsat cat̆ doib̆ 7 cur' mebaid̆ ar Mac Duinnsleib̆e 7 romarbad̆ derg ár a muinnteri ann, idon, da mac riğ déc do Connac̆taib̆.—Muircertac̆, mac Muircertaiğ hUi Loc̆lainn, rí Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7
B 57a ridomna Erenn uile, | idon, tuir gaiscid̆ 7 egnoma[1] Leit̆i Cuinn, discailiud̆ Gall 7 caistel, tercbail cell 7 cad̆us, do marbad̆ do Donnc̆ad̆, mac Bloscaid̆ hUi Cat̆a[i]n, a comairli Cene[oi]l-Eogain uile: idon, iar tabairt na tri Scríne 7 Canoine Patraic fris i tempall

A.D. 1195. [d-d] om., B, C. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1196. [1] egnom (nom. sg.), B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] —u,° B. That is, the year is made 1195. But the ferial and epact are those of 1196. In B they are assigned to 1195 and 1196. [c-c] All the entries are given under the preceding year (1195), B, C.

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[2] *Arch-priest.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 365. This obit escaped the notice of the learned editor in compiling the *Chronicon Hyense* (*ib.* p. 409).

[3] *Florence.*—This and the Domnall obit are given in the *Annals of Boyle*, 1195. The second entry is in the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters*.

The *Annals of Boyle* state that Florence was third abbot of Boyle and equate 1195 of his death with the (Eusebian) Mundane year 6394.

[4] *Successor.*—*Comarba.* So called

Mac Fachtna died in the Penitentiary of Daire.—The arch- [1195]
priest[2] of I[on]a died.—The son of the Cleric Ua Cathala[i]n was killed.—Sitriuc Ua Gailmredhaigh was killed by [Maghnus] Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha].

(Florence,[3] son of Riacan Ua Mailruanaidh, bishop of Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—A hosting by John De-Courcy and by the son of Ugo De-Lacy to obtain sway over the Foreigners of Leinster and Munster.—Domnall Ua Finn, successor[4] of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1196. [1196 Bis.]
The house of the Canons Regular of Paul and Peter [in Ard-Macha] with its churches and a large portion of the Close was burned.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with the Foreigners and with the sons of the kings of Connacht to Cenel-Eogain and the Airthir. Howbeit, the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc and the Airthir came to the Plain of Ard-Macha and gave them battle and defeat was inflicted upon Mac Duinnsleibe and stark slaughter of his people took place there, namely, twelve sons of the kings of Connacht.—Muircertach, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain and royal heir of all Ireland, namely, tower of championship and valour of the Half of Conn, dissolver of the Foreigners and of castles, upholder of churches and dignities, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Bloscadh Ua Catha[i]n, by counsel of all Cenel-Eogain: that is, after pledging the three Shrines[1] and the Canon of Patrick[2] to

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in the *Annals of Boyle* likewise. The *Annals of Innisfallen* have *abbatis*. Whence it may be inferred that he was abbot and bishop.

1196. [1] *Three shrines.*—See at 733(=734) *supra;* where *commotacio* signifies not enshrining of the relics, but their being carried about, to ensure payment of the offerings prescribed by the "Law."

[2] *Canon of Patrick.*—That is, the Book of Armagh.

deiscertač Aird-Mač̆a reím̆e sin[d] 7 rucaď co Daire Coluim-cille 7 rohadnaiceď co honorač.—Mac Blosçaiď hUa Cuirin do arcain Termainn Dabeó[i]cc 7[e] romarbaď é féin inn co n-der gár a muinntere re[f] sulbud[f] cenn mís, tria mirbuil Dabeó[i]c.[e]—Isin bliaďain sin dono dobris[2] Domnall, mac Diarmata Mec[3] Carrťaiǯ, cať ar Gallaiď Muman 7 Luímníč in romarď a n-derg ar 7 in rodičuír a Luímníuč[4] iat iar séin 7 robris dá maiďm aile béos.[c]

Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f.,[a] l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° uii.° [b] Sluaǯaď la hEoan Do-Chuirt co n-Gallaiď Ulaď co hEss-craiďe, co n-dernsat caistel Cille-Santa[i]n, cor'falmaičeď[1] trič̆a-ced Ciannač̆t[2] doiď.[c] Isin[3] caistel[4] sin imorro ro fagaď Roitsel Phitun co sočraiti 'maille fris. Táinic dono Roitsel Phitun ar creič co Port-Daire, co[d] roairc Clua[i]n-í 7 Enač 7 Derc-bruač. Ruc imorro[e] Flaiťbertač O Maeldoraiď (idon,[f] ri Conaill 7 Eogain[f]) co n-uať̆aď do Chonall 7 d'Eogan forro, co tucsat maidm ar[5] traiǯ na hUať̆congbala

[2] robris, B. [3] Meg, B. [4]—neċ, B. [d] om., B, C. [e-e] om., C. [f-f] ria—*before*, B.

A.D. 1197. [1] Co rofalṁaiǯeď, B. [2]—naċta, B. [3] Is ansan—*it is in that*, B. [4] caisteol, A. [5] for—*upon*, B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b]-.ui.°, B. The ferial and epact shew that the year is 1197. [c] leo asan ċaistel sin—*by them from out that castle*, B; followed by C. [d] ocus—*and*, B, C. [e] ů (contraction for *vero*, the Latin equivalent), A, B. [f-f] r. m., t. h., A itl., t. h., B; "King of Kindred-Owen," C.

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[3] *Southern church.*—The *Annals of Loch Ce* say the *northern*, which proves the scribe had no local knowledge. *Cf.* the Book of Armagh: Et his tribus ordinibus [scil. virginibus, poenitentibus et legitime matrimoniatis] audire verbum predicationis in aeclessia aquilonalis plagae conceditur semper diebus dominicis. In australi vero bassilica aepiscopi et presbiteri et anchoritae aeclessiae et caeteri relegiossi laudes sapidas offerunt (fol. 21a).

Cum sanctorum reliquiis in aeclessia australi, ubi requiescunt corpora sanctorum perigrinorum de longue cum Patricio

him in the southern church[3] of Ard-Macha before that. [1196]
And he was carried to Daire of Colum-cille and was buried honourably.—Ua Curin, the son of Bloscadh, pillaged the Termon of [St.] Dabeocc and he himself was killed therefor, with stark slaughter of his people, before the end of a month, through miracle of Dabeocc.—In that year also, Domnall, son of Diarmait Mac Carthaigh, gained a battle over the Foreigners of Munster and Limerick, in which a great number of them were killed and whereby they were afterwards expelled from Limerick. And he inflicted two other defeats likewise.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1197]
1197. A hosting by John De-Courcy with the Foreigners of Ulidia to Ess-craibhe,[1] so that they built the castle of Cell-Santain[2][and] the cantred of Ciannachta was desolated by them. Moreover, in that castle was left Roitsel Fitton [and] a force along with him. Then Roitsel Fitton came on a foray to the Port of Daire, so that he pillaged Cluain-i and Enach and Derc-bruach. But Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh (namely, king of [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and Cenel-Eoga[i]n) overtook them with a small force of the [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and the [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, so that he inflicted defeat upon them on the strand of the [N]uathcongbhail [and] they were

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transmarinorum caeterorumque iustorum (fol. 21b).

The place is omitted in the *Four Masters*.

The translator of C took *tabairt fris* to be *tabairt leis* and applied it to the murdered man: "after bringing the 3 shrines and Canons of Patrick with him into the south church of Armagh."

1197. [1] *Ess-craibhe.—Cataract of the branch[ing tree]*. On the Bann, south of Coleraine (O'D. *F. M.* iii. 107).

[2] *Cell-Santain.—Church of (bishop) Santan* (whose feast was June 10). From the interchange of *n* and *l* arose *Cell Santa[i]l* of B and "Kill-sandle" of C (east of the Bann, near Coleraine, O'D., *ib.*).

ꝼoꝛꝛo, co ꝓomaꝛbad̆ a n-aꝛ ann (ıdon,[g] 'mo mac Aꝛdgaıl hUı Loc̆laınn[g]), tꝛe mıꝛbaıl Coluım-cılle 7 Caínnıc̆ 7
A 55c Bꝛeca[ı]n ꝓoaıꝛgꝛetaꝛ ann.—Mac Gılla-|Eıdıc̆ do Chıannac̆t[aıb̆] do ṙlat altaꝛa tempoıll moıꝛ Dhaıꝛe Coluım-cılle 7 do bꝛeıt̆ ceıt̆ꝛı[6] coꝛn ıꝛ ꝼeꝛꝛ do boı ı n-Eꝛınd eıꝛtı, ıdon, ím mac-ꝛıab̆ac̆ 7 ím mac-ꝛolu[ı]ꝛ 7 ím coꝛn hUı Maelduꝛaıd̆ 7 ım cam-coꝛaınd 7 ım coꝛn hUı Doc̆aꝛtaıc̆. Robꝛıꝛ[h] ımoꝛꝛo 7 tall a n-ınnmuꝛa 7 a laꝛa[d̆] dıb̆. Ꝼꝛıt̆ ımoꝛꝛo ıꝛın tꝛeꝛ loa ıaꝛ n-a n-gaıt na ꝛeoıt 7 íntí ꝓogat. Ocuꝛ ꝓocꝛoc̆ad̆ é[i] (ıdon, ıc cꝛoıꝛ na ꝓıag[7]) ı[8] n-eınec̆ Coluım-cılle, 'ꝛa haltoıꝛ ꝓoꝛaꝛaıǯed̆
B 57b ann.—Concobuꝛ O Cat̆a[ı]n do éc.— | Ꝼlaıt̆beꝛtac̆ hUa Maelduꝛaıd̆, ıdon, ꝓı Conaıll ıꝛ Eogaın ıꝛ Aıꝛgıall ıꝛ coꝛnumaıc̆ Tem̆ꝛac̆ 7 ꝓıdamna Eꝛenn uıle: ıdon, Conall aꝛ loec̆dac̆t, Cu-Culaınd[h] aꝛ ǯaıꝛced̆, Guaıꝛe[h] aꝛ eínec̆, Mac[j] Luǯac̆ aꝛ oglac̆uꝛ,[j] a éc ıaꝛ tꝛeblaıt t̆ogaıd̆e ı[9] n-Inıꝛ-Saımeꝛ, ı[k] quaꝛt Noın Ꝼebꝛaı,[k] ıꝛın tꝛıc̆atmad̆[10] blıad̆aın a ꝼlaıt̆uꝛa[11] 7 ıꝛın nomad̆[12] blıad̆aın aꝛ coıcaıt[13] a aıꝛı. Ocuꝛ ꝓoad̆nac̆t a n-Dꝛuım-tuam̆a co honoꝛac̆. Ocuꝛ gabaꝛ Ec̆maꝛcac̆ hUa Doc̆aꝛtaıc̆ ꝓıǯı Ceneoıl-Conaıll ꝼo cetoıꝛ 7 nı ꝓaıbe ac̆t caıct̆ıgıꝛ ı ꝓıǯı, ıntan taınıg hEoan Do-Cuıꝛt co ꝓoc̆ꝛaıde moıꝛ

[6] .ıııı., A, B. [7] ꝓeaǯ, A. [8] a, A. [9] a, B. [10] .xxx. mad̆, A. [11] lai—(ṙ om.), A. [12] .ıx.-mad̆, A, B. [13] .l.aıt, A; .l.at, B. [g-g] itl., t.h., A, B.; om., C. [h] ocuꝛ—*and*—prefixed, B. [i] om., A. [j-j] om., B, C. [k-k] ın quaꝛta ꝼeꝛıa (on the fourth feria), A. The copyist doubtless mistook ꝼꝛ (thus given in B)=Ꝼebꝛaı (February) for *feria* and omitted n̄=Noın, as being meaningless. Feb. 2 fell on Sunday, not Wednesday, in 1197.

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[3] *Cainnech.*—St Canice of Kilkenny was likewise patron of Ciannachta (barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry), in which he was born.

[4] *Brecan.*—Ten of the name are given in the Homonymous Lists (Book of Leinster, p. 366f). The Brecan here intended is perhaps the patron of Cenn Bairche, near the source of the Bann, co. Down.

[5] *Goblets.*—Chalices, as is evident from the context.

[6] *Jewels.* — Literally, *valuables.*

slaughtered to a large number (namely, around the son of Ardgal Ua Lochlainn), through miracle of Colum-cille and Cainnech[3] and Brecan[4] [whose churches] they pillaged there.—Mac Gilla-Eidich of the Ciannachta robbed the great altar of the great church of Daire of Columcille and took the four [five] best goblets[5] that were in Ireland therefrom, including "the gray son" and "the son of light" and the goblet of Ua Maeldoraidh and "the twisted goblet" and the goblet of Ua Dochartaich. Moreover, he broke off and took away from them their jewels[6] and their setting. But, on the third day after their being stolen, the treasures and he who stole them were found out. And he was hanged (namely, at the Cross of the Executions) in reparation to Colum-cille, whose altar was profaned there.—Conchobur Ua Catha[i]n died.—Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, that is, king of [Cenel]-Cona[i]ll and [Cenel]-Eoga[i]n and Airgialla, defender of Temhair and royal heir of all Ireland: namely, Conall[7] for championship, Cu-Culainn[8] for prowess, Guaire[9] for generosity, Mac Lughach[10] for athletics, died after choice tribulation in Inis-Saimer, on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of February, in the thirtieth year of his lordship and in the ninth and fiftieth year of his age. And he was buried honourably in Druim-tuamha. And Echmarcach Ua Dochartaich takes the kingship of Cenel-Conaill immediately. And he was but a fortnight in the kingship, when John De-Courcy came with a large [1197]

The translation of *lasa[dh]* (*setting*) is conjectural.

[7] *Conall.*—An Ulster hero who lived in the 1st century of the Christian era.

[8] *Cu-Culainn.*—Cuculandus, decantatissimus pugil (*Ogygia*, p. 279). Flourished in Ulster in the 1st century, A.D.

[9] *Guaire.*—See *supra*, 662(=663). His name still lives, denoting a generous person.

[10] *Mac Lughach.*—[Only] *son of Lugha* (his mother). Grandson of

'maille fris tar Tuaim hi Tir-n-Eogain. As[s]eic co hArd-sratha; iar sin, timceall co Daire Coluim-cille co rabadar coic oidhce and. Imtiξit imorro co Cnoc-Nascain d'a n-imachur tairis. Tegait dono Cenel-Conaill im Echmarcach hUa n-Dochartaich dia n-innsaiξidh 7 doratsat cath doibh, du in romarbadh da cet[14] dibh, im a riξ, idon, im Echmarcach[l] 7 im Donnchadh hUa Taircert,[15] idon,[m] rigthoisech Clainni-Sneidhξile, idon, cuing einiξ 7 eξnuma 7 comuirle Ceneoil-Conaill uile 7 im Gilla-m-Briξti hUa n-Dochartaich 7 im Mac[16] Dubha[i]n 7 im Mag Ferξail[17] 7 im macaibh hUi m-Baiξill et alios nobiles. Ocus roairgset Inís-n-Eogain 7 doratsat boroma mó[i]r eisti.—Concobar,[j] mac mic Taidhg, rí Mhuiξ[i]-Luirg 7 Muiξi-Ai, tuir ordáin 7 airechais, eních 7 comairchi Connacht uile, a éc iar n-aithriξi togaidhi i Mainistir Athta-do-Laarc.—Ma[c] Craith hUa [Fh]laithberthaich, mac riξ Tire-Eogain, do marbadh 7 Maelruanaiξ O Fercomais (no[n] O Cairella[i]n[n]), ardtoisech Clainni-Diarmata, do marbadh 7 da marcach maithi d'a muinntir do marbadh.[j]

A 55d Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. xx., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° uiii.°[b] Gilla Mac Liac[1] hUa Brena[i]n[2] do athchur a comurbuis uadha 7 Gilla-Crist hUa Cernaiξ ar toξa[3] loech 7 cleirech Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn do[4] oirdned[4] i n-a inadh i n-abdaine Coluim-cille.

(Macc[c] Briain Bhreiffniξ, mic Thoirrdealbaiξ hUi Chonchubhair, do marbadh la Cathal carrach, mac Conchubair Mhaenmhaiξe.

[14] .c., A, B. [15] Doir—, A. [16] Mag, A. [17] erξail (ḟ om.), A. [l] hUa n-Dochar taiξ—*Ua Dochartaigh*—added, B. [m] om., B, C. [n-n] itl., t. h., MS. (A).

A.D. 1198. [1] Lia (c om.), A. [2] Br (exemplar probably illegible), A. [3] taξa, A. [4-4] ro hoirdned—*was instituted*, A; do athchur (the infinitive) shews that the B-reading is correct. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] —.uii.°, B.

Finn Mac Cumaill, and a famous spearsman in the Irish *Fiann* (Militia), in the third century of our era.

force under him past Tuaim into Tir-Eogain. From here to Ard-sratha; after that, around to Daire of Colum-cille, so that they were five nights therein. They go then to Cnoc-Nascain, to be carried across it [Lough Swilly]. But the Cenel-Conaill, under Echmarcach Ua Dochartaigh, come to attack them and gave them battle, where two hundred of them [the Irish] were killed, around their king, that is, Echmarcach and around Donnchadh Ua Taircert, namely, royal chief of Clann-Sneidhghile, to wit, the link of generosity and valour and counsel of all Cenel-Conaill and around Gilla-Brighti Ua Dochartaigh and around Mac Dubha[i]n and Mac Ferghail and the sons of Ua Baighill and other nobles. And they [the English] harried Inis-Eogain and carried great cattle-spoil therefrom.—Concobar, grandson of Tadhg [Ua Maelruanaigh], king of Magh-Luirg and Magh-Ai, tower of splendour and principality, of generosity and protection of all Connacht, died after choice penance in the Monastery of Ath-da-laarc.—Ma[c] Craith Ua [F]laithbertaigh, son of the king of Tir-Eogain, was killed and Maelruanaigh O Fercomais (or O'Cairellain[11]), arch-chief of Clann-Diarmata, was killed and two good horsemen of his people were killed. [1197]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1198. Gilla Mac Liac Ua Brena[i]n[1] put the succession away from him and Gilla-Crist Ua Cernaigh[1] by choice of laity and clergy of the North of Ireland was ordained in his stead in the abbacy of Colum-cille. [1198]

(The son[2] of Brian of Breifni, son of Toirrdealbach Ua Conchubhair, was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchubar Maenmhaighe.

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[11] *O' Cairellain.* — This is the correct reading. The O'Cairellans were chiefs of Clann-Diarmada (Clondermot, co. Londonderry).

1198. [1] *Ua Brenain*; *Ua Cernaigh.* —See *Adamnan*, pp. 408–9.

[2] *The son.*—Given at this year in *Annals of Loch Ce* and *Four Masters.*

No gumaḋ ar in Kallaind so buḋ coir Ruaiḋri hUa Cončobair do b̆eiṫ.

U. cccc. iii.[c])

Kal. Ian. ui.[a] f.,[a] l. i., Anno Domini M. c.[o] xc.[o] ix.[o] [b] Ruaiḋri hUa Concobair (idon,[c] mac Toirrḋealb̆aiḡ hUi Conč̆ubair[c]), ri Erenn, in penitentia quieuit.—Caṫalan[d] hUa Maelṡabaill, ri Cairrgi-Bračaiḋe, do marbaḋ d'O Dera[i]n 7 O Dera[i]n do marbaḋ annsein.[d]—Sluaḡaḋ la hEoan Do-Cuirt i Tir-n-Eogain ar fut na ceall: idon, Ard-sraṫa 7 Raṫ-boṫ do milliuḋ dó, no[e] co roačt
B 57c Daire, co raib̆e annsin[1] da oiḋč̆e for sečtmain | ic milliuḋ Innsi-hEogain 7 in tire arč̆ena 7 ní ragaḋ as fri ré ṡota, no co[f] toračt[f] Aeḋ hUa Neill, luč̆t coic long, co Cill . . .[g] illaṫarnu,[2] co roloisc ní do'n baile, co romarb dis testa do fičit[3] annsein[4]. Annsein robatar Gaill Muiḡe-Line 7 Dal-Araiḋe, tri cet,[5] ar a cínn, etir iarn 7 cen[6] iarn 7 níṙ'airiḡedur no co rodoirtsit 'n-a cenn ic loscaḋ in baile. Annsein tucsat debaiḋ ar lár in baile, co romaiḋ ar Gallaib̆ 7 tucsat coic maḋmannda[7] o ṡein amač̆ forra no co n-deč̆adur 'n-a longaib̆ 7 nir'fagaḋ[h] ač̆t coicer[8] do muinntir hUi Neill. Iar sin roimṫiḡ Sheoan, o'tč̆uala sin postea.—Cacaḋ eter Conall is Eogan, idon, co tucsat Cenel-Conaill rigi do U[a] Eicníḡ. Annsein táinic[8] 'n-a coinne co Termonn-Dabeó[i]c. Táinic[9] hUa

The ferial and epact, however, belong to 1198. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1199. [1] ainnsein, A. [2] ala—, A. [3] .xx.it, A, B. [4] and—*there*, B. [5] .c., A, B. [6] gan, B. [7] -man, A. [8] coiciur, B. [9] -g, B. [a-a] .ii. f., n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] —.uiii.°, B. But the ferial and epact of B itself shew that the year is 1199, not 1198. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [d-d] om., B, C. [e] om., A. [f-f] co n-deaċaiḋ—*until went*, B; with which C agrees. [g] blank left for name of church, A, B. "Killaharna," C, as if nothing was wanting. [h] nir'ṡagsat—*they left not*, B.

[3] *Or, etc.*—This alternative date is correct. O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, pp. 441-2) quotes a contemporaneous obit which specifies the year by Thursday, moon 20 and the day as Sunday, Dec. 2, moon 27. These criteria accurately designate 1198.

[2] 5403.—This belongs to the fol-

Or[3] it may be on this year it were right for [the death of] Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair to be. [1198]

[A.M.] 5403.[2])

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1199. Ruaidhri Ua Concobair (that is, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ua Conchubair), king of Ireland, rested in penance.[1] —Cathalan Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Brachaidhe, was killed by O'Derain and O'Derain was killed at the same time.—A hosting by John De-Courcy into Tir-Eogain throughout the churches: namely, Ard-sratha and Rath-both were destroyed by him, until he reached Daire, so that he was there two nights over a week, destroying Inis-Eogain and the country besides. And he would not have gone therefrom for a long time, had not [*lit.* until] Aedh Ua Neill, [with] a force of five ships, reached Cell [ruadh ?[2]] in Latharna, so that he burned a part of the town and killed twenty, wanting two, therein. Then the Foreigners of Magh-Line and Dal-Araidhe were, three hundred [strong], both in mail[3] and without mail,[3] in front of him and they [the Irish] noticed not, until [the Foreigners] poured against them, burning the town. Thereupon they gave battle in the centre of the town and it went against the Foreigners. And [the Irish] gave five defeats to them thenceforward, until they went into their ships and only five of the people of Ua Neill were lost. Thereafter John went away, when he heard that.—Great war between [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, so that Cenel-Conaill gave the kingship to Ua Eicnigh. Then he came to meet them to the Termonn of [St.] Dabeoc. Ua Neill with the Men of [1199]

lowing year. It is based upon the same Reckoning as that inserted at 432 and elsewhere; namely, the Mundane Period = 4204 years.

1199. [1] *Rested in penance.*—According to the obit in O'Flaherty, he died in the monastery of Cong, where he had spent the last thirteen years of his life and was buried at Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 112-3.

[2] *Cell[-ruadh ?].*—The bracketted part is suggested by O'Donovan.

[3] *Mail.*—Literally, *iron.*

Neill co Feraiḃ Maiǯi-Iṫa do ṫairmesc 'n-a coinne, co faca cać araile diḃ 7 co romebaiḋ ar hUa n-Eicníǯ 7 co fárgaiḃ braiǯti. Assiḋe, isin loo cetna, Aeḋ hUa Neill 7 Cenel-Eogain, co roairgset Cenel-Conaill imMaċaire Maiǯi-hIṫa 7 co tucsat boroma n-diairṁiḋe[10] leo. Ocus is do'n creiċhi sin do marbaḋ Níall hUa Duiḃdirma ar scéiṁleaḋ. Iarsin,[d] sluaǯaḋ la hAeḋ hUa Neill 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain co Maċaire Muiǯi-Iṫa do ṫabairt caṫa do Cenel-Conaill, no co roḟagsat Cenel-Conaill in longport 7 co n-dernsat blaogoḋ siṫ[a] annsein.[d]

(Siḋ[i] do ḋenaṁ do Chaṫal Chroiḃḋearg hUa Choncubair re Caṫal Carrać, mac Conċubair Maenmaiǯe 7 a tabairt histir 7 ferann do ṫabairt do.[i])

A 56a Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l. x. ii.,[b] Anno Domini M.[o c] cc.[o c] Mael-Issu[d] Mac Gille-Erain, aircinneċ Cille-moire hUa-Ni[a]lla[i]n 7 aḋbur comarba Patraic, in pace quieuit.[d]—Doronsat Gaill Ulaḋ[e] tri creċa i Tir-n-Eogain 7 in tres creċ doronsat, dogabsat longport ic Domnaċ-mor Muiǯi-Imclair. Docuirset creċ mór ímaċ. Táinig Aeḋ hUa Neill i n-aircis na creiċe, co ro comruc do 7 na Gaill 7 co romuiḋ ar Gallaiḃ 7 co
B 57d tarait ar n-diairmíḋe forro 7 roélaḋur 'san | aiḋċe[3] co n-deċaḋur[1] tar Túaim.—Sanctus Mauritius[2] Uo Baeta[i]n i n-hI Coluim-cille in pace quieuit.—Creċ la Ruaiḋri Mac Duinnsleiḃe, co ní do Ghallaiḃ Miḋe, co roairgset Mainistir Phoil 7 Pherair,[3] co nar'ḟagsat innti aċt aen boín.—Raḋub[d] Mac Raedíg, toiseċ Cene[oi]l-Oenǯusa, do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ ar creiċ i

A.D. 1199. [10]-airṁe, B. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1200. [1] n-deaċaḋur, B. [2] Muritius, A. [3] Peduir, B. [a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] .xi., B. This, unless perhaps a scribal error, is an unaccountable reading; *xi.* not being an epact. [c-c] m. xc. ix., B. Erroneously. [d-d] om., B, C. [e] an bliaḋain sin—*that year*—added, B; followed by C.

Magh-Itha came against him, to prevent him, so that each [1199]
of them saw the other. And Ua Eicnigh was defeated and left pledges. From here Aedh Ua Neill and the Cenel-Eogain [went] on the same day, until they harried Cenel-Conaill around the Plain of Magh-Itha and took countless cattle-spoil away with them. And it is on that foray Niall Ua Duibhdirma was killed on a surprise party. After that, a hosting [was made] by Aedh Ua Neill and by the Cenel-Eogain to the Plain of Magh-Itha, to give battle to the Cenel-Conaill, so that the Cenel-Conaill abandoned the camp and they made a kind of peace then.

(Peace[4] was made between Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchubair with Cathal Carrach, son of Conchubar Maenmaighe and [Cathal] was brought into the country and land given to him.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1200Bis.]
1200. Mael-Isu, son of Gilla-Erain, herenagh of Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain and successor designate of Patrick, rested in peace.—The Foreigners of Ulidia made three forays into Tir-Eogain and the third foray they made, they made a camp at Domnach-mor of Magh-Imclair. They sent a large foray [party] abroad. Aedh Ua Neill came to rescue the prey, until himself and the Foreigners met and defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners and countless slaughter was put upon them and they stole away in the night, until they went past Tuaim.—The saintly Maurice Ua Baetain[1] rested in peace in I[ona] of Colum-cille.—A foray by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with some of the Foreigners of Meath, so that they pillaged the Monastery of Paul and Peter [in Armagh] until they left not therein but one cow.—Radub Mac Raedig, chief of Cenel-Oenghusa, was killed by the

[4] *Peace.*—This item is found in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

1200. [1] *Ua Baetain.*—"Baetan, Baithan, Buadan, Baetog, Baedog,

n-Aenarca-Chéin.[d]—Rollant,[f] mac Uc̆traiḡ, rí Gall-Gaiḋel, in pace quieuit.[f]

(Donnc̆aḋ[g] Uaiṫneac̆, mac Ruaiḋri hUi Chonc̆uḃair, do marbaḋ laiṡ na Saxaiḃ ḃadar hilluimniuc̆.[g])

(U.[a] cccc.u.[a] [=A.D. M. cc. i.])

Kal. Ian. ii.[b] f.,[b] l.xx. iii., Anno Domini M.[c] cc.[c] i.[c] Ruaiḋri Mac Duinnsleiḃe, ri Ulaḋ 7 cainnel gaiscid na h-Erenn uile, do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ, idon, tria mírbuilib Poil 7 Petair[1] 7 Patraic[2] roṡaraiḡ.—Tomaltac̆ hUa Conchobair, comarba Patraic 7 ardprimaiṫ[3] Erenn uile do ecna[i] 7 do crabaḋ, in pace quieuit.—Innarba[ḋ] Caṫail croiḃde[i]rg hUi Conc̆obuir 7 riḡaḋ Caṫail carraiḡ i n-a inaḋ (No[d] comaḋ ar in Kalaind si tuas tic innarba[ḋ] Caṫail croibde[i]rg.[d]).—Sloḡaḋ la hAeḋ hUa Neill i foirit̆in Caṫail croibde[i]rg co Feraiḋ Muiḡi-hIṫa 7 co n-Airḡiallaiḃ co rangatar co Tec̆-Baiṫin Airtiḡ, co roṡoiṡetur ann, co tangadur co hEṡ-dara 7 co ruc orra Caṫal carrac̆ co maiṫiḃ Connac̆t 7 Uilliam Burc co n-Gallaiḃ Luimniḡ imaille fris 7 co romuiḋ ar Thuaiṡc̆ert n-Erenn 7 co far'gbaḋ and hUa hEicniḡ, airdriḡ Airgiall et alii multi.—Sloḡaḋ la Sheoan do-Chuirt co n-Gallaiḃ Ulaḋ 7 mac Ugo de-Laci co n-Gallaiḃ Míḋe i foirit̆in Caṫail

A.D. 1200. [f-f] om., C. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1201. [1] Peadair, B. [2] -raig, B. [3] airdprimfaid, B. [aa] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [b-b] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B, C, D. [c] om., B; that is, the year in B (followed by C, D) is 1200,—erroneously, as the epact shews. [d-d] l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

Buadog are all varieties of the same name, and *Baetog* prefixed by *da* [=*do, thy*], the title of endearment, makes Cluain-da-Bhaotog, now Clondavaddog, the name of a parish in Fanad, in the north of Donegal." *Adamnan*, p. 409.

For the Cross of St. Buadon of Clonca (Cluain-catha, Inishowen, co. Donegal), see Proc. R.I.A. Ser. iii. Vol. II., p. 109.

[2] *Roland.*—King of Galloway. For some of his doings, see Benedict

Foreigners on a foray in Aenarca-Cein.—Roland,[2] son of Uchtrach, king of the Foreign-Irish, rested in peace. [1200]

(Donnchadh[3] of Uaithne, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, was killed by the Saxons that were in Limerick.)

([A.M.] 5405 [A.D. 1201].)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1201. Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochada], king of Ulidia and candle of championship of all Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners, to wit, through the miracles of Paul and Peter and Patrick whom he dishonoured.[1]—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair, successor of Patrick and arch-primate of all Ireland for wisdom and piety, rested in peace.—Expulsion of Cathal Red-hand Ua Conchobuir and coronation of Cathal Carrach in his stead (Or perhaps it is in this [preceding] year above the expulsion of Cathal Red-hand comes.).—A hosting by Aedh Ua Neill in aid of Cathal Red-hand with the Men of Magh-Itha and with the Airghialla, until they came to Tech-Baithin of Airtech. They turned there until they came to Es-dara and Cathal Carrach with the nobles of Connacht and William [de] Burgh with the Foreigners of Limerick along with him overtook them. And the North of Ireland was defeated and Ua Eicnigh, arch-king of Airgialla and many others were lost.—A hosting by John De Courcy with the Foreigners and the son of Ugo De Lacy with the Foreigners of Meath in aid of Cathal Red-hand, until they reached Cell-mic- [1201]

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of Peterborough, i. 339—48, ii. 8 (Rolls' ed.).

[3] *Of Uaithne.*—"So called from having been fostered in the territory of *Uaithne*, now Owneybeg, a barony in the north-east of the co. Limerick." (Note to *Annals of Loch Ce*, i. 208.)

The entry is given at 1200 in the *Annals of Loch Ce*; at 1199 and 1200 in the *Four Masters*.

1201. [1] *Dishonoured.*—See the act of profanation under the last preceding year.

croibde[i]rg, co rangadur Cill mic n-Duoč. Annsein táiníg Cať al carrač co Connačtaiḃ imaille frir 7 co rocuirset cať 7 co romuiḋ ar Ghallaiḃ Ulaḋ 7 Míḋe. I bail irrabadur[4] na coic[5] cať a, ní tainíg ar ačt da čať
A 56b diḃ.—Aeḋ hUa Neill do aťriǯaḋ la Cenel-n-Eogain | 7 riǯaḋ Cončobuir Meg Lačlainn doiḃ 7 co n-derna creič
B 58a hi Tir-n-En[n]ai,[6] co tuc bú | diairmiḋe 7 co romarb daine. Annsein táiníg Eicnečan hUa Domnaill co longais Ceniuil-Conaill 7 co n-a sloǯ ar tír, co rogabsat longport ic Gaeť-in-cairrgin. Iar sin tangatur Clann-Diarmata co Port-rois do'n le[i]ť aile do gabail frisin loingis. Iar sin roleicťea orra na tri longa déc lan[a] do sluaǯ, co romaiḋ ar Clainn-Diarmata. Iar sin tainig Mac Lačlainn (idon,[e] Cončuḃar beacc[e]) i n-a foiriťin, co rogonaḋ a eč 7 co torcair do'n escar sin la Cenel-Conaill i n-eineč Coluim-cille 7 a comarba 7 a scrine roḋomíaḋaiǯ. Ocus[f] triasan mirbail cetna[g] romarḃ Cončobur Murčaḋ hUa Crička[i]n, ri hUa-Fiačrač.

(Cončuḃar[a] na glaisfeine hU Ruairc do baḋuḋ.[a])

Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. iiii., Anno Domini M.[c] cc.[c] ii.[c b] Niall hUa Flainn[1] do marbaḋ do Gallaiḃ Ulaḋ[c] i meḃail.—Maǯnus, mac Diarmata hUi Lačlainn, do

[4] ria—,A. [5] .u. (the Latin equivalent used as a contraction), A. [6] -n-Ena, A. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f] is—*it is*—added, B. The sentence is omitted in D. [g] sin—*that*— added, B

A.D. 1202. [1] Flaind, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] -.i.[c], B: that is, 1201; which is also the year in C, D. [c] om., B, C, D. I meḃail is om. in C, D.

[2] *The place, etc.*—Descendentes ad bellum fuerunt numero 15 millia armatorum, ex quibus 8 millia in eodem bello perierunt, D. This is, no doubt, an exaggeration.

[3] *Dishonoured.* — D adds: Et nihilominus ipse O'Donill cum suis persecutus est fugam inter Dermitios et Eoganenses, quos simul oppressit et tandem rediit cum magna preda et victoria.

[4] *Conchubhar.*—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce, ad an.*

[5] *Na Glaisfheine.—Of the green*

Duach. Then came Cathal Carrach with the Connachtmen along with him and they engaged in battle and the Foreigners of Ulidia and Meath were defeated. The place[2] wherein were the five battalions, there came not therefrom but two battalions of them.—Aedh Ua Neill was deposed by the Cenel-Eogain and the coronation of Conchobar Mac Lachlainn [was effected] by them. And he made a foray into Tir-Ennai, so that he took away cows innumerable and killed people. Then came Eicnechan Ua Domnaill with the fleet of Cenel-Conaill and with their host on land, so that they formed a camp at Gaeth-in-cairrgin. Thereafter came the Clann-Diarmata to Port-rois on the other side, to act against the fleet. After that, there were sent against them the thirteen ships full of the host, so that [the battle] went against the Clann-Diarmata. Thereupon Mac Lachlainn (namely, Conchubhur the Little) came to their aid, until his horse was wounded and he fell of that fall by the Cenel-Conaill, in reparation of [St.] Colum-cille and of his successor and of his Shrine that he dishonoured.[3] And through the same miracle Conchobur killed Murchadh Ua Crichain, king of Ui-Fiachrach. [1201]

(Conchubhar[4] na Glaisfheine[5] U[a] Ruairc was drowned.[6])

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1202. Niall Ua Flainn was killed by the Foreigners of Ulidia in treachery.—Maghnus, son of Diarmait Ua [1202]

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militia: "so called from the colour of their armour or of their standards" (*Pursuit of Diarmuid and Graine*, ed. S. H. O'Grady, *Trans. Ossian. Soc.* iii. 89).

[6] *Drowned.*—In the Erne, near Belleek, flying from a battle gained over Ualgarg O'Rourke and himself by O'Donnell. (*F. M.* A.D. 1200 and O'D.'s note *k*.)

m̃arbad̃ do Muircertac̃ hUa[d] Neill. Muircertac̃ hUa Neill dono do marbad̃ ann.

(In[e] t-eascub hUa Mellaig̃ quieuit.—Iohannes, presbiter Cardinalis de Monte Celío et legatus Apostolic[a]e Sedis, in Hiberniam uenit. Senud̃ c̃leireac̃ Eirenn, itir Ghallaib̃ 7 Ghoeid̃ealaib̃, i n-Ad̃ cliat̃ imon Cardinail cetna sin. Senud̃ Chonnac̃t, itir laec̃aib̃ 7 c̃leirc̃ib̃, hic Ad̃-luain hi cind c̃aeicid̃is imon Cardinail cetna.—Toirrd̃ealbac̃, mac Ruaid̃ri, mic Thoirrd̃ealbaid̃ hUi Conc̃ub̃air, do gab̃ail la Cat̃al croib̃derg, la ri Connac̃t. Ocus is iat rosgab̃sat e: idon, Donnc̃ad̃ hUa Dubda, ri hUa-n-Am̃algaid̃ 7 Conc̃ub̃ar got hUa hEad̃ra, ri Luig̃ne Connac̃t 7 Diarmaid, mac Ruaid̃ri hUi Conc̃ob̃air, idon, mac a at̃ar fein 7 Diarmaid, mac Mag̃nusa, idon, mac derbrat̃ar a at̃ar.[e]—Cat̃al[f] carrac̃, mac Conc̃ub̃air Mhaenmuig̃e, mic Toirrdelb̃aig̃ m̃oir, ri Condac̃t, do marbad̃ in bliad̃ain si.[f])

Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f.,[a] l. x, u., Anno Domini M.° cc.° iii.°[b] Mael-Coluim[c] hUa Brona[i]n, aircinnec̃ Toraid̃e, in pace quieuit.[c]—Domnall Carrac̃ hUa Doc̃artaig̃, ri Thire-Conaill, do marbad̃ do Mhuinnter-Baig̃ill[1] ar n-argain cell[2] n-imd̃a 7 tuaid̃i.—Mael-Finnen Mac Colma[i]n, ardṡenoir togaid̃e,[3] in pace quieuit.—Domnall hUa Brolc̃a[i]n, prioir [Ia,[d]] uasalṡenoir

[d] Repeated, doubtless by oversight, B. [e-e] Partly on text space, partly on margin, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1203. [1] Buig̃ill, B. [2] ċeall, B. [3] togaid̃i, A.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b-.ii.°] (1202), B; followed by C, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. The order of the entries in B, C, D is: Mael-Finnen—Domnall Carrac̃—Domnall hUa Brolċan. [d] blank left for name of Community, A, B. Not supplied in C, D. For the reading Ia, see Adamnan, p. 409, n. *v*.

1202. [1] *At the same time.*—Et propterea eodem instanti ipse Mauricius similiter interemptus fuit, D.

[2] *Ua Mellaigh.* — Conn O'Mellaigh, bishop of Annaghdown, co. Galway, according to the *Four Masters*.

All the added entries are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* at this year.

Lachlainn, was killed by Muircertach Ua Neill. Muircertaeh Ua Neill, however, was killed at the same time.[1] [1202]

(The bishop Ua Mellaigh[2] rested.—John,[3] Cardinal Priest of Monte Celio and Legate of the Apostolic See, came into Ireland. A Synod of the clergy of Ireland, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, [assembled] at Ath-cliath under that same Cardinal.—A Synod of Connacht, both laics and clerics, [assembled] at Ath-luain at the end of a fortnight under the same Cardinal.—Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal Red-hand, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And it is these captured him,—namely, Donnchadh Ua Dubda, king of Ui-Amhalgaidh and Conchubhar Ua Eadhra the Stammerer, king of the Luighni of Connacht and Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to wit, the son of his own father, and Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, that is, the son of the brother of his father.—Cathal Carrach,[4] son of Conchubhar Maenmuighe, son of Toirrdelbach Mor, king of Connacht, was killed in this year.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1203. Mael-Coluim Ua Bronain, herenagh of Toraidhe, rested in peace.—Domnall Carrach Ua Dochartaigh, king of Tir-Conaill[1] was killed by Muinnter-Baighill after pillaging many churches and territories.—Mael-Finne Mac Colmain, arch-senior select, rested in peace.—Domnall Ua Brolchain prior [of Iona], eminent senior select for. [1203]

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[3] *John.*—On August 15 of this year, King John renewed (by Letters) an appeal before the Legate against the bishops of Clogher, Clonmacnoise, Kells and Ardagh, the archdeacon of Armagh and others, who had shown a manifest desire to work against the king's right respecting the then vacant church of Armagh (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, vol. I. No. 168).

[4] *Carrach.*—Scabidus, D: correctly. For different accounts of his death, see *Annals of Loch Ce* 1202 *F. M.*; 1201.

1203. [1] *King of Tir-Connaill.*—Regius professor Ardmoighair! D.

tozaiδe ar[e] ceill, ar cruť,[e] ar[c] deilb, ar duťcur,[c] ar mine, ar morδaćt, ar[c] míδcaire,[c] ar[f] crabaδ, ar ecna[i],[f] port magnam tribulationem[4] et optimam penitentiam[5] in quinto[6] Kalendar Maii, ingrer[r]ur[g] ert uiam uniuersae carnir.[g]

(Conćuβar[h] ruaδ, mac Domnaill hUa Briain, do ṁarβaδ l'a δearβraťair fein, idon, la Muirćeartać, mac n-Dhomnaill, mic Thoirrδealbuiδ hUi Briain.—Toirrδealβać, mac Ruaiδri hUi Conćuβair, d'etluδ ar a geiṁíul 7 riδ do δenum do Chaťal croiβδearg rir 7 ferann du ťaβairt δo. Toirrδealβać d'innarba[δ] do Chaťal croiβderg 7 riť do denum rir fo ćetoir tre impidi na n-Gall, idon, Mailfer 7 Uater.[h])

[Bir.] Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. xx. ui., Anno Domini M.° cc.° iiii.° [c]
A 56c Doire[1] do loscaδ | o ta relic[2] Mart[a]in[3] co tibrait
B 58b Ad|oṁna[i]n.—Diarmait, mac Muircertaiξ hUi Loć-lainn,[4] co ní do Ghallaiβ do ťiaćtain ar creić i Tir-n-Eogain, co roairgret in Scrin Coluim-cille, co r'ucrat orra drem do Ceniul-Eogain, co remaiδ for Gallaiβ, co romarbaδ Diarmait tria mírbailiβ na Scrine.—Sloξaδ la mac Uga de-Laci co ní do Ghallaiβ na Miδe i n-Ulltaiβ, co rodićuiredur Sheoan do-Chuirt[5] a hUlltaiβ.—Mainirtir[d] do δenuṁ do Celluć . . . [e] ar lar croí

A.D. 1203. [4]—cionem, B. [5] penetenciam, B. .u.tar, A; .u.ta, B. [-e] ar cruť, ar ćeill, B; followed by C, D. [f-f] ar eacna, ar ardcrabad—*for wisdom, for exalted piety,* B (C, D). [g-g] om., B; uitam finiuit, C, D. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1204. [1] Doiri, A. [2] reilic, A. [3] Mairtin, A. [4] Laćlainn, B. [5] Churt, with no Do Cuirt—*or* (the name is not *Do Churt*, but) *Do Cuirt*—itl., t. h., B.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b] .xx., t. h.; .ui. added, n. t. h., A. [c] .iii.° (1203), B, C, D. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e] blank=space for about 8 letters left in MS. (A). The missing words, there can be little doubt, are abbad la—*abbot of Iona.*

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1202) he is called king of Ard-Midhair (Ardmire, co. Donegal), which shews that the translator of D consulted other authorities.

[2] *April* 27.—It fell on Sun-

intelligence, for form, for appearance, for disposition, for gentleness, for magnanimity, for benevolence, for piety, for wisdom, entered the way of all flesh, after great suffering and most excellent penance, on the 5th of the Kalends of May [April 27[2]]. [1203]

(Conchubhar[3] the Red, son of Domnall Ua Briain, was killed by his own brother, namely, by Muircertach, son of Domnall, son of Toirrdhealbudh Ua Briain.—Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, escaped from his captivity and peace was made by Cathal Red-hand with him and land was given to him. Toirrdhealbach was expelled by Cathal Red-hand and peace was made with him immediately through intercession of the Foreigners, namely, Meyler[4] and Walter[5] [De Lacy].)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1204. Doire was burned from the Cemetery of [St.] Martin to the Well of [St.] Adomhnan.—Diarmait, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, with a force of Foreigners came on a foray into Tir-Eogain, so that they plundered the Shrine of [St.] Colum-cille, until a party of the Cenel-Eogain overtook them [and] defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners [and] Diarmait was killed through miracles of the Shrine. —A hosting by [Ugo] the son of Ugo De Lacy with a force of Foreigners of Meath into Ulidia, so that they expelled John De Courcy out of Ulidia.—A monastery[1] was built by Cellach, [abbot of Iona] in the centre of the [1204 Bis.]

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day in the present year. This goes to prove that the *Annals of Loch Ce* (followed by the *F. M.*) err in assigning the obit to 1202; in which the 27th fell on Saturday, a day of no particular note. For Ua Brolchain, see *Adamnan*, p. 409, note *o*.

[3] *Conchubhar, etc.*—The additions are given (the last entry with greater detail) in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[4] *Meyler.*—Meyler Fitz Henry (illegitimate son of King Henry I.), Justiciary of Ireland.

[5] *Walter.*—Son of Hugh De Lacy.

1204. [1] *Monastery.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 412.

la gan nach dligedh, tar fargabhadh muinntiri la, co fomill in baile co mór. Slogadh dono la cleirchibh Erenn, idon, la Florint hUa Cerballa[i]n, la erpuc Tire-hEogain 7 la Mael-Isu hUa n-Dorig, idon, erpuc Tire-Conaill 7 la abad feiclera Foil 7 Fetair i n-Ard-Macha 7 la hAmalgaidh hUa Fergail, abad feiclera Doire 7 la hAinmire hUa Cobthaigh 7 fochaidhi mór do muinntir Doire 7 fochaidhi mor do cleirchibh in Tuaisce[i]rt, co forcailset in Mainistir do feis dligidh na hecailsi. In t-Amalgaidh feimhraiti sin do ghabhail abdaine la tre tosa Gall 7 Gaidhel.[d]

(Muirchertach[f] Teachthach, mac Conchubair Maenmhuighe, mic Ruaidhri hUi Conchubair, do marbadh do Dhiarmuid, mac Ruaighri 7 do Aedh, mac Ruaidhri, idon, dá dheardhachair a athar fein.—Maidm fria n-Dhomnall, mac Mhecc Carthaigh 7 fria n-Dearmhumhneachaibh for Gallibh, ubi cecideruntcentum sexaginta uiri, uel ampliur.[f])

Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. iii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° u.°[b] Sitriuc hUa Sruithen,[1] airchinnech na Congbala, idon,[c] cenn hUa-Murchele 7 toiseach Clainni-Sneidhgile ar tochucht, post optimam penitentiam feliciter finiuit (uitam[d]) et sepultus est in templo quod factum est apud ipsum.[c]—Mael-Brighte[e] hUa hEtarra[i]n do thogha[dh] i comurbus Brenainn do lar Daire Coluim-cille.[e]—hEoan do-Chuirt, innsedhach ceall Erenn 7 tuath, do innarba[dh] do mac Uga de-Laci i Tir-n-Eogain[f] ar comuirce Ceniuil-Eogain.

A.D. 1204. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1205. [1] Sruithen, B.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b-] iiii.° (1204), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, D; which have quieuit after Congbala. "Died," C. [d] itl., n. t. h., MS. (A). [e-e] om., B, C, D. [f] -n-Eogain om., probably from oversight, A.

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[2] *Muircertach.*—This and the following entry are given in *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1205. [1] *By himself.*—*Apud ipsum* in the original,—a literal Latin rendering of the Irish *lais fein.*

encolsure of Iona, without any right, in dishonour of the Community of Iona, so that he wrecked the place greatly. A hosting, however, was made by the clergy of Ireland, namely, by Florence Ua Cerballain, bishop of Tir-Eogain and by Mael-Isu Ua Dorig, that is, bishop of Tir-Conaill and by the Abbot of the Monastery of Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha and by Amalgaidh Ua Fergail, abbot of the Monastery of Doire and by Ainmire Ua Cobhthaigh and a large number of the Community of Doire and a large number of the clergy of the North, so that they razed the monastery, according to the law of the Church. That Amalgaidh aforesaid took the abbacy of Iona by selection of Foreigners and Gaidhil. [1204]

(Muircertach[2] of Tethbha, son of Conchubhar Maenmhuighe, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, was killed by Diarmuid, son of Ruaighri and by Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, that is, two brothers of his own father.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Domnall, son of Mac Carthaigh and by the Desmonians upon the Foreigners, where fell one hundred, and sixty men, or more.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1205. Sitriuc Ua Sruithein, herenagh of the Congbhail, namely, head of Ui-Murthele and chief of Clann-Sneidhgile for ability, after most excellent penance felicitously finished (his life) and was buried in the church that was built by himself.[1]—Mael-Brighte Ua Erarain was chosen into the succession of [St.] Brenann[2] from[3] the Community of Doire of Colum-cille.—John De Courcy, destroyer of the churches and territories of Ireland, was expelled by [Ugo] the son of Ugo De Lacy into Tir-Eogain, to the protection[4] of Cenel-Eogain. [1205]

[2] *Succession of* [*St.*] *Brenann.*—That is, very probably, was made bishop of Clonfert.

[3] *From.*—Literally, *from the centre*: meaning that he had no previous connexion with the see over which he was placed.

[4] *To the protection.*—The passage is thus translated in D: In eorum protectione receperunt per nomen

Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.,[a] l. x.uiii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° ui.° [b] Maǧnus hUa Caťa[i]n, mac riǧ Ciannačt[1] 7 Fer-na-Craiḃe, tuir ǧaiscid 7 beoǧačta in Tuaisce[i]rt, do ťuitim le ǧuin soiǧdi.—Soerḃreťač hUa Doireid, aircinneč Domnaiǧ-moir, in pace quieuit.—Patraic[c] hUa[2] Moǧra[i]n quieuit in pace.

A 56d Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.° cc.° uii.° [b] Dom̃nall[c] hUa Muireḋaiǧ, ardḟerleiǧinn Daire Coluim-cille, post maǧnam[1] tribulationem [uitam] felicitер finiuit. Ocus rotoǧaď Muircertač O Milluǧa[i]n (no[d], O Maelaǧa[i]n[d]) 'n-a inaď.[c]—Mael-Petair hUa Calma[i]n, comarba[2] Cainniǧ, tuir craḃaď 7 einiǧ Thuaisce[i]rt Erenn, in pace quieuit. Ut dixit poeta[e] :

Eaṙbaiď hUa Calma[i]n 'n-a cill,
Olc 'n-a aǧaiď ní airmim :
Ita ṙaṁuď[3] d 'an ṙoč̇t ṙin,
'Noč̇t ǧan craḃaď 'n-a caťraiǧ.

A.D. 1206. [1] Ciannaċta, B. [2] O, A. [a-a] blank space, A. [b]-.u.° (1205), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., C, D.

A.D. 1207. [1] maǧnum, MS. (A). [2] comurba, A. [3] ṙaṁaḋ, B. [a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b]-.ui.° (1206), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, C, D. The Flaiṫbertaċ entry is also omitted in D. [d-d] itl., t. h., MS. (A). [e] om., A.

Cumarky! Comuirce is rendered *safe-conduct* in C.

1206. [1] *Fell, etc.*—Percussus sagitta cecidit mortuus, D.

1207. [1] *Cainnech.—Laygnii* in D. On the margin, another hand placed: In alio manuscripto *Cainech*; q. *Achad.* ("The other MS." is probably C, which has *Caynech.*) The query refers to St. Canice's foundation of *Ached-bo* (plain of cows), i.e., Aghaboe, Queen's county. But the context shews that a church in the north of Ireland is intended. This was Dromachose, in the native place of St. Canice, barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. See O'Donovan *F. M.*, iii. 149; *Adamnan*, p. 121.

[2] *Loss.*—The C-version of this entry may be quoted in full, as typical of the translator's non-acquaintance with the old language. The omission of the third quatrain, *tareis* in the second and "giveth" (*dobeir*, a reading which, it has to be noted, is erroneous) in the fourth shew that the B-text was his

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1206. Maghnus Ua Cathain, son of the king of Cian-nachta and Fir-na-craibhe, tower of championship and courage of the North, fell[1] by the wound of an arrow.—Soerbhrethach Ua Doireidh, herenagh of Domnach-mor, rested in peace.—Patrick Ua Moghrain rested in peace. [1206]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1207. Domhnall Ua Muiredaigh, chief lector of Daire of Colum-cille, after great suffering felicitously finished his life. And Muircertach O'Millugain (or O'Maelagain) was chosen in his stead.—Mael-Petair Ua Calmain, successor of [St.] Cainnech,[1] tower of piety and hospitality of the North of Ireland, rested in peace. As the poet said: [1207]

Loss[2] [is] Ua Calmain in his church,
Evil in comparison therewith I reckon not;
There[3] is a community silent [with grief] thereat,
That to-night there is no piety in his abbey.[3]

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original. The egregious mistake of *easpadh*, loss, for *espoc*, bishop, is specially significant. (In the MS. the lines and verses are written continuously.)

"Mael-Peter O'Calman, coarb of Caynech, a man full of liberality and goodnes of all the North [of Ireland], in pace quievit. Ut poeta dixit:

Cappach, etc.: in English:
Bishop O'Colman in his church,
To which I compare noe other evill;
There is a sanctuary which that hurteth,
That this night there is noe prayer in his citty.

[Tapeip, etc.:] signifying:
After Cainegh of chast body
Untill he arise over his alter,
[Third line is not translated.]
None shall tye cap on him so good.
Though noe man under heaven
Saved his church from demons,
Who is hee sanctified
That might but O'Colman?

Co[m]arba, etc.: thus:
The coarb of Cainegh of churches,
A want to all in common,
Giveth lamentacion to all the poore,
His death is a great evill."

The author of D merely gives the substance of the first quatrain (in which he shews he understood the meaning of *easpadh*): De quo dictum fuit, quod eo defficiente, relligio defuit in eius ciuitate.

[3,3] *There—abbey.*—Literally,

There is a community to which silence [is] that,
[Namely] to-night without piety in his abbey.

Aṙeiṙ[4] Cainniǯ in čuiṙp oiǯ
No co ṙ'eiṙiǯ uaṙ altóiṙ,
Ni ciall danuṙṙáca[5] in ṙlaiť,
Ni ṙiaď cába ṙa čomaiť.

Robo[c] ṙ̇ai ṙṙibinn ṙciamǯlain,
Maiť ṙoconǯbaď coeṁṙiaǯail,
Roṙ̇ṙecaiď taṙďa i n-ǯač tan,
Rob' eacnaiď amṙa, uaṙal.[c]

Ǯen[6] co ṙaeṙaď neč ṙo nim
In[7] duďṙeicleṙ aṙ deṁnaiď,
B 58c Ǯia naemťaṙ | cen[8] ločt aṙ laṙ,
Doṙ̇aeṙṙaď coṙp hUi Calma[i]n.

Comaṙba[2] Cainniǯ na cell,
Iṙ diť do cač i coitčenn,
Iṙ bṙon do ǯač bočt doďiṙ,[9]
Iṙ móṙ in t-olc a eaṙbaiď.
Eaṙbaiď h. C.—

Diť moṙ aṙ ďainiď 7 aṙ innilib iṙin bliaďain ṙi.—[Ph]laiťbeṙtach hUa [Ph]laiťbeṙtaiǯ, pṙioiṙ Duine-Ǯéimin, in pace quieuit.—Ǯilla-Patṙaic[c] hUa Palačtaiǯ, aiṙcinneč Duin-Cṙuiťne, moṙtu[u]ṙ eṙt.—Muiṙceṙtač hUa [Ph]laiťbeṙtaiǯ moṙtu[u]ṙ eṙt.[c]—Cṙeč mebla la Cenel-Conaill i n-Uib-Phaṙanna[i]n[10] 7 i Clainn-Diaṙmata, co ṙoǯabṙat bú 7 co ṙomaṙbṙat doine. Rucṙat oṙṙa Clann-Diaṙmata 7 hUi- [Ph]aiṙenna[i]n[11] 7 hUi-[12] Ǯailmṙedaiǯ, co ṙomaṙbaď áṙ diaiṙmiďe 7 co ṙobaiďeď ṙočaiďe diď.—Sloǯaď la hUǯa de-laci co n-Ǯallaiď Miďe 7 laiǯen i Toluč-n-óoc, co ṙoloiṙcťea cealla 7 aṙbanna. Ocuṙ ni ṙucṙat ǯeill na eidiṙe Aeďa hUi Neill do'n čuṙ ṙin.—Sloǯaď la hUǯa de-laci

[4] Taṙeiṙ, B. [5]—ṙacca, B. [6] ǯin, A. [7] an, B. [8] ǯen, B. [9] dobeiṙ, B. [10] Eaṙ- (ṙ̇ om.), A. [11] Aiṙínnan, B. [12] Ua, B.

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[4] *Within it.*—Literally, *on the centre.*

[5] *Drowned.*—D says the leader was Ua Domnaill and adds: tamen

After Cainnech of the body pure [1207]
Until arose [Ua Calmain] above an altar,
It is not known whether [one as good as Ua
Calmain] saw the [heavenly] kingdom,
There went not [monk's] mantle upon one as good.

He was a master scribe of beautiful execution,
Well used he keep the fair Rule,
He gave useful responses on every occasion.
He was a sage, distinguished, eminent.

Although no one under heaven could save
His penitentiary from demons,
Though he were sanctified without defect within it,[4]
[Yet] the body of Ua Calmain would save it.

The successor of Cainnech of the churches,
It is injury to every one in general,
It is grief to every wretched person,
It is a great evil,—his loss.
Loss [is] Ua Calmain, etc.

Great destruction on people and cattle in this year.—[F]laithbertach Ua [F]laithbertaigh, prior of Dun-Geimhin, rested in peace.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Falachtaigh, herenagh of Dun-Cruithne, died.—Muircertach Ua [F]laithbertaigh died.—A treacherous foray by the Cenel-Conaill into Ui-Fhearannain and into Clann-Diarmata, so that they seized cows and killed people. The Clann-Diarmata and the Ui-[Fh]airennain and the Ui-Gailm-redhaigh overtook them, so that a countless number of them were slain and a multitude were drowned.[5]—A hosting by Hugo De Lacy with the Foreigners of Meath and of Leinster into Telach-oc, so that churches and crops were burned. And they took not the pledges or hostages of Aedh Ua Neill on that occasion.—A hosting by Hugo

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Conallii cum magna difficultate predam in suam patriam adduxerunt. Both particulars are found in the account given in the *F. M.*

ı Cıannačt[aıb], co roloırc cella Cıannačt uıle 7 co roǧab̆ bú co dıaırmıd̆e.—Comarba Patraıc do d̆ul co teč rıǧ Saxan do ṙočur ceall Erenn 7 do čaraıt Ǧall Erenn.

[Bır.] Kal. Ian. ııı.[a] f.,[a] l. x.,[b] Anno Domını M.° cc.° uııı.°[c] Creč la hEıgnečan hUa n-Domnaıll ı Feraıb-Manač, cor'ǧab̆rat[1] bú 7 co rucrat Fır-Manač forra, co romarbad̆ hUa[2] Domnaıll, rı Thıre-Conaıll, ann, co n-ár dıaırmíd̆e do maıt̆ıb̆ Cenıuıl[3]-Conaıll maılle frır.

A 57a Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. xx. ı.,[b] Anno Domını M.° cc.° ıx.°[c] Crečṙluaǧad̆ la hAed̆ hUa Neıll ı n-Inır-n-Eoǧaın 7 ruc O Domnaıll faır, co tucrat cat̆ ın ramarbad̆ ár dıaırmıd̆e daıne for ǧač let̆,[1] baıl romarbad̆ Domnall, mac Murčad̆a, do Chenel-Eoǧaın. Ferǧal ımorro hUa Baıǧıll 7[d] Cat̆barr hUa Domnaıll[d] 7 Cormac hUa Domnaıll 7 Dabıd hUa Dočurtaıǧ co ročaıd̆e do maıt̆ıb̆ Ceneoıl-Conaıll ímaılle rıu.[2]—Cat̆ tucrat
B 58d meıc | Raǧnaıll, mıc Somurlıǧ, for Feraıb̆ Scıad̆, dú ın ramarbad̆ a[e] n-ár.[e]

A.D. 1208. [1] ǧur'—, A. [2] O, A. [3] Cenel, A.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b] .xx., B. [c]-.uıı.° (1207), B (C, D); erroneously.

A.D. 1209. [1] leat̆, A. [2] maılle (aphaeresis of ı), B. [a-a] n. t. h, on blank space, A. [b] .x., B. But, to be consistent, it should be *i.*! [c]-.uııı.° (1208) B (C, D); erroneously. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] ár dıaırṁe—*slaughter innumerable*, B.

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[6] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Patrick*.—The archbishop of Armagh. This was Echdonn (latinized Eugenius) Mac Gille-uidhir. On May 4, 1203, King John granted the see of Armagh and primacy of Ireland (cf. A.D. 1202, note 3, *supra*) to Humphrey of Tikehull. On the 22nd of the same month, he notified the suffragans and subjects of the archdiocese that Eugene, "called the elect of Armagh," had, against the king's consent and after the king's appeal to the Pope, gone to Rome to secure his promotion and commanded them, if he should return, not to receive him as archbishop. Humphrey having died,

De Lacy into Ciannachta, so that he burned the churches of all Ciannachta and seized cows to a countless number.—The successor of [St.] Patrick[6] went to the court of the king of the Saxons to succour the churches of Ireland and to accuse the Foreigners of Ireland. [1207]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1208. A foray by Eignecan Ua Domnaill into Fir-Manach, so that they seized cows and the Fir-Manach overtook them, so that Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, was killed there, with slaughter innumerable of the nobles of Cenel-Conaill along with him.[1] [1208Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1209. A foray-hosting by Aedh Ua Neill into Inis-Eogain and Ua Domnaill overtook him, so that they gave battle, wherein were killed a countless number of persons on each side. Here was killed Domnall Mac Murchadha of the Cenel-Eogain; also Ferghal Ua Baighill and Cathbarr Ua Domnaill and Cormac Ua Domnaill and David Ua Dochurtaigh, with a multitude of the nobles of Cenel-Conaill along with them.—A battle was fought by the sons of Raghnall, son of Somurlech, against the Men of Sciadh, wherein slaughter was inflicted upon them.[1] [1209]

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the king (Feb. 10, 1204) approved of Ralph, archdeacon of Meath, and commanded the clergy and laity to consider him elected and obey him (*Doc. Ire.*, 177, 178, 200).

These letters were disregarded: perhaps, never reached their destination. Echdonn was confirmed by Innocent III. and obtained peaceable possession of the See. We next find the king availing of his services. On July 19 of the present year, he informs the custodians of the See of Exeter that he sends Eugene, archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland, to execute the episcopal office in that diocese and commands them to find him suitable maintenance with six horses (*ubi sup.*, 331).

The visit here mentioned may have been one of the reasons that influenced John to go to Ireland three years later.

1208. [1] *Him.*—D adds: Et eius loco filius succedit in regimine.

1209. [1] *Them.*—D adds: Eodem anno O'Donill fecit exercitum ad-

(Finghin,[f] mac Diarmada, mic Cormuic Mheg Carthaigh, ri Deasmhuighe, intercectus est a suis.—Ualghairc hUa Ruairc d'aithrighadh 7 Airt, mac Domnaill, mic Fheargail hUi Ruairc, do righadh i n-a inadh.[f]—Anno[g] millesimo ducentesimoque nono (nonono, MS.), Alexander, Doctor reuerendus atque Magistrer, Doctrinale suum dedit tunc legendum.[g])

Kal. Ian. ui.[a] f.,[a] l. ii.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.°[c] Gilla-Christ hUa Cerbhaigh, comarba Condere, in bona penitentia quieuit.—Ri Saxan do thaidheacht i n-Erinn co longair diairmidhe, idon,[e] sechtⁱ céd[i] long.[e]

(Airt[f] mac Domnaill, mic Fergail hUi Ruairc, ri Breifne, do marbadh tre mheabhail la Cormac, mac Airt hUi Mhail-Sheachlainn.—Ceile hUa Dubhthaigh, epscop Mhaighi-Eo na Saxan, in Christo quieuit.—Flaithbertach hUa Flainn, idon, comorba Dachonna Eagsa-mic-n-Eirc, [-Eric, MS.] mortuus est.[f])

A.D. 1209. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [g-g] t. m., n. t. h., A; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1210. [i-i] dcc., MS. (A).—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] To be in keeping with preceding year, the epact of B should be *xxi.* [c-c] ix.° (1209), B (C, D); in error. [d] In B, C, D, this item follows the Ri Saxan entry. [e-e] om., B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

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versus Hugonem O'Nellium et Eogananses et, capta preda magna et obsidibus, pax perpetua stabilita fuit inter O'Nellum et O'Donill, cum promissis de adiutorio hinc inde prestando aduersus quoscunque eorum aduersarios, siue fuissent Angli, siue Hiberni.

This entry is given in the *F. M.* at 1208.

[2] *Finghin, etc.*—This and the *Ualghairc* entry are in the *Annals of Loch Ce*, 1209.

[3] *Alexander.*—Alexander de Villa Dei, or de Villedieu, a Franciscan of Dole. Professor of Latin in Paris, where his chief work, the *Doctrinale Puerorum*, a versified Latin Grammar, was composed in 1209. It held the foremost place as text-book for more than two centuries. The authors of the *Histoire litteraire de la France* (Tome xvi., p. 188-9. Paris, 1824) allow it no merit.

The Biblical Leonine verses attributed to him and which deserve the censure given by the Benedictines (*loc. cit.*) are spurious, according to some. See Joecher:

(Finghin,[2] son of Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, was slain by his own [people].—Ualgharc Ua Ruairc was dethroned and Art, son of Domnall, son of Fearghal Ua Ruairc, was made king in his stead.—In the year [of our Lord] one thousand two hundred and nine, Alexander,[3] reverend Doctor [of Theology] and Master [of Arts], then [first] delivered his *Doctrinal* to be read.) [1209]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1210. Gilla-Crist Ua Cernaigh, bishop[1] of Conderi, rested in good penance.—The king[2] of the Saxons [John] came into Ireland with a fleet hard to count, namely, seven hundred ships. [1210]

(Art,[3] son of Domnall, son of Ferghal Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, was killed through treachery by Cormac, son of Art Ua Mail-Seachlainn.—Ceile Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop of Magh-Eo of the Saxons, rested in Christ.—Flaithbertach Ua Flainn, namely, successor of [St.] Dachonna[4] of Easmic-Eirc, died.)

Allgemeines Gelehrten Lexicon, p. 260 (Leipzig, 1750).

1210. [1] *Bishop.*—Literally, *successor* (of the founder, Mac-Cnisse; [only] *son of* [his mother] *Cness*: L. L. 369 f, 372 b).

[2] *The king, etc.*—For the itinerary of John, from "Crook near Waterford" [June 20] to "The mead near Dublin" [Aug. 24th], see *Doc. Ire.* 401—9.

[3] *Art, etc.*—These three items make up all the entries given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under this year.

[4] *Dachonna.*—O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii., p. 162) and Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 281) fell into an unaccountable error in making Dachonna the son of Erc. According to the *Genealogies of Saints* (L. L., p. 348b) and the *Nemsenchas* (versified Genealogies: L. Be. [Book of Ballymote], p. 230a ll. 40, 41), Dachonna and Lugaid and bishop Cormac were sons of Echaid, son of Illand, son of Eogan [a quo Cenel-Eogain] (son, L. L., *loc. cit.*, adds, of Niall of the Nine Hostages).

The *son of Erc*, from whom the Cataract (*Ess*: at present, Assylyn, on the Boyle, about a mile west of the town) took its ancient name, was probably Echaid, the last of the Firbolgic kings, who was slain in the battle of Magh Tuired, near Cong.

Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l., x.iii.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.°[c] i.°[c] Gaill do t̆aid̆ec̆t co Caeluisgi, co rotinoil Aed̆ hUa Neill Conaill 7 Eogain 7 Oirğiallu,[1] co romarbad̆ leis.

(Toirrd̆ealb̆ac̆,[d] mac Ruaid̆ri hUi Chonc̆ub̆air, do denum c̆reic̆e i Mağ-Luirg, gu rug leis isin Séğais hí docum Diarmoda, a brat̆ar 7 do lean Aod̆, mac Cat̆ail, he gu n-d̆eac̆aid̆ is Tuaisgirt ar teic̆ead̆ reiṁe.—Braiğde Chonnac̆t do t̆oiğec̆t i n-Erinn, idon, Diarmaid mac Conc̆ub̆air, Conc̆ub̆ar hU Eağra 7 Finn hUa Carmacan 7 Toibeard, mac Gall-Gaoid̆il.—Airead̆tac̆ Mac Donnc̆aid̆ [occisus est].[d])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.° ii.°[a] Sitriuc hUa Laiğena[i]n, comarba Comgaill, do éc 7 Aengus Mac Cormaic do oirdned̆ i n-a inad̆.—Caistel Cluana-Eois dodenam do Ghallaib̆ (7[b] do'n Gaillepscop[b]) 7 crec̆sluağad̆[1] do d̆enum doib̆[d] i Tir-n-Eogain. (Ocus[c] tugsad Fir-Mhanac̆ ár mor orra ann.[c])—Aed̆ hUa Neill, rí Conaill 7 Eogain 7 Airğiall, do breit̆ orra[2] 7 maidm for Ghalluib̆, dú in romarbad̆ ár diairṁid̆e dib̆.—Tomas, mac Uc̆traiğ, co macaib̆ Rağnaill, mic Somarliğ, do t̆aid̆ec̆t do Dhaire Coluim-cille co sé[3] longaib̆ sec̆tmogad[4] 7 in baile do mílliud̆ doib̆ co mór 7 Inis-Eogain co huilid̆i do milliud̆ doib 7 do Cheniul[5]-Conaill.

A.D. 1211. [1] Airğiallu, A.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b] .xui., B. The scribe mistook *ii.* for *u.* [c-c] .x.° (1210), B (C, D); erroneously. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1212. [1]—aiğad̆, B. [2] forra, B. [3] ui., A, B. [4] .lxx.ad, A, B. [5]—neol, A.—[a-a] .x.° .i° (1211), B (C, D). The ferial and epact (which are given in B also) show that the year is 1212. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d] om., B.

1211. [1] *Toirrdhealbach, etc.* — These entries (with the variant Mac Duinnchathaigh in the third) are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[2] *The pledges.*—They were carried by King John the preceding year to England, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce.*

[3] *Foreign-Gaidhel.*—See Vol. I.,

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1211]
1211. The Foreigners came to Narrow-Water, until Aedh Ua Neill assembled [Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-] Eogain and the Airghialla, so that they [the Foreigners] were killed by him.

(Toirrdhealbach,[1] son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, made a foray into Magh-Luirg, until he brought the spoil with him into the Seghas to Diarmod, his kinsman. And Aodh, son of Cathal, followed him, until [Toirrdhealbach] went into the North, fleeing before him.—The hostages[2] of Connacht came [back] to Ireland: namely, Diarmaid, son of Conchubhar [Mac Diarmata], Conchubhar Ua Eaghra and Finn Ua Carmacan and Toibeard, son of a Foreign-Gaidhel.[3]—Aireachtach Mac Donnchaidh [was slain].)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1212 Bis.]
1212. Sitriuc Ua Laighenain, successor of [St.] Comgall [of Bangor], died and Oengus Mac Cormaic was instituted in his stead.—The castle of Cluain-Eois was built by the Foreigners (and by the Foreign bishop[1]) and a foray-hosting was made by them into Tir-Eogain (And the Fir-Manach inflicted great slaughter upon them there.)—Aedh Ua Neill, king of [Cenel-]Conaill and of [Cenel-] Eogain and of the Airghialla overtook them and defeat [was inflicted] upon the Foreigners, wherein were killed a countless number of them.—Thomas, son of Uchtrach with the sons of Raghnall, son of Somarle, came to Daire of [St.] Colum-cille with six and seventy ships and the town was greatly destroyed by them and Inis-Eogain was completely destroyed by them and by the Cenel-Conaill.

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p. 365, n. 10. The *Annals of Loch Ce* state he was one of the stewards of O'Conor.

1212. [1] *Foreign bishop*.—John de Gray, bishop of Norwich; justiciary of Ireland, 1210-13.

(Sloiǯeaδ[e] le Connačtaiδ tre t̆oǯairm in Ghaillepr-coib 7 Gillibert Mic Ghoisdealδ gu hEas-ruaiδ, gu n-deaṙnad caislen Chailuisge leo.[e])

A 57b Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. u., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.[ob] iii.[ob] Dončaδ Mac[1] Cana,[1] toisec̆ Ceneoil-Aenǯusa, do éc.—Cṙeč do denam do Ghilla ṙiaclač hUa Baiǯill 7 do dṙeim do Ceniul-Conaill aṙ Ceniul-n-Eogain 7 siat aṙ eineč Ceneoil-Conaill uile 7 hUi Taiṙce[i]ṙt[2] co son-
B 59a ṙaδač. | Ruc imoṙṙo hUa Taiṙce[i]ṙt foṙṙa 7 feṙait[c] debaid fṙiu.[c] Maṙbt̆aṙ imoṙṙo in Gillá ṙiaδač hUa Taiṙce[i]ṙt, idon, ṙiǯtoisec̆ Clainni-Sneiδgile 7 Clainni-Finǯin, i cosnum a éiniǯ.—Dṙuim-caín co n-a tempall do loscaδ do Ceniul-Eogain gan ceat do[3] hUa[3] Neill.—Feṙǯal hUa Cat̆a[i]n, ṙi Ciannač̆t 7 Feṙ-na-Cṙaiδe, do maṙbaδ do Ghallaiδ.—Domnall hUa[4] Daimín do maṙbaδ do macaiδ Meg Lač̆lainn i[5] n-doṙus ṙeiclesa Daiṙe Coluim-cille.

(Caislen[d] Chluana-Eois do losguδ.—Gillibert Mac Coisdealδ do maṙbaδ i Caislen-an-č̆ail 7 in caislen do losgaδ fos ann.—Donnč̆aδ hUa hEiδin do δallaδ le hAeδ, mac Cat̆ail cṙoiδdeṙg.—Maiδm Chaille-na-cṙann do t̆aδaiṙt do Coṙmac, mac Aiṙt hUi Mhail-Sheač̆lainn, aṙ Ghallaiδ.[d])

Kal. Ian. iiii[a]., f.[a], l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.[ob] iiii.[ob] Donn hUa[1] Bṙeisleṙ do maṙδad d'a aiṙiuč̆t féin i

A.D. 1212. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1213. [1-1] Macana, A. [2] Tiṙc—, B. [3-3] dó[=do Ó], A. [4] O, A. [5] a, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b-b] .x.° ii.° (1212), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] feṙaid deabaid foṙṙu—*An attack is delivered upon them*, B. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1214. [1] O, A. B. [a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b-b] x.° iii.° (1213), B (C, D); erroneously.

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[2] *A hosting.*—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)

1213. [1] *Protection.*—Here and lower down, *comuirce* is rightly

(A hosting[2] by the Connachtmen, through summons of the Foreign bishop and of Gillibert Mac Coisdealbh, to Eas-ruadh, so that the castle of Narrow-Water was made by them.) [1212]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1213. Donnchadh Mac Cana, chief of Cenel-Oenghusa, died.—A foray was made by Gilla Fiachlach Ua Baighill and by a party of the Cenel-Conaill upon the Cenel-Eogain, who were all under the protection[1] of the Cenel-Conaill and of Ua Tairchert in particular. Howbeit, Ua Taircheirt overtook them and [his force] gave battle to them. However, the Gilla Riabhach Ua Taircheirt, namely, royal chief of Clann-Sneidhghille and Clann-Finghin, is killed in defence of [those under] his protection.—Druim-cain with its church was burned by the Cenel-Eogain without permission from [the king] Ua Neill.—Ferghal Ua Cathain, king of Ciannachta and Fir-na-craibhe, was killed by the Foreigners.—Domnall Ua Daimin was killed by the sons of Mac Lachlainn at the door of the Monastery of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille. [1213]

(The castle[2] of Cluain-Eois was burned.—Gillibert Mac Coisdealbh was killed in the castle of the Narrow [-Water] and the castle was also burned at the time.—Donnchadh Ua Eidhin was blinded by Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchubair].—The defeat of the Wood of the [High] Trees was given by Cormac, son of Art Ua Mail-Seachlainn, to the Foreigners.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1214. Donn Ua Breislen was killed by his own council [1214]

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rendered *patrocinium* by the translator of D.

[2] *The castle.*—These four items are found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad. an.*). The castle, they state, was destroyed by O'Neill.

meḃail.[2]—Tomár, mac Uĕtraiġ 7 Ruaiḋri, mac Raġnaill, do argain Dairi go huiliḋi 7 do breiṫ ṡet Muinntere Daire 7 Tuairce[i]rt Erenn arĕena do lár tempaill in reiclera imaĕ.—hUa[1] Caṫa[i]n, 7 Fir-na-Craiḃe do ṫiaĕtain co Daire do ġabail taiġi 'mo macaiḃ Meg Laĕlainn, co[3] romarbrat[3] celloir mor reiclera Daire ettora. Dorona Dia 7 Coluim-cille tra mírbail moir annrein: idon, in fer tinoil 7 toĕartail, idon, Maĕgamain Mag Aiṫne,[4] do marbaḋ i n-eineĕ Coluim-cille fo cetoir i n-dorur in dubreiclera Coluim-cille.—Ainmire hUa Coḃṫaiġ, ab reiclera Daire, uaralcleireĕ togaiḋe ar[c] crabaḋ, ar dutĕur, ar mine, ar mordaĕt, ar miḋcaire, ar mórdérĕ, ar ecna[i], ar gaĕ maiṫ[i]ur arĕena,[c] port optimam penitentiam ingrer[r]ur ert uiam uniuerr[a]e carnir i n-dubreicler Coluim-cille.—Cartel Cula-raṫain do ḋenum le[d] Tomar, mac Uĕtraiġ 7 le Gallaiḃ Ulaḋ. Ocur rorcaileḋ reilce 7 claĕana 7 cumdaiĕi in baile uile, cenmoṫa in tempall amain, cuicerein.[e]—Ri Alban do éc, idon, Uilliam garm.—Aeḋ
A 57c hUa[5] Neill do ṫabairt ṁaḋma | ar Ghallaiḃ 7 dergár Gall do ĕur ann 7 in Cairlongport do lorcad irin loa cetna, eitir daine 7 inníle.

(Gilla[f]-na-naeṁ hUa Ruaḋan, epircopur Luiġne, in Chirto quieuit.—Epircopur Cluana-mac-Noir, idon,

A.D. 1214. [2] meabail, B. [3-3] gur m—, A. [4] -aiṫne, B. [5] O.A. [c-c] om., with exception of ar ecna—*for wisdom*—, which is placed after togaiḋe, B; all om., C; "*Aynnire O Coffay, abbas Derensis, mortuus est,*" D (in which it is the last item). [a] re, with dot underneath and l overhead, t. h., A,—a clear proof that the exemplar contained the correct form. [e] cum in cairtel rin—*for that castle*, B. C follows A; D, B. [f-f] n. t. h.,

1214. [1] *Manciple.* — Literally, *great Cellarer* (*great* being redundant).

The original *celloir* is the equivalent of the Latin *cellarius*, whose duties are thus defined in the Rule of St. Isidore: Iste prebebit hebdomadariis quidquid necessarium est victui monachorum, hospitum, infirmorum. . Is etiam quidquid residuum fuerit pro pauperum usibus reservabit. . . Ad hunc quoque pertinent horrea, greges ovium et pecorum, lana, linum,

in treachery.—Thomas, son of Uchtrach and Ruaidhri, son of Raghnall, plundered Daire completely and took the treasures of the Community of Daire and of the North of Ireland besides from out the midst of the church of the Monastery.—Ua Cathain and the Men of Craibh came to Daire to seize a house against the sons of Mac Lachlainn, so that between them they killed the great manciple[1] of the Monastery of Daire. But God and [St.] Colum-cille wrought a great miracle therein: the man that assembled and mustered [the force], namely, Mathgamain Mag Aithne, was killed in reparation to Colum-cille immediately, at the door of the Penitentiary of Colum-cille.—Ainmire Ua Cobhthaigh, abbot of the Monastery of Daire, eminent cleric select for piety, for disposition, for meekness, for magnanimity, for benevolence, for great charity, for every goodness besides, after most excellent penance entered the way of all flesh in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille.—The castle of Cuil-rathain was built by Thomas, son of Uchtrach and by the Foreigners of Ulidia. And all the cemeteries and fences and buildings of the town, save the church alone, were pulled down for that.—The King of Scotland died, namely, William[2] Garm.—Aedh Ua Neill gave a defeat to the Foreigners and stark slaughter of the Foreigners was inflicted therein and Carrlongport was burned, both people and effects, on the same day. [1214]

(Gilla-na-naemh[3] Ua Ruadhan, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The Bishop of Cluain-mac-

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aviaria sollicitudo; cibaria ad ministrandum pistoribus, jumentis, bobus et avibus; industria quoque calciamentorum, cura pastorum et piscatorum (*Concordia Regularum, xl.* 3).

The same officer is called *equomimus* (*oeconomus*) at 781(=782) *supra* =Irish *Fertighe.* The *Four Masters,* not understanding the term, equate it with Prior! The rendering in D is original: Magnus exorcista! C gives "the great Caller."

[2] *William.*—Died and was succeeded by his son, Alexander II., in December, 1214.

[3] *Gilla-na-naemh.*—(*Servant* (devotee) *of the saints*). This and the

hUa Muiricean, quieuit.—Muirčeartač, Mac Briain, do marbaď do Ghallaiď.—Isin bliaďain [ri] dobi in t-Aeď breicci, frir a raitea an Caďartač.[f]—Iohannes,[g] tunc Angli[a]e rex, tuc se Saxana 7 Ere do'n Papa, idon, Innocentius tertius, 7 tuc an Papa do fein arir iad 7 mile marg doran 7 posterir gača bliaďain: idon, sečt ced ex Anglia 7 tri ced ex Hibernia.[g])

B 59b Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.°[b] u.°[b] Crečdo ďenum d'Aeď, mac Mail-Sečlainn[1] Meic Lo-člainn, for comarba Coluim-cille 7[c] caun greigi do argain do[c] 7 a marbaď fein do Ghallaiď isin bliaďain cetna, tria mirbail Coluim-cille.—Bean-Míďe, ingen hUi Eigniğ, ben[2] Aeďa hUi Neill, riğ[3] Ailiğ, in bona penitentia quieuit.—Sluağaď la hAeď hUa Neill i n-Ulltaiď 7 tuc maidm mor for[4] Gallaiď Ulaď.[d]—Uilliam, ri Alban, do éc 7[e] Alaxander, a mac, do oirdneď i n-a inaď.—[Gener]ale[f] Concilium [sub] Innocentio Papa.[f]

A; om., B, C, D. [g-g] n. t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D.

A.D. 1215. [1] Maeileċ—(ṙ om.), B. [2] bean, B. [3] ri, A. [4] ar—*on*, B.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b-b] .x.° iiii.° (1214), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] om., B, C. [e] om., A. [f-f] l. m., t. h., A; om., B,

three next items are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[4] *Aedh.*—Of this person I have found no account elsewhere.

[5] *John.*—The author of D mistook the meaning: Papa ipsa redonauit regi una cum mille marchis, etc. It is open to doubt whether it was understood by the translator of C: "The Pope surrendred them againe to himselfe and a 1000 marcks to him and after every yeare 700," etc.

The history of the donation and re-donation is sufficiently well known. (For an abstract of the Charter, St. Paul's, London, Oct. 3, 1213—not 1214, as in the text—(see *Doc. Ire.* I 489. Cf. *ib. s. vv.* Pope, I; Tribute, II, III, IV.) Of the money, one-half was to be paid on Sept. 29; the other, on the Easter following. By public script, made at Avignon, April 1, 1317, four delegates (deputed *ad hoc* by Letters of Edward II., given Dec. 16, 1216) agreed, on behalf of the king, to discharge the arrears of Henry and Edward II., amounting to 24,000 marks, by yearly payments of one fourth on the festival of St. Michael, commencing with the feast next ensuing.

Two receipts of John XXII., in the form of Letters to Edward III., have been preserved. The first bears date April 7 [1330] and is

Nois, namely, Ua Muiriccan, rested.—Muirceartach, son of Brian, was killed by the Foreigners.—In this year appeared Aedh[4] "of the deceit," who was called "The Helper."—John,[5] then king of England, gave Saxon-land and Ireland to the Pope, namely, Innocent III. And the Pope gave them back to him again, and 1000 marks [were to be paid] to him [the Pope] and to [his] successors every year: to wit, 700 from England and 300 from Ireland.) [1214]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1215. A foray was made by Aedh, son of Mael-Sechlainn Mac Lochlainn upon the successor of [St.] Colum-cille and a herd of cattle was carried off by him. And himself was killed by the Foreigners in the same year through miracle of Colum-cille.—Bean-Midhe, daughter of Ua Eignigh, wife of Aedh Ua Neill, king of Ailech, rested in good penance.—A hosting by Aedh Ua Neill into Ulidia and he inflicted great defeat upon the Foreigners of Ulidia.—William,[1] King of Scotland, died and Alexander, his son, was inaugurated in his stead.—A General Council[2] [was held] under Pope Innocent. [1215]

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for the year ending Sept. 29, 1329: Cum pro regno Anglie et terris Hibernie censum mille marcarum sterlingorum annis singulis Romane ecclesie solvere teneris, etc. (Manner of payment set forth.), Nos solutionem et assignationem approbantes easdem, te ac heredes et successores tuos, necnon regnum et terras predictas de dictis mille marchis sic solutis absolvimus et quitamus.

The second, of July 5, 1333, is for the year ending Sept. 29, 1330, and the half year up to Easter [March 31], 1331. The 1,500 marks were paid in 6,000 gold florins, "singulis marchis pro quatuor florenis auri computatis."

This was apparently the last payment. In a Brief, Avignon, June 6 [1365], Urban V. reminds Edward III. that he made no remittance since July, 1333, and states that bearer was empowered to treat of this and other pressing matters. But, with respect to the arrears, the mission seems to have proved fruitless. See Theiner: *Vet. Mon. Hibern. et Scot.*, Romae, 1864, pp. 193, 253, 259, 329.

1215. [1] *William.*—This entry is misplaced. See 1214, note 2, *supra*.

[2] *Council.*—The 12th Ecumenical

(Cat̆al,[g] mac Diarmoda, in Christo quieuit.[g]—Ordo[h] Minorum confirmatur hoc anno.—Ardʒ̆ar hUa Con-čub̆air, episcopus Shil-Muiret̆aiʒ̆, in Christo quieuit.—Comd̆ail epscob na Crisdaid̆eač̆ta co Roim i n-aimsir Innocent[ii] Pap[a]e tercii. Is i nuimir na n-epscob b̆adar ann: quadringenti quindecim, inter quos fuer-unt septuaginta unus archiepiscopi et primates. Et octingenti abbates 7 priores. Ocus i feil Martain do bi in comdail sin.[h])

[bis.] Kal. Ian. ui.[a] f.,[a] l. ix., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.° ui.°[b] Mael-Poil hUa Muired̆aiʒ̆, prioir Duine-Ʒeim̆in, do éc.—Oenʒus[c] hUa Cairella[i]n, toisec̆ Clainni-Diar-mata, do marbad̆ d'a brait̆rib̆ fein.—Donnsleib̆i hUa Mail-Mena do m̆arbad̆ do Dhal-Araide.[c]—Trad hUa Mail-ṡab̆aill, toisec̆ Ceneoil-Ferʒ̆usa, co n-a brait̆rib̆ 7 co[1] n-ár mor, do marbad̆ do Muiredač, mac Mór-mair Lem̆nač.—Donnčad̆ hUa Duibdirma, toisec̆ na Bredča, do éc i n-dubreicles Daire.—Murčad̆ Mac Cat̆mail, riʒ̆t̆oisec̆ Cheneoil-Feradaiʒ̆, do éc tria mír-bail Coluim-cille.—Ruaid̆ri hUa Flainn, ri Dairlais, do éc.—Maʒ[c] Cana, toisec̆ Ceniu[i]l-Oenʒusa, do marbad̆ dia brait̆rib̆ fein.[c]—Dionis[i]us hUa Longarʒa[i]n, ar-desrpuc Cairil, mortu[u]s est Rom[a]e.—Ec̆donn Mac Ʒille-uidir, comarba Patraic 7 prim̆ait̆[2] Erenn, post Ʒenerale Concilium[3] Lateranense Rom[a]e felicitер obdormiuit.—Concobur hUa hEnne, epscop Cille-da-lua, post idem Concilium[3] reuertens in uia quieuit.

C, D. Underneath is another item, now illegible. [g-g] itl., at end of first entry, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1216. [1] ʒu, A. [2] primfait̆, B. [3] consilium, A, B.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b] -.u.° (1215), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, C, D. In addition, the Mael-Poil entry is omitted in D.

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and 4th General of Lateran. Held from Nov. 11 to Nov. 30.

[3] *Cathal.*—This and the other native item are found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[4] *Confirmed.*—In the Lateran

(Cathal[3] Mac Diarmoda rested in Christ.—The Order of [Friars] Minors is confirmed[4] this year.—Ardghar Ua Conchubhair, bishop of Sil-Muirethaigh, rested in Christ.—A Synod[5] of the bishops of Christendom [was held] at Rome in the time of Pope Innocent III. This is the number of bishops that were therein, 415; amongst whom were 71 archbishops and primates. And 800 abbots and priors. And on the festival of [St.] Martin [Nov. 11] this Synod took place.) [1215]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1216. Mael-Poil Ua Muiredhaigh, prior of Dun-Geimhin, died.—Oenghus Ua Cairrellain, chief of Clann-Diarmata, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Donnsleibhi Ua Mail-Mena was killed by the Dal-Araidhe.—Trad Ua Mail-fhabhaill, chief of Cenel-Ferghusa, along with his kinsmen and with great havoc, was killed by Muiredach, son of the Great Steward of Lemhain.—Donnchadh Ua Dubdirma, chief of the Bredach, died in the Penitentiary of Daire.—Murchadh Mac Cathmail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, died through miracle of [St.] Colum-cille[1].—Ruaidhri Ua Flainn, king of Dairlas, died.—Mag Cana, chief of Cenel-Oengusa, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Dionysius Ua Longargain, archbishop of Cashel, died in Rome.—Echdonn Mac Gille-uidhir, successor of Patrick and Primate of Ireland, felicitously slept in Rome after the Lateran General Council.—Conchobur Ua Enne, bishop of Cell-da-lua, returning after the same Council, slept on the way. [1216 Bis.]

Council. Wadding: *Ann. Min., ad an.* 1215, p. 161.

[5] *A Synod.*—Given in substantially the same terms in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1216. [1] *Colum-cille.—Cuius sanctuarium antea inuaserat* is added in D; from what source I know not.

(Iohoneſ[d], rex Anglie, moꝛtuuſ eſt.—Annuď hUa Muiꝛeťaiď, epiſcopuſ Conmaicne, in Chꝛiſto quieuit.[d]—Obiit[e] Innocentiuſ Papa. Succeďit [Honoꝛ]iuſ.—[Oꝛd]o Pꝛeďicatoꝛum confiꝛmatuꝛ.[e] A[f].D. 1216. Ag ſo an bliaďain aꝛaiďe Comaꝛlle Geneꝛalta 'ſa Roim, idon, Lateꝛann, ann aꝛoiďe mile tꝛi ceď eſpoc.[f])

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. xx., Anno Domini m.° cc.° x.° uii.°[a]
A 57d Maťgam|ain hUa [Fh]laiťbeꝛtaiǯ, ꝛi Claiꝛni-Domnaill, moꝛtu[u]ſ eſt.

(An[b] t-aiꝛdepſcob hUa Ruanaďa do gabail do Mail-Iſu hUa Chončuďaiꝛ.—Gilla-Aꝛnain hUa Maꝛtain, ollum Eꝛenn i m-bꝛeiťeaṁnačt, moꝛtuuſ eſt.[b])

Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f.,[a] l. i., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.° uiii.°[b] Gilla-Tiǯeꝛnaiǯ, mac Gilla-Rona[i]n, eſpuc Aiꝛǯiall 7 cenn Canonač Eꝛenn, in bona penitentia quieuit.—Ingantač[c] Mac Congalaiǯ do éc.[c]

A.D. 1216. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [e-e] l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D.

A.D. 1217. [a]-.ui.° (1216), B (C, D); erroneously. [b-b] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1218. [a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b]-uii.° (1217), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, C, D.

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[2] *Died.*—On St. Luke's Day, October 18.

[3] *Annudh.*—Given in *Annals of Loch Ce (ad an.)*.

[4] *Died.*—July 16. Honorius III. was elected on the 18th.

[5] *Confirmed.*—By Honorius III. in two Briefs, dated Dec. 22. The title *Friars Preachers* was first given in a third Letter, dated from the Lateran, Jan. 26, 1217: Honorius, etc., Dilectis filiis Priori and Fratribus Sancti Romani Praedicatoribus in partibus Tolosanis, etc. (*Script. Rer. Pred.*, p. 13–4.)

[6] 1216.—The date, of course, is erroneous. It should be 1215.

1217. [1] *Died.*—After this entry, D gives (1216): Eodem anno Donaldus Magnus O'Donill cum magno exercitu inuasit Clan-Ricard et continuauit ibidem, deuastando patriam, usquedum Mac William prestitit obedientiam and obsides ipsi O'Donill. Et preterea eiecit ex patria Moriachum Lasyndaylle [O'Daly] propter necem cuiusdam Ffyne O'Brologhan: quem dictus O'Donill prosecutus est in Tuomoniam et ipso Moriacho per

(John, king of England, died.[2]—Annudh[3] Ua Muirethaidh, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested in Christ.—Pope Innocent died.[4] Honorius succeeds.—The Order of Preachers is confirmed.[5]—A.D. 1216.[6] This is the year in which there was a General Council in Rome, namely, of Lateran, wherein were 1300 bishops.) [1216]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1217. Mathgamain Ua Fhlaithbertaigh, king of Clann-Domnaill, died.[1] [1217]

(The archbishop[2] Ua Ruanadha was taken prisoner by Mail-Isu Ua Conchubhair.—Gilla-Arnain Ua Martain, ollam of Ireland in jurisprudence, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1218. Gilla-Tighernaigh,[1] son of Gilla-Ronain,[1] bishop of Airghialla [Clogher] and head of the Canons of Ireland, rested in good penance.[2]—Ingantach Mac Congalaigh died. [1218]

Donogho[-um] Caribragh O'Brien exinde fugiendo peruenit Limericum. Et cum ipse O'Donill cum exercitu illum persequendo uenirct ad portam Limericensem, homicidam reiecerunt ad mandatum ipsius O'Donill. Et sic ab uno ad alterum delatus fuit Dubliniam, nemine audente eum retinere contra mandatum ipsius O'Donill; qui reuersus [est] cum uictoria, perlustrata hinc inde tota Connacia in illa expeditione.

The foregoing is given with more detail in the *Four Masters* at 1213.

[2] *The archbishop.* — Given in *Annals of Loch Ce* at 1216. The next entry is in the same Annals under 1218.

1218. [1] *Tighernaigh*; *Ronain.*—(*Devotee*) *of* (*St.*) *Tigernach* (of Clones); *of* (*St.*) *Ronan* (of Liathross = Fir-roiss, 826-7, 846-7, *supra* ?).

[2] *Penance.*—D adds the following: Quo anno O'Donill cum omnibus principalibus totius Ultonie et Conacie generalem expeditionem fecit per Midenses et alias Anglicanas partes comburendo et deuastando, quousque uenerunt ad Dubliniam; cum quibus iuncta pace conditionali quod illum alias nominatum Moriachum homicidam eiicerent ex regno: quem propterea in Scociam in exilium remiserunt et deinde statim O'Donill, obtenta undique uictoria, rediit in patriam.

This is given at 1213 by the *Four Masters.*

(Diarmaid,[d] mac Cončuḃair Mic Diarmada, riǯ Muiȝe-Luirȝ, mortuus est. Cormac do ȝabail riǯi d'a eis.—Doṁnall hUa Ȝaḋra mortuus est.—Mor, inǯen hUi Briain, bean Chaťail croiḃderȝ, mortua est.[d])

B 59c Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. x.ii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.° ix.° [b] Diarmaitᶜ hUa[1] Ȝilla-Loinne do marbaḋ do Mac Ȝilla-ruaiḋ 7 d'a ḃraiťrib i mebailᶜ.—Muircertač hUa[1] Flainn, ri hUa-Tuirtri, do marbaḋ do Ȝhallaiḃ.—Conȝalač hUa Cainn, cainnel ȝaiscid 7 eíniǯ[d] Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, riǯtoisеč Muiǯi-Luȝad 7 Sil-Caťusaiǯ uile, do marbaḋ do Ȝallaiḃ isin loó cetna.—Ȝilla-nanaeṁ hUa Ȝormǯaile, sacart Raťa-luraiǯ, in penitentia quieuit.—Mael-Isu hUa Daiǯri, aircinneč Daire Coluim-cille,—dáṡičit[2] bliaḋain [sic] do i n-aircinneč̌t—ar n-denum cač̌a[3] maiťusa eter cill 7 tuaiť, i[4] sext[4] Id Decimber, i[e] n-Doṁnač,[e] in bono fine quieuit in pace.

(Clemens,[f] episcopus Luiǯne, in Christo quieuit.—Tempall Mainisdreač na Búille do coisecraḋ.—Hoc anno Sanctus Franciscus, a prima conuersione eiusdem anno decimo tertio, misit de uoluntate Domini sex fratres mir[a]e sanctitatis ad regnum Marrochiorum, uidelicet, fratrem Uitalem, Beralldum, Ochtonem, Accuristium, Petrum et Adiutum. Quorum quinque ultimi anno sequenti fuerunt martirizati sub rege Marrochiorum, Miramolino nomine.[f])

A.D. 1218. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1219. [1] O, A, [2].xl., A, B. [3] ȝaċa, B. [4-4] .i.ui., A, B.— [a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b]-.uiii.° (1218), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] Placed last in D. [d] eġnoma—*of valour*, B; "of courage," C; *strenuitatis*, D. C and D, accordingly, follow B. [e-e] in prima feria—*on the first feria* (the week-day name of Sunday), B; om., C; 6° *Idus, etc.*, D. Here B unconsciously supplies additional internal evidence of the correctness of the chronology of A. For Dec. 6 fell on Sunday in 1219; but on Saturday in 1218. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

(Diarmaid,[3] son of Conchubhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, died. Cormac took the kingship after him.—Domnall Ua Gadhra died.—Mor, daughter of Ua Briain, wife of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchobair], died.) [1218]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1219. Diarmait Ua Gille-Loinne was killed by Mac Gilla-ruaidh and by his kinsmen, in treachery.—Muircertagh Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtre, was killed by the Foreigners.—Congalach Ua Cainn, candle of championship and liberality of the North of Ireland, royal chief of Magh Lughad and Sil-Cathusaigh, was killed by the Foreigners on the same day [as Ua Flainn].—Gilla-na naemh Ua Gormghaile, priest of Ragh-Luraigh, rested in penance.—Mael-Isu Ua Daighri, herenach of Daire of Colum-cille—forty years was he in the herenachy—, after doing every goodness to both clergy and laity, by a good ending rested in peace on Sunday,[1] the 6th of the Ides [8th] of December. [1219]

(Clement,[2] bishop of Luigni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The church of the [Cistercian] Monastery of the Buill was consecrated.—This year[3] Saint Francis, in the 13th year from his first conversion, sent by will of the Lord six Friars of marvellous sanctity to the kingdom of Morrocco, namely, Brother Vitalis, Beraldus, Octo [Otho], Accuristius, Peter and Adjutus. Of whom the five last were martyred the following year, under the king of Morrocco, Miramolinus by name.)

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[3] *Diarmaid.*—The three entries are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1218).

1219. [1] *Sunday.*—The *Four Masters* place the obit (which they copy from these Annals) at 1218; omitting the day, which would have shewn that the death must have taken place in 1219.

[2] *Clement, etc.*—This entry is in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). The next is given in the same Annals at 1220.

[3] *This year, etc.*—Vitalis was the superior. But he fell sick and died at Saragossa. See Wadding, *Ann. Min. ad an.* 1219, p. 213, 237.

[Bis.] Kal Ian. 4a [a] f.,[a] l. xx.iii.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° [c] Fonaċtan[1] O Brona[i]n, comarba Coluim-cille, in pace quieuit. Ocus[d] dorala imresain eter Muinntir n-Daire 7 Cenel-n-Eogain im toǧa i n-a inaḋ. Is eḋ doriǧneḋ annsein: doṫoǧadur Muinnter Daire Mac Caṫmail isin comurbus 7 doṫoǧ Aeḋ O Neill 7 Cenel-n-Eogain Flann hUa Brolca[i]n. Iar sin tra dorala imresain eter Muinntir Dhaire 7 O Brolca[i]n 7 docuireḋ O Brolċa[i]n as in comurbus. Iar sin tra roṫoǧadur Muinnter Daire 7 Cenel-n-Eogain Muir-
A 58a certaċ hUa Milluga[i]n, idon, ferleiǧinn | Daire, isin comurbus. Ocus dobai in firusleiǧinn 7 in comurbus ri bliaḋain aigi, uel paulo plus. Ocus dorala ímresain eter Ǧoffraiǧ hUa n-Daiǧri, idon, aircinneċ Daire 7 O Milluga[i]n, idon, in comarba, ím an firusleiǧinn, no co n-deċadur doċum breiṫi comarba Patraic, co n-derna siḋ etarru 7 gur'toǧaḋ Eoin, mac in ḟirleiǧinn, isin firusleiǧin, do reir comarba Patraic 7 comarba Colum-cille 7 Muinntere Daire arċena.[d]

(Aeḋ[e] hUa Mail-Eoin, epscob Cluana-mac-Nois, do ḃaṫuḋ.—Mail-Seaċnaill, mac Concubair Mhaenṁuiḋe, mortuus est.—Hoc anno quinque sanctissimi fratres Minores, scilicet, Beralldus, Octo, Acursius, Petrus et Adiutus, passi sunt sub Miramolino, rege Marrochiorum, Kalendis Februarii, alias decimo septimo Kalendarum Februarii, Domini Pap[a]e Honorii tercii

A.D. 1220. [1] Fonaċdan, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; .u., B; [b] .xxui., B. The scribe probably mistook ii for u. [c]-.x.° ix.° (1219), B (C, D); in error. [d-d] om., B (followed by C, D), which has: Flann O Brolċan do oirdneḋ i n-a ínaḋ isin comarbus—*Flann O'Brolchan was appointed in his stead in the succession.* [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1220. [1] *And there ensued, etc.*—The *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* omit the important dispute respecting the Lectorship.

After the entry describing the succession of O'Brolchain, D adds: Eodem anno O'Donill cum exercitu inuasit asperam illam tertiam partem Conacie, que comuniter dicitur *Garuvtrian*, siue Aspera Tertia,

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1220. [1220 Bis.] Fonachtan Ua Bronain, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, rested in peace. And there ensued[1] contention between the Community of Daire and the Cenel-Eogain, respecting the selection in his stead. It is this was done then: the Community of Daire chose Mac Cathmail into the succession and Aedh Ua Neill and the Cenel-Eogain chose Flann Ua Brolcain. After that, moreover, there ensued contention between the Community of Daire and O'Brolcain and O'Brolcain was put out of the succession. After that, moreover, the Community of Daire and the Cenel-Eogain chose Muircertach Ua Millugain, namely, lector of Daire, into the succession. And he had the lectorship and the succession for a year, or a little more. And there ensued contention between Geoffrey Ua Daighri, namely, herenagh of Daire and O'Millugain, that is, the abbot, respecting the lectorship, so that they appealed to the judgment of the successor of Patrick and he made peace between them. And John, son of the [late] Lector, was chosen into the lectorship, according to the successor of Patrick and the successor of Colum-cille and the community of Daire besides.

(Aedh[2] Ua Mail-Eoin, bishop of Cluain-mac-Nois, was drowned.—Mail-Seachnaill, son of Concubhar Maenmhuidhe [Ua Concobhair], died.—This year five most saintly Friars Minor, namely, Beraldus, Octo [Otho], Acursius, Peter and Adjutus, suffered [martyrdom] under Miramolinus, king of Morrocco, on the Kalends [1st] of February, or on the 17th of the Kalends of February

Conaght, nempe patrias O'Royrck et O'Really; a quibus habita ad vota obedientia et obsidibus, rediit per Fermanagh, quam similiter undique, pro maiori saltem parte, deuastauit.

An entry the same in substance is given in the *Four Masters* at 1219.

[2] *Aedh.*—This and the following item are in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

anno quarto, fere fertem annir ante mortem Sancti Franciscii.[e])

Kal. Ian. f. ui.,[a] l. iiii. Anno Domini m.° cc.° xx.° [b] i.° [b] (Diarmuid,[c] mac Ruaidhri, do marbadh.—Iacobus, Penitentialis et Capellanus Domini Rar[a]e et Legatus tocius Hiberni[a]e, in Hiberniam uenit.—Maelruanaidh hUa Duibda do badhudh.—Sanctus Dominicus obiit hoc anno.—Primus Conuentus predicatorum uenit in Angliam.[e])

A.D. 1221. [a].u., n. t. h. on blank space, A; .ui., B. [b-b].xx.° (1220), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. Three lines of text-space are left blank for entries in B.

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[3] [*Jan.* 18].—The 17th of Jan., according to Wadding, (*ubi sup.*, *ad an.* 1220, p. 237).

1221. [1] *Diarmuid; Maelruanaidh.*—The two native items are in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an*), with greater detail.

[2] *James.*—Said to have been Canon of St. Victor, Paris. Sent as Legate to Ireland (and Scotland) by Honorius III. The Brief of appointment, dated Civita Vecchia, July 31 (1220), was superscribed: Regibus Ultonie, Corcaie, Limrith, Conatie, Insularum [of the Isles], cuilibet per se (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 15, 16).

Respecting the Irish Legation, three Papal commissions are extant In the first (Civita Vecchia, Aug. 6 [1220]), instructions were given to abrogate the custom [introduced by King John, Jan 14, 17, 1216; *Doc. Ireland*, I. 736, 739] that no Irishman should receive church preferment (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 16). But they do not appear to have been carried into effect. The abuse was abolished by Honorius in a Brief addressed to the Irish clergy (Lateran, Ap. 26 [1224]: Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 23).

In the second (Civita Vecchia, Aug. 8 [1220]), the Legate was directed to remove the grievance reported by the archbishop of Cashel: namely, when an Englishman lost anything and got six other English to swear they believed his oath that the property was taken by an Irishman, the native, though guiltless and of good name and life and prepared to establish his innocence by thirty or more sworn witnesses, was nevertheless compelled to restitution (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 16, 17). In this matter likewise no action was taken. After an interval of more than thirty years, the "damnable custom" was condemned by Innocent IV. in a Brief (Perugia, July 20 [1252]) to the archbishop of Cashel (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 56).

In the third (Lateran, March 19 [1221]), he was enjoined to adjudicate upon four complaints of the same archbishop and the king's reply thereto, touching church lands

[Jan. 18[3]], in the 4th year of the Lord, Pope Innocent III., nearly seven years before the death of Saint Francis.) [1220]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1221. [No original entry]. [1221]

(Diarmuid,[1] son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobhair], was killed.—James,[2] Penitentiary and Chaplain of the Lord Pope and Legate of all Ireland, came into Ireland.—Maelruanaidh[1] Ua Dubhda [king of Ui-Amalghaidh] was drowned.—Saint Dominick died this year.[3]—The first Convent of Preachers came into England.)

(Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 18, 20). Nothing, however, was done. Fourteen years later, Gregory IX. (Perugia, Jan. 4 [1235]) commanded the archbishop of Dublin to report upon the matters in question, mentioning that James had been empowered by his predecessor to decide them; but, on account of his departure, no process, it was reported, took place (sed, propter eius recessum, nullus, ut dicitur, fuit processus. Theiner, *Vet. Mon.* p. 30).

From Letters of Henry III. to the archbishop of Dublin (Jan. 7, 1222: *Doc. Ireland*, I. 1026) and Geoffrey De Marisco (June 26, 1822: *Doc. Ireland*, I. 1037) we learn that the Legate deposed and sent to the Curia the bishops of Killaloe and Ardfert [Travers and John of Limerick, intruded by De Marisco, whilst he was Justiciary]. In a Brief of Honorius III. (Lateran, May 9 [1226]), we read that James imposed perpetual silence upon Travers and caused another to be consecrated in his place (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 26).

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), James is charged with gross simony and said to have left Ireland in the year of his arrival. The second statement is confirmed from independent sources. On Nov. 20, 1220, Henry III. commanded the Justiciary, magnates (archbishops and bishops) and others in Ireland to receive honourably Master James, the Pope's Chaplain and Penitentiary, sent as Legate and, should anything new arise touching the state of the country, to have recourse to his counsel and aid (*Doc. Ireland*, I. 978). On Nov. 1 of the following year, he was one of the witnesses at Westminster to the surrender of Irish castles by deputies, on behalf of Geoffrey De Marisco, late Justiciary (*Doc. Ire.* I., 1015).

That on his departure he ceased to be Legate, may be inferred from his being merely styled "J[ames], Penitentiary of the Pope" in the document last referred to, and "J[ames], Penitentiary of the Pope and late Papal Legate of Ireland" in Henry's Letters (already mentioned) of Jan. 7 and June 26, 1222.

[3] *This year.*—On Aug. 6. The feast is held on Aug. 4.

Kal. Ian. f., uii.[a] l. xu., Anno Domini m.° cc.° xx.° ii.°[b] Mac Uga de[c] Laci do t̆aid̆ec̆t i n-Erinn da inndeoin riḡ Saxan, co táinic[1] co hAed̆ O Neill, co n-dec̆adur 'maille i n-aḡaid̆ Gall Erenn 7 co romillset mór i Mid̆e 7 i Laiḡnib̆ 7 i n-Ulltaib̆ 7 co rosçailset çaistel Cularact̆ain 7 co rot̆inolsat[2] Gaill Erenn cet̆ri[3] cat̆a ficet[3] co Delgain, co táinic[1] Aed̆ O Neill 7 mac in[d] Uga[d], cet̆ri[4] cat̆a, 'n-a n-aḡaid̆, co tucsat Gaill bret̆[e] a beoil[e] fein d'O Neill.[f]

(Cormac,[g] abb Comair, occisus est.—Gilla-Moc̆oinne hUa Cat̆ail occisus est.—Mor, ingen hUi Bhuiḡill, bean Amlaib̆ hUi Bheollan, mortua est.[g])

B 59d Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.,[a] l. xxui.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° iii.°[c] Niall O Neill do ṡaruḡud̆ Daire 'mo ingin hUi Cat̆a[i]n 7 doroine Dia 7 Colum-cille mírbuil, co[1] rogairdiged̆[1] a[2] ṡnait̆i.[2]—Tad̆g O Baiḡill, (idon[d], mac Ceallaiḡ[d]) ana Thuaisce[i]rt Erínn [sic], mortu[u]s est.

(Mael-Isu[e] hUa Floinn, prioir Easa-mic-n-Eirc, in Christo quieuit.—Murc̆ad̆ carrac̆ hUa Fearḡail do marb̆ad̆ i n-Ghranard.—Ailbin hUa Maelm̆uid̆, episcop Fearna, in Christo quieuit.[e])

A.D. 1222. [1] tainig, B.[2]—ailsat, B. [3-3] .iiii. cat̆a .xx.it, A, B. [4] .iiii., A, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., A; .ii., B. [b]-.i.° (1221), B (C, D); erroneously. [c] om., A. [d-d] Uga Laci, B. [e-e] a bret̆—*his award*, B. [f] annsein—*then*—added, B. [g-g] n.t.h., A; om., B, C; D.

A.D. 1223. [1-1] gu rugairdiḡed̆, A. [2.2] a n-[ṡ]nat̆i, B. [a-a] 7 f., n. t. h., on blank space, A; 4 f., B. [b] 23, B. Scribe, no doubt, took the u in the xxui of his original for ii. [c]—.ii.° (1222), B (C, D); erroneously. [d-d] itl., t. h., B; om., A. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1222. [1] *Four and twenty battalions.*—D renders: numerati 24 completa bella, qui faciunt Hibernica numeratione 72 millia armatorum.

[2] *Four battalions.*—12 millibus armatorum, numeratione suprascripta, D.

[3] *Cormac.*—Given in the *Four Masters* at 1221.

[4] *Gilla-Mochoinne*; *Mor.*—Given (the first in more detail) in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1223. [1] *Respecting.*—That is, as C and D rightly understand, by

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1222. The son of Ugo De Lacy came into Ireland in despite of the king of the Saxons, until he came to Aedh O'Neill; so that they went together against the Foreigners of Ireland and destroyed much in Meath and in Leinster and in Ulidia and razed the castle of Cuil-rathain. And the Foreigners of Ireland collected four and twenty battalions[1] at [Dun-]delgain, until Aedh O'Neill and the son of Ugo came with four battalions[2] against them, so that the Foreigners gave the award of his own word to O'Neill. [1222]

(Cormac,[3] abbot of Comar, was slain.—Gilla-Mochoinne[4] Ua Cathail [king of Cenel-Aedha] was slain.—Mor,[4] daughter of Ua Buighill, wife of Amlaibh Ua Beollain, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on first feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1223. Niall O'Neill profaned Daire, respecting[1] the daughter of Ua Cathain. And God and Colum-cille wrought a miracle, so that his thread [of life] was shortened.—Tadhg O'Baighill (namely, son of Ceallach), splendour of the North of Ireland, died. [1223]

(Mael-Isu Ua Floinn,[2] prior of Eas-mic-nEirc, rested in Christ.—Murchadh[3] Carrach Ua Fearghail was killed in Granard.—Ailbin[3] Ua Maelmuidh, bishop of Fearna, rested in Christ.)

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abduction. She had probably come for devotional purposes and was forcibly carried off whilst thus engaged.

[2] *Ua Floinn.*—In the *Four Masters* at 1222.

[3] *Murchadh ; Ailbin.*—Given (the first at greater length) in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). For Ua Maelmuidh (O'Mulloy), see O'Donovan's note, *F. M.* iii., p. 202. From a Patent Roll of King John (*Doc. Ireland*, I. 658), we learn that he attended the Council of Lateran, 1215.

A58b[Bis.] Kal. Ian. f. ii., l. uii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° iiii.° [a] Cat̆al croib̆derg hUa Concobuir, ri Connac̆t 7 ri Gaiḋel[1] Erenn ar tot̆uc̆t, adbat̆ i Mainistir Cnuic-Muaide, quinto Kalendarum Iuini. In t-aen Gaiḋel[1] is ferr tainig o Brian Boroma anuas ar uaisli 7 ar onoir; togbalac̆ tresaḡmur, tot̆uc̆tac̆ na tuat̆; robartanac̆ saiḋber, suait̆niḡ,[b] soinem̆ail na sit̆c̆ana. Doiḡ is re [a] reim̆es do gabaḋ dec̆maiḋ co dliḡtec̆ ar tús i n-iat̆ Erenn. Columain cunnail craiḋbec̆,[2] cert-briat̆rac̆[b] creidm̆i 7 cristaiḋec̆ta; certaiḡt̆eoir na cíntac̆ 7 na coibḋenac̆; muḡaiḡt̆eoir na meirlec̆ 7 na malartac̆; coimetaiḡ coitc̆enn cat̆buaḋac̆ in rec̆ta rodlestaiḡ. D'a tuc Dia deḡonoir i talm̆ain 7 in flaitiuis nem̆da t̆all. Ar n-ég i n-aibit m̆anaic̆ dó, iar m-breit̆ buaḋa o doman 7 o deman.—Mat̆gamain, mac Ceit̆ernaiḡ hUi Ceirín, rí Ciaraiḋe Lac̆a-na-nairne, mortu[u]s est.—Espuc Conmaicne, idon, in Gall espuc, mortuus est.—Domnall hUa Cellaiḡ, tanusti hUa-Maine, mortu[u]s est.—Mael-Sec̆lainn, mac Taiḋg hUi Cellaiḡ, mortu[u]s[c] est.[c]

(Find[d] hUa Curmacan quieuit.—Mael-Isu hUa Conc̆uḃair quieuit.[d]—Predicator[es][e] intrauerunt hi[ber]-niam.[e])

A.D. 1224. [1] Gaei–, B. [2] craibḋec, B. [a]-.iii.° (1223), B (C, D), with uel .iiii. (or 1224) overhead, B. Over 1223, 1224 is placed by another hand in D. [b] om., B. [c c] in Christo quieuit, B; "died," C; entry om., D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [e-e] r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1224. [1] *May* 28.—The *F. M.* say Monday. But May 28 fell on Tuesday in this year. The authority they followed forgot that 1224 was Bissextile.*

*At Doiḡ (Seems), *etc.*, c.m., n. t. h., B, is: *receptio decimarum in Hibernia.*

[2] *Foreign-bishop.*—See O'Donovan *F.M.*, iii. 208.

[3] *Died.*—D adds (at 1223, with 1224 placed overhead): Eodem anno O'Donill inuasit Conaciam ex omni parte usque ad Cruaghan et pertransiit flumen Sucka, omnia deuastando. Tamen, habita inhabitantium obedientia et selectis obsidibus, rediit.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1224. [1224]
Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchobair, king of Connacht and king of the Gaidhil of Ireland for ability, died in the [Cistercian] Monastery of Cnoc-Muaidhe, on the 5th of the Kalends of June [May 28[1]]. The best Gaidhel that came from Brian Boruma down, for nobleness and for honour; very fortunate and capable preserver of his territories; wealthy, well-disposed, excellent auxiliary of peace. Seems it is in his time tithe was had legally for the first time in Ireland. Fitting, pious, right-judging prop of faith and christianity; punisher of the guilty and of outlaws; destroyer of robbers and of evil-doers; general battle-victorious maintainer of the righteous law. To whom God gave good honour on earth and the heavenly kingdom beyond. He died in the habit of a [Cistercian] monk, after bringing victory from the world and from the demon.—Mathgamain, son of Ceithernach Ua Ceirin, king of Ciaraidhe of Loch-na-nairne, died.—The bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], namely, the Foreign bishop,[2] died.—Domnall Ua Cellaigh, tanist of Ui-Maine, died.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, died.[3]

(Finn Ua Carmacan[4] rested.—Mael-Isu[5] Ua Conchubhair rested.—The [Friars] Preachers entered[6] Ireland.)

Given in substance in the *F. M.* at 1223.

[4] *Finn Ua Carmacan.*—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* at 1223, where he is said to have been steward of the king of Connacht and to have possessed much land. The next item is also given in the same Annals at 1223.

[5] *Mael-Isu.*—Prior of Inishmaine, according to the *F. M.* (1223). See O'Donovan's note, iii. 204.

[6] *Entered.*—Quetif and Echard (*Scriptores Ord. Pred.*, Lutetiae Par. 1719, p. 22) merely say under 1221: Ex Anglia nostros in Hyberniam trajecisse non diu postea constat ex Actis.

In the Catalogue of Dominican Houses given in Ware's *Irish Writers*, p. 77 (Ed. Harris; Dublin, 1745), the foundation of the Dublin House is dated 1224. This list is copied into the *Hibernia Dominicana.*

Kal. Ian. iii[i].[a] f., l. [x]uii[i].[a] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° u.° [b] Duarcan hUa hEagra, ri Luigne, mortuus est.—Gilla[c]-in-Coimdeg Mac Gilla-Carraig, uaral-fracart 7 ferfun Tigi-baitin, quieuit in Christo.[c]—Dionisius[1] hUa Maelchiarain, airchinnech Ardachadha, quieuit in Christo.—Morfhlaigedh do denum do Aedh
B 60a hUa Neill i Connachtu le macaib | Ruaidhri hUi Conchubuir 7 le[2] tochairm Shil-Muredhaich uile, acht Mac Diarmada aithain, idon, Cormac, mac Tomaltaigh, co n-dechaidh ar fut Connacht budhes co fedhaibh[3] Atha-luain, co roibe da aidhchi ic Muillibh-Uanach 7 gur'airgeadhar[4] Loch-n-éin[5] 7 co tuc feoit hUi Concobair leis ar. Taimic
A 58c 'n-a diaigh co Carn-fraich | 7 doairgeadhair[6] Toirrdhelbhach, mac Ruaidhri, ann. Ocus dochuaidh 'n-a luathcheim d'a tigh ar cloistecht do fluaigh moir do Ghallaibh 7 do Mhuimnechaibh fa Donnchadh Cairbreach hUa m-Briain 7 fa Sheafraigh Maser ag Aedh hUa Conchobair 7 ag Mac Diarmada chuige. Ocus, o nach fuigfadhsu ar hUa[7] Neill, foleanfadhsu macu[8] Ruaidhri gur'tairnetsu[9] iad a n-uchd hUi Neill airi[dh]ri. Romarbhadhsu Muimnigh do'n dul[e] sin[e] Echmarcach Mac Brana[i]n, taiseach Corco-Achlann[10] a Cill-Cellaigh.[11] Ar n-dichuis clainne Ruaidhri a Connachta[ibh][12] amach, gabais Aedh, mac Cathail croibdhe[i]rg, rigi Connacht d'a n-eis.—Tadhg hUa hEagra do éc.—Eadain, ingen Diarmada Mic Domnaill, quieuit in Christo.—Goill 7 Muimnigh do dhul fa tesmunn Caelfinn[13] 7 focuireadh ár na n-Gall tre firtaibh Cael[f]inn.[14] Concobur, mac Taidhg 7 Arodhgal, mac Taidhg [occisi

A.D. 1225. [1] Dionis, A. [2] ri, A. [3] fedhaibh, A. [4] cor'airgeat, B. [5] -ne (the horizontal stroke above the e (=n) om., probably by oversight), A. [6] -ar, B. [7] O, A. [8] mic, A, B. [9] -dairfnigeadhsu, B. [10] Corcachlann (by syncope), A. [11] g-Cill-, B. [12] -dhu, B. [13] -elainn, A. [14] Caeilfinn, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b-.iii.°] (1224), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, C, D. The Dionisius and Eadain entries are also omitted in D. [d] om., B. [e-e] tusus sin—*that expedition*, B. [f] hUi add'd, B.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1225]
1225. Duarcan Ua Eaghra, king of Luighni, died.—Gilla-in-Coimdeg Mac Gilla-carraigh, eminent priest and parson of Tech-Baithin, rested in Christ.—Dionysius Ua Mael-Ciarain, herenagh of Ard-Carna, rested in Christ.—A great hosting was made by Aedh Ua Neill into Connacht, by [invitation of] the sons of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by invitation of all Sil-Muiredhaigh, save Mac Diarmata alone, namely, Cormac, son of Tomaltach, so that he went through the length of Connacht eastwards to the woods of Ath-luain, so that he was a night at the Heights of Uana. And they pillaged Loch-nen and he brought the treasures of Ua Conchobair with him therefrom. He came after that to Carn-fraich and Tairrdhelbach, son of Ruaidhri, was crowned there. And he went on a quick march to his house, on hearing that a large force of Foreigners and of Momonians [was making] towards him, under Donnchadh Cairbrech Ua Briain and under Geoffrey Mares [De Marisco], [led] by Aedh Ua Conchobair and by Mac Diarmata. And when they [the Foreigners, etc.,] did not catch Ua Neill, they followed the sons of Ruaidhri, until they drove them to the protection of Ua Neill again. The Momonians on that occasion killed Echmarcach Mac Branain, chief of Corco-Achlann, at Cell-Cellaigh. On the expulsion of the sons of Ruaidhri from out Connacht, Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand[1] takes the kingship after them.—Tadhg Ua Eaghra died.—Etain, daughter of Diarmait Mac Domnaill, rested in Christ.—The Foreigners and the Momonians went to the Termonn of [St.] Caelfhinn and slaughter of the Foreigners was inflicted through miracles of [St.] Caelfhinn.—Conchobur, son of Tadhg [Ua Cellaigh] and Ardghal, son of Tadhg [Ua Cellaigh were

1225. [1] *Red-Hand.*—In the margin of D, opposite *pugni rubri* (near the end of folio 23b) is cꝛoḃ ḋeaꝛȝ, the Irish equivalent.

runt].—Ar mor do ḋainiḃ [ir]in bliaḋain ri.—In t-arbur 'ga buain a haiṫle na feile Briġti 7 in treabaḋ 'ga ḋenaṁ i[15] n-ainḟeċt.

Kal. Ian.[a] u. f.,[a] l. xxix., Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° ui.° [b] Feiḋlimiḋ[1] hUa Concoḃair do ġaḃail taiġi ar Domnall hUa Flaiṫbertaiġ, gur'marb 7 gur'loirc é féin 7 a braṫair.—Aeḋ hUa Flaiṫbertaiġ do ġaḃail la hAeḋ, mac Caṫail croibde[i]rg 7 a ṫabairt illaim[2] Ghall.[3]—Tigernan, mac Caṫail hUi Concoḃair, do ṁarbaḋ la Donnċaḋ hUa n-Duḃdai.[4]—Muirġius Mac Diarmata do marbaḋ.—Connmaċ° O Tarra, erpuc Luiġne, in Christo quieuit.°—Cairlen Cille-moire do ṡcailiuḋ la Caṫal O Raiġilliḋ.

(Aeḋ[d] hUa Ruairc do marbaḋ la Caṫal hUa Raigilliḋ 7 la Conċuḃar Mac Cormuic.[d])

B 60b Kal. Ian. ui.[a] f.,[a] l. x., Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° uii.° [b] Uilliam Marer, mac Giurtir na hErenn, do ġabail do Chormac, mac Tomaltaiġ, do riġ na Cairrġi 7 d'Aeḋ hUa Conċobair.—Donnrleibe O Grada (aliar,[c] hUa Gaḋra; idon, ri Sleibe-luġa[c]) do marbaḋ do mac a der[b]braṫar fein i rill 7 domarbaḋ e fein ind fo cetoir, tre imdell Aeḋa hUi Conċobuir.—Brian[d], mac

A.D. 1225. [15] a, A.

A.D. 1226. [1] Feiḋlim, A. [2] a laim, B. [3] n-Gall, A. [4] -da, A.—[a-a] .iiii. f., u. t. h., A; .u. f., B. [b-] .u.° (1225), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1227. [a-a] .u. f., n. t. h., on blank space, A; .ui. f., B. [b-] .ui.° (1226), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] om., B, C, D.

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[2] *Were slain.*—The *Four Masters* say they were burned in a house which was set on fire by their brothers.

[3] *Great destruction.*—D, perhaps correctly, connects this and the following entry (1224): Fuit enim eodem anno maxima mortalitas hominum, ita ut circa festum Sanctae Brigide autumnalia blada colligerentur, cum nec tum seminatura futuri anni facta fuisset, occasione predictarum guerrarum.

1226. [1] *Feidhlimidh Ua Concobhair.*—According to the *Four Masters* (*ad an.*) the deed was done

slain[2]]. Great destruction[3] of people in this year.—The corn was a-cutting on the morrow of the feast of [St.] Brigit [Feb. 1.] and the ploughing was a-doing at the same time. [1225]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1226. Feidhlimidh Ua Concobhair[1] seized a house upon Domnall Ua Flaithbertaigh, so that he killed and burned himself and his kinsman.—Aedh Ua Flaithbertaigh was taken prisoner by Aedh, son of Cathal Red Hand[2] and given into the hand[s] of the Foreigners.—Tighernan, son Cathal Ua Conchobair, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Dubhdai.—Muirghius Mac Diarmata was killed.—Conn-mac O'Tarpa, bishop of Luighni,[3] rested in Christ.—The castle of Cell-mor was razed by Cathal O'Raighillaidh. [1226]

(Aedh[4] Ua Ruairc was killed by Cathal Ua Raighillidh and by Conchubhar, son of Cormac [Ua Maelruanaigh].)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1227. William Mares, son of the Justiciary of Ireland, was taken prisoner by Cormac, son of Tomaltach,[1] king of the Rock and by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Donnsleibhe O'Grada (otherwise, Ua Gadhra; namely, king of Sliabh-Lugha) was killed by the son of his own brother in treachery and he [the slayer] himself was killed therein immediately, through device[2] of Aedh Ua Conchobair.— [1227]

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by the sons of Murtough O'Flaherty, aided by O'Conor. The entry in the *Annals of Loch Ce* makes no mention of Feidhlimidh.

[2] *Cathal Red-Hand.*—That is, O'Conor, King of Connaught.

[3] *Luighni.*—That is, Achonry.

[4] *Aedh, etc.*—Given in the *Four Masters*. It is there stated that O'Rourke was slain on Lough Allen (co. Leitrim).

1227. [1] *Tomaltach.*—Mac Dermot. His residence was the *Rock* of Lough Ce. A full account of the transaction is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*, whence it has been copied by the Four Masters.

[2] *Device.*—"Devise," C; industria, D. The account in the *Four Masters* states that the nephew seized a house upon the uncle.

Concoḃaiṙ hUi n-Diaṙmata, do maṙbaḋ.[d]—Dionisius[1] [e]
A 58d hUa[2] Moṙ|ḋa do cṙoṙaḋ d'eṙpuc Oil-ṙind.—Cumaṙa hUa Domnalla[i]n do maṙbaḋ i n-ʒeimil do Ruaiḋṙi Mac Duinnṙleiḃe, a n-diʒail a aṫaṙ 7 ṙé cṙoṙta.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. uii.[a] ṙ.,[a] l.[b] xx. i.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° uiii.° [c] Aeḋ, mac Caṫail cṙoibde[i]ṙʒ hUi Concobaiṙ, do maṙbaḋ do Ʒallaiḃ i meḃail, iaṙ[1] n-a diċuṙ do Chonnaċtaiḃ uaiṫiḃ.—Ʒiuṙtiṙeċt na hEṙenn do ʒaḃail do mac Uilliam Buṙc (idon,[d] Ricaṙd[d])—Aeḋ, mac Ruaiḋṙi, do ʒabail ṙiʒe Connaċt 7 ṙohaiṙʒeḋ cealla 7 tuaṫa Connaċt leó 7 ṙodiċuiṙeḋ[e] a cleiṙiʒ 7 a luċt elaḋna aṙċena a tiṙiḃ comaiḋċiḃ,[2] aṙ[f] n-a cuṙ ṙi ṙuaċt 7 ṙi ʒoṙta.—Muiṙceṙtaċ, mac Flaiṫbeṙtaiʒ hUi Fhlannaʒa[i]n, do maṙbaḋ la macaiḃ hUi Ʒhaḋṙa.[f]—Feṙʒal, mac Sitṙiuca hUi Ruaiṙc, do maṙbaḋ do macaiḃ Neill, mic Conʒalaiċ hUi Ruaiṙc.—Niall, mac Conʒalaiʒ hUi

A.D. 1227. [1] Dionísiṙ, B.[2] O, B.—[e] The Dionisiuṙ and Cumaṙa entries are given under 1225 (=1226) in D.

A.D. 1228. [1] aṙ (*on*), B. [2] -dci, A.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b-b] om., B. [c] -uii.° (1227), B (C, D). B (followed by C and D) has no entry under this year. There is a blank space of four lines. Then:—

Kal. Ian. [blank for ferial and epact] A.D. m.° cc.° xx.° uiii.° The entries follow as in A. The year in advance, caused by the omission of 1192, being thus abandoned, B (as well as C and D) comes into harmony with the chronology of A. [d-d] itl., n, t. h., A: om., B, C, D. [e] After this word, cell was written, but subsequently deleted by having a dot placed under each of the letters, A. [f-f] om., B, C, D.

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[3] *Crossed as a Crusader.*—Literally, *signed;* the native equivalent of *cruce-signatus.* "Crucified," C; over which another hand wrote *abdicavit!* Excommunicatus fuit, D; in which the entry is given under 1225.

As O'More resigned in 1229 and died in 1231, his object apparently was not to go in person to the Holy Land, but to gain the indulgence by contributing to the Crusade. In reference to the request of the king of Scotland regarding: Nonnulli milites et alii de regno suo propter paupertatem, alii ob senectutem, quidam vero propter debilitatem, quamplures etiam ob infirmitatem nequeunt personaliter exequi votum, quod

Dionysius Ua Mordha was crossed as a Crusader[3] from [being] bishop of Oil-finn.—Cumara Ua Domnallain was killed in captivity by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe, in revenge of his father, he [Cumara] being crossed [as a Crusader]. [1227]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1228. Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchobair, was killed by the Foreigners in treachery, after his being put away by the Connachtmen from themselves.—The Justiciate of Ireland was assumed by the son of William de Burgh (namely, Richard[1]).—Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, [and his brothers] took the kingship of Connacht and the churches and territories of Connacht were pillaged by them and moreover its clergy and folk of learning were expelled into foreign countries, after being exposed to cold and to hunger.—Muircertach, son of Flaithbertach Ua Flannagain, was killed by the sons of Ua Gadhra.—Ferghal, son of Sitriuc Ua Ruairc, was killed by the sons of Niall, son of Congalach Ua Ruairc.—Niall, son of Congalach [1228 Bis.

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assumpto crucis signaculo, de transeundo in eiusdem Terre subsidium emiserint, a Brief of Gregory IX., dated the Lateran, March 31 (1238), empowers Cardinal Otho, the Papal Legate, to absolve such from the vow of the Cross: recepta prius ab eis sufficienti et idonea cautione (security), quod omnes expensas, quas facturi essent in eundo, morando et redeundo, in manibus tuis assignent: alias laborem itineris pietatis operibus compensando, illam indulgentiam habituri, qu[a]e transeuntibus in ipsius Terre subsidium in Generali Concilio est concessa (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 38).

Amongst the charges brought against the bishop of Ardagh, which Innocent IV. (Lyons, Feb. 13, 1245) appointed judges to investigate, was: pecuniam, quam crucesignati decedentes relinquunt in subsidium Terre Sancte, in usus proprios et illicitos . . . convertit.

1228. *Richard.*—On Feb. 15 of this year, Henry III. notified to the citizens of Dublin, Limerick, Drogheda, Waterford, Cork and to "Duncan Carbry" (Donnchad Cairbrech O'Brien) that Richard de Burgh was appointed justiciary of Ireland. (*D*[*ocuments*]. [*relating to*] *I*[*r*]*land*]., I. 1573.)

Ruairc, do marbad do Art, mac Airt hUi Ruairc 7 Am̃laim gerr, mac Neill, do marbad du[3] Am̃laim, mac Airt, i fat̃rugad.—Ma[c] Craiṫ[g] hUa Mallac̃ta quieuit in Christo.[g]

(Dauid[h] O Flaínn, taisec̃ Sil-Mailruanaid̃, d'héc.—Aed̃, mac Donnc̃ad̃ 1 Fergaíl, do m̃arbad̃ la hAed̃, mac Am̃laim 1 Ferg̃ail.[h]—Caislen[i] Chuil-rat̃ain do denum in bliad̃ain si.—San Fronsias d'onorugad̃ mar gac̃ naem̃ in bliad̃ain si leisin Para, idon, le Gregorius nonus, scilicet, decimo septimo Kalendas Augustii[i].)

Kal. Ian. i[i].[a] f., l. ii.,[a] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° ix.° Duibessa, ingen Ruaid̃ri, ben Cat̃ail Mic Diarmata, do éc i n-a caillic̃ duib̃.—Diarmait Mac[1] Carrtaig̃, rí Des-Muman, quieuit in Christo.—Dionis[b] hUa Mord̃a, espuc Sil-Muired̃aig̃, do cur a espucoide uad̃a.[b]—
B 60c Girard hUa Cat̃a[i]n, canonac̃ | is eolc̃a dobi[2] isin Ord Canonac̃ [in Christo quieuit].—Diarmait[b] Mac Fiaic̃, abb Reiglesa Gilla-Molaisi hUa[-i] Gillura[i]n i Tuaim, in Christo quieuit 7 a ad̃nucal i n-Ard-c̃arna.[b]—Muiredac̃ hUa Gormg̃aile, priois reiglesa Indsi-mic-nEriind (no,[c] -n-Erin[c]), duine[d] is egnaid̃e 7 is craib-t̃igi[u][3] dobi do Coiced̃ Con[n]ac̃t, in Christo quieuit.—Diarmaid Mac Gilla-Charraig̃, airc̃inned̃ Tig̃i-Bait̃in 7 uasalṡacart 7 duine rob'ṡerr deirc 7 eíneac̃[e] dobi i cenntur[4] Connac̃t, in Christo quieuit.

A.D. 1228. [3] do, B.—[g-g] om. D. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [i-i] r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1229. [1] Mag, B. [2] roboi, B. [3] -t̃ige, B. [4] -tair, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b-b] om., B, C, D. The Girard entry is omitted in D. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [d] d is doubled by mistake, B. [e] daenac̃t—*humanity*, B.

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[2] *Amlaim the Short.*—Auly Carr [Garr]; alias, curtus filius, D.

[3] *David — Aedh — the castle.* — These three native items are given in the *Four Masters* under this year.

Ua Ruairc, was killed by Art, son of Art Ua Ruairc and Amlaim the Short,[2] son of Niall, was killed by Amlaim, son of Art, in bathing.—Ma[c] Craith Ua Mallachta rested in Christ. [1228]

(David[3] O'Flainn, chief of Sil-Mailruanaidh, died.—Aedh,[3] son of Donnchadh O'Ferghail, was killed by Aedh son of Amhlam O'Ferghail.—The castle[3] of Cuil-rathain was built this year.—Saint Francis was honoured[4] like every saint this year by the Pope, namely, by Gregory IX., that is, on the 17th of the Kalends of August [July 16].)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1229. Duibessa, daughter of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], wife of Cathal Mac Diarmata, died a nun.—Diarmait Mac Carrthaigh, king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Dionysius Ua Mordha, bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], put his bishopric away from him.—Girard Ua Cathain, the most learned Canon that was in the Order of Canons [rested in Christ].—Diarmait Mac Fiaich, abbot of the Monastery of Gilla-Molaisi Ua Gillurain in Tuaim, rested in Christ and was buried in Ard-carna.—Muiredach Ua Gormghaile, prior of the Monastery of the Island of Mac-nErind (or, [Mac]-nErin), the most erudite and pious person of the Fifth of Connacht, rested in Christ.—Diarmait Mac Gilla-Charraigh, herenach of Tech-Baithin and eminent priest and the person of best charity and hospitality that was in this side[1] of Connacht, rested in Christ. [1229

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[4] *Was honoured, etc.*—He was canonized in the church of St. George, Assisi.

1229. [1] *This side of Connacht.*—That is, the eastern portion, where the compiler lived. The expression is incorrectly rendered "in those parts" in C. The entry in the *Four Masters* states that Mac Gillacarry was interred in the (Premonstratensian) monastery of Trinity Island (Loch Ce), after the body lay unburied for three nights in the (Cistercian) abbey of Boyle, the monks of which attempted to retain it.

A 59a Kal. Ian: for[a] Mairt,[a] l. x. iii.,[α] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° Gilla-Isu h-Ua Cleirig, epscop Luigne, quieuit in[b] [Christo[b]].—Gilla-Carrtaig[c] hUa hElgiusa[i]n, canonac 7 angcaire, quieuit in [Christo].[c]—Donnsleibe hUa Inmuine,[1] manac naem 7 maigister saer, quieuit in[b] [Christo[b]].—Mael-Muire hUa Mail-Eoin, abb Cluana-mac-Nois, in Christo quieuit.—Mael-Seclainn[c] Mac Phireidind, uasalsacart 7 maigistir leiginn, quieuit in [Christo], i n-a noibisdi i Mainistir na Buille.[c]—Gilla-in-Coimded hUa Duillenna[i]n, comarba Feicin 7 abb reiglesa Canonac Esa-dara, in Christo[d] quieuit.[d]—Sluaigeds[e] la hUilliam Burc i Connacta,[2] gur'-mill[ed] moran leis[f] do Chonnacdaib.[f] Donn óg Mag Oirecdaig do marbad doib 7[g] Ecdigern, mac in breitemain, hUa Mincacain do marbad doib.—Art, mac[h] Airt hUi Ruarc, do marbad do Ragnall hUa Find i mebail.—Ma[c] Craitt Mac Sherraig, espuc Con-

A.D. 1230. [1] Inmainen, B. [2]-ċtaiḃ, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; .iii. f. (the Latin equivalent), B. [b-b] om., B. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] quieuit in, A. [e] This and the Art–Aed–Gilla-Isu– and Macraiċ entries are the only items given (in the foregoing order) in D. [f-f] do Chonnaċtaiḃ leis, B. [g] om., A. [h] mac mic—*grandson*, A.

1230. [1] *Mac Craith — Joseph.*—Much light is thrown on these obits by the plaint made in person by bishop Jocelin and embodied in a Brief of Gregory IX. (Perugia, April 8, 1235; Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 30), appointing judges to examine whether the diocese of Ardagh belonged to Tuam, or to Armagh. The archbishop of Tuam consecrated the prior of Inismor (most probably Inishmore—*great island*—in Lough Gamna, co. Longford) bishop of Ardagh. Afterwards, Joseph (Mag Theichidhain), the archdeacon, who had officiated as such at the function, falsely represented to the primate L[uke Netterville], that himself had been elected. Thereby he obtained confirmation, caused himself (non sine symonie vitio) to be consecrated by the authority of Luke's successor (Donatus) and was intruded by lay influence into partial possession of the diocese.

The canonical bishop having died, "Magairy" (=Mac Sherraigh of the text), the new archdeacon, received consecration from the Tuam metropolitan. His death took place within the same year (1230). Whereupon, the intruded obtained total possession and proceeded to

Kalends of Jan. upon Tuesday, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1230. Gilla-Isu Ua Cleirigh, bishop of Luigni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Gilla-Carrthaigh Ua Elgiusa[i]n, canon and anchorite, rested in Christ.—Donnsleibe Ua Inmhainen, a holy monk and master-wright, rested in Christ.—Mael-Muire Ua Mail-Eoin, abbot of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Fhireidhinn, eminent priest and master of literature, rested in Christ, a novice in the Monastery of the Buill.—Gilla-in-Coimdedh Ua Duillennain, successor of [St.] Feichin and abbot of the Monastery of Canons of Es-dara, rested in Christ.—A hosting by William de Burgh into Connacht, so that much of Connacht was destroyed by him. Donn Mag Oirechtaigh Junior was killed by them and Echtighern Ua Mincachain, son of the Brehon, was killed by them.—Art, son of Art Ua Ruairc, was killed by Ragnall Ua Finn in treachery.—Ma[c] Craith[1] Mac Sherraigh, bishop of Conmaicni [1230]

alienate the diocesan property. The prior of "St. John's outside the new gate of Dublin" and his fellow judges (appointed *ad hoc* by the Curia, on the complaint of the prior and canons of Kilbixy (co. Westmeath)) quashed the election of Joseph as uncanonical and unconfirmed by his own (Tuam) metropolitan. The execution of the sentence was intrusted to the primate. He, however (quadam pecunie summa et quibusdam procuratoribus symoniace receptis), for the second time, intruded Joseph.

But the church having been long destitute of a pastor and not free from the danger of an invader, the archbishop of Tuam, to whom the right of election had devolved by lapse of time, consecrated Jocelin, "a monk of St. Mary's near Dublin." (This took place either at the close of 1232, or in the beginning of 1233. For on March 1 of the latter year, Henry III. commanded the justiciary, Maurice FitzGerald, to give such possession of the see to Jocelin, consecrated bishop thereof, as Robert (sic), his predecessor, had at his death (*D. I.*, I. 2018).)

On the other hand, the primate (non sine symonie vitio, ut dicitur) confirmed the election of G[elasius = Gilla-Isu], a priest of the diocese, said to have been excommunicated (for whom, see under 1237, *infra*).

A palpable hiatus in the foregoing, namely, the death of Joseph, is supplied by the additional obit of the text. The omission of his demise by the original compiler shows that, in the chronicle from

maicne[3], duine is mo crabad̆ 7 éineč dobi illeit̆ Cuinn, in Christo[d] quieuit.[d]—Aed̆ hUa Neill, rí Tuaisce[i]rt (Erenn[i]) 7 rí Leit̆i Cuinn uile 7 deǯad̆b̆ur airdriǯ Erenn uile[j] 7 duine is mo romarb 7 rocreč Gullu[k] 7 romill caislena dobai do Ghaid̆elaib̆,[4] a[5] éc 7 duine is luǯu[5] rosailed̆ d'ṡagbail bais innus aile ač̆t le Gallaib̆, quieuit in[b] [Christo[b]].—Floirínt[c] hUa Cerballa[i]n, espuc Thire-hEogain, uasalṡenoir togaid̆e, pontifi-catus sui anno quadragesimo sexto, [a]etatis su[a]e octogesimo sexto, in Christo quieuit.[c]

(Iosep[1] Mag Theič̆id̆an, episcob Conmaicne, quieuit.[1] . . . 7[m] corp San Fronses d'atrugud do comarba na m-brat̆ar cum eaglaise dorigneť 'n-a onóir fein, 8 Kt. Iunii.[m])

Kal. Ian. for[a] Ceatain,[a] l.[b] xx.iiii.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° i.° Fet̆foliği[1] (idon,[c] ben Muircertaiǯ Muim̆-nid̆, mic Toirrdealbaiǯ moir 1 Concubuir[c]), ingen Con-cobuir Mic Diarmata, quieuit in [Christo].[d]—Dub-č̆ablaiǯ,[d] ingen Concob̆air Mic Diarmata, do éc i Mainistir na Ḃuille.[d]—Flann hUa Connač̆taiǯ, espuc na Ḃreifne, in[e] Christo quieuit.[e]—Sluaǯad̆ mor leis O n-Domnaill docum hUi[2] Raiǯillaiǯ, co ruc ben hUi

[3] -ni, B. [4] Ghaeid̆ealaib̆ B. [5] do (sign of infinitive), B. [6] luǯa, B. [i] itl., n. t. h., A; text, B, C, D. [j] om., B. [k] Sic, A, B. The first u arises from assimilation with the final. It proves that the original contained the proper case-ending. [l-l] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [m-m] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. The beginning of the entry stood on a line that was cut away in trimming the edge.

A.D. 1231. [1] Fet̆ṡfoliğe, A. [2] hI, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., A; .iii. f. (the Latin equivalent), B. [b-b] om., B. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] om., A; "dead," C; *quieuit in pace*, D.

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which Maguire copied, Mag Theichidain was passed over as an intruder.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), Joseph is given first and *quievit in Christo* applied to both.

[2] *Christ.*—D adds: Eodem etiam anno, O'Donill cum vi armata

[Ardagh], the person of most piety and generosity that was in the Half of Conn, rested in Christ.—Aedh Ua Neill, king of the North (of Ireland) and king of all the Half of Conn and worthy future arch-king of all Ireland and the person of the Gaidhil that most killed and pillaged the Foreigners and destroyed castles, died. And the person that it was least thought would find death otherwise than by the Foreigners rested in Christ.[2]—Florence Ua Cerballa[i]n, bishop of Tir-Eogain [Derry], eminent senior select, rested in Christ, in the 46th year of his pontificate, the 86th of his age. [1230]

(Joseph[1] Mag Theichidhan, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested.— . . And the body of Saint Francis was removed[3] on the 8th of the Kalends of June [May 25] by the Superior of the Friars to the church that was built in his own honour.)

Kalends of Jan. upon Wednesday, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1231. Fethfolighi (namely, wife of Muircertach the Momonian,[1] son of Toirrdealbach Mor O'Concubuir), daughter of Conchobur Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Dubchablaigh, daughter of Concobhar Mac Diarmata, died in the Monastery of the Buill.—Flann Ua Connachtaigh, bishop of Breifni [Kilmore], rested in Christ.—A great hosting by O'Domnaill against Ua Raighillaigh, so that he took the wife of Ua Raighillaigh away with him, [1231]

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inuasit Conaciam et, licet multa commisit damna, tamen filii Rorici I Conchuir non adheserunt eius consilio illa uice.

This is given in substantially the same terms by the Four Masters at this year.

[3] *Removed.*—For the unseemly brawl that took place on the occasion of the translation, see Wadding, *Annal. Minor. ad an.* 1230, p. 414, *seq.*

1231. [1] *Momonian.* — So called from having been reared in Munster. At 1233, D gives *Odo venenosus*, mistaking *Muimnech* (Momonian) for *neimnech* (venomous).

Raiǯillaiǯ leiſ, ıdon, ınʒın Meʒ[3] Phıačrač 7 co rucſat ſeoıt 7 ínnm̃uſa 7[d] maıt̃ıuſ[d] ın b̃aıle uıle leó.—Con-
B 60d čobur | ʒot[4] hUa hEaǯra, rı Luıǯne, quıeuıt ın[d] [Chrıſto].[d] —Dubt̃em̃rač,[d] ınʒen hUı Chuınn, ben [Ph]laıt̃berταıǯ hUı Phlannaʒa[ı]n, quıeuıt ın [Chrıſto[d]]. —Plaıt̃berτač hUa Plannaʒa[ı]n, taıſeč Claınnı-Cat̃aıl 7 duıne ıſ uaıſle[f] dobı[f] do Shıl-Muıredaıǯ, do[5] éc ı n-a oılıt̃rı ı Maınıſtır na Buılle.—Dıonıſıuſ[6 g] hUa Mord̃a eſpuc Sıl-Muıredaıǯ, quıeuıt ın Chrıſto.[g]

A59b[Bıſ.] Kal. Ian. for[a] Dardaın, l. u.,[a] Anno Domını M.° cc.° xxx.° ıı.° Aed̃[b] hUa Ferʒaıl, taıſeč Muınnterı-hAnʒaıle, do marbad̃ d'a braıt̃rıb̃ feın.—Maǯnuſ, mac Am̃laım, mıc Taıd̃ʒ Mıc Maelruanaıǯ, caınnel eınıǯ 7 eʒnuma[1] 7 crabaıd̃, ın Chrıſto[c] quıeuıt.[c]—Sluaǯad̃ la hUılliam Burc co caıſtel Bona-Ʒaıllbı,[2] co n-deſnſat caıſtel ann.—Maıdm do t̃abaırt do na Tuat̃aıb̃ ar Concobur, mac Aed̃a, mıc Ruaıd̃rı, cor'marbad̃ Concobur ann 7 Ʒılla-Crıſt, mac Donnč̃ad̃a et alıı multı. —Donnč̃ad̃, mac Tomaltaıǯ Mıc Dıarmata, quıeuıt ın[d] [Chrıſto[d]].—Mac Neıll hUı Ʒaılmred̃aıǯ[3] (ıdon,[e] Concobur[e]), taıſeč Cenıuıl-Moen, quıeuıt ın [Chrıſto].—Coıſecrad̃ tempaıll Cılle-moıre 7 Canonaıǯ do d̃enum ıſın baıle cetna la Conn hUa Plannaʒa[ı]n.[4]—Sluaǯad̃[f]

[3] Meıʒ, B. [4] ʒod, A. [b] a—*his (death took place)*, B. [6] Dıonıſ, B. [f-f] mo maıtuſ doboı—*of greatest goodness that was*, B. [g-g] om., D. Chrıſto is omitted in A.

A.D. 1232. [1] eʒnoma, B. [2] -Ʒaıllme, B.[3] Ʒaırmle- (by metathesis of l and r), B. [4] -can, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, ; om., B. [b] This and the following entry are given under 1231 in D. [c-c] quıeuıt ın, A. [d-d] om., B. This item is the last which D. has in common with A, B, C under this year. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C. [f-f] om., B, C.

[2] *Stammerer.* — Incorrectly rendered *mutus* in D. "The adjective *god* (*got*) in medical Irish MSS. is used to translate the Latin *balbus*, or *balbutiens*" (O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, iii., p. 260).

[3] *Ua Mordha.*—The *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) state that he died in the establishment of the Canons in Trinity Island (Loch Ce), on Dec. 15 and was succeeded by Donough O'Conor.

namely, the daughter of Mag Fhiachrach. And they took away the treasures and valuables and chattels of the whole town with them.—Conchobur Ua hEaghra the Stammerer,[2] king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Dubthemhrach, daughter of Ua Cuinn, wife of [F]laithbertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, rested in Christ.—[The aforesaid] Flaithbertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail and the person that was noblest of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, died on his pilgrimage in the Monastery of the Buill.—Dionysius Ua Mordha,[3] bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], rested in Christ. [1231]

Kalends of Jan. upon Thursday, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1232. Aedh Ua Ferghail, chief of Muinnter-Angaile, was killed[1] by his own kinsmen.—Maghnus, son of Amhlam, son of Tadhg Mac Mailruanaigh, candle of generosity and valour and piety, rested in Christ.—A hosting by William de Burgh to the castle of Bun-Gaillbi, so that they built a castle there.—Defeat was inflicted by "the Territories" on Conchobur, son of Aedh, son of Ruadhri [Ua Conchobair], so that Conchobur [himself] and Gilla-Crist son of Donnchadh [Mac Diarmata] and many others were slain there.—Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—The son of Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh (namely, Concobur), chief of Cenel-Moen, rested in Christ.—Consecration of the church of Cell-mor [took place][2] and Canons were established in the same place by Conn Ua Flannaga[i]n.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, [1232 Bis.]

1232. [1] *Killed.*—According to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), he was burned (in an ignited house) in the island of Loch Cuile (in Annaly), co. Longford, the territory of the O'Farrells.

[2] [*Took place*]. — By Donough O'Conor, bishop of Elphin (*Annals of Loch Ce, ad an.*). O'Flannagan (*ib.*) was prior of Kilmore (about six miles east of Elphin O'Donovan, *F.M.* iii. 261).

la Domnall hUa Loc̆lainn, la riḡ Ceniuil-Eoȝain, co n-Ȝallaiḃ 7 co n-Ȝaiḋelaiḃ i Tír-Conaill ḋ'ar'mill mór i Fánait 7 i Tir-Chonaill 7 d'a tuc braiḡti Domnaill hUi Baiḡill 7 hUi Tairce[i]rt lair.—Sluaḡaḋ la hUa n-Domnall irin bliaḋain cetna i Tir-nEoȝain, co riac̆t Tula[c̆]-nóc, d'ar'marb bú 7 d'ar'loirc arbanna 7 d'ar'-m̆ill mór arc̆ena irin tir 7 tainic ar cul co corȝurac̆. Ocur irin bliaḋain cetna roairȝ loinȝ[a]ir Ceniuil-Eoȝain Míḋbaḋ 7 Eaḡíníṙ 7 dorala buiḋen do Chenel-Conaill ím mac Neill hUi Domnaill cucu 7 d'ar'laḋ ár na loinȝri 7 d'ar'marbaḋ mac Neill.[f]

(Feiḋlim[g] O Concuḃair, rí Connac̆t, do ȝabail do Ricard a Burc, a Mílic, a fill 7 riḡe Connac̆t do Aeḋ mac Ruaidri arir.[g])

Kal. Ian. [uii.[a] f., l. xui.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° iii.[a] Sluaḡaḋ la Feiḋlimiḋ[1] hUa Conc̆obuir i Connac̆taiḃ, co n-dec̆aiḋ Cormac, mac Tomalraiḡ i n-a aḡaiḋ,[2] co tuc leir é i Maḡ-Luirȝ, co n-derna lonȝport ic[3] Druím-Ȝreȝraiḋe 7 co tainic Cormac 7 Conc̆obur amac̆ 7 na tri Tuat̆a 7 da mac Muircertaiḡ Mic Diarmata, idon, Donnc̆aḋ 7 Muircertac̆. Ocur ir í comuirli doronrat: toc̆t i[4] n-diaiḡ Aeḋa, mic Ruaiḋri 7 tucrat maiḋm for Aeḋ, mac Ruaḋri, ann, idon, for

A.D. 1232. [f-f] om., B, C. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1233. [1] Feiḋlím, A. [2] aḋaiġ (metathesis of ġ and ḋ), A. [3] aȝ, A. [a] a, B.—[a-a] blank space, A, B.

[3] *Was killed.*—The final entry of this year in D is: Eodem anno, pauperrimi Fratres, quos Minoritas vocant, venierunt (sic) in Hiberniam.

[4] *Feidhlim, etc.*—About the end of August of this year, Henry III. wrote to de Burgh, the justiciary, that he had been informed that de Burgh seized, imprisoned, and grievously and shamefully treated Frethelin (Feidhlim), son of a former king of Connaught. He was commanded to liberate Feidlim, on his finding sureties to abide anything laid to his charge and to certify why he had been imprisoned (*D. I.*, I. 1975).

In consequence, doubtless, of this mandate, Feidhlim (according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the initial entry of the following year) was set at liberty. His seizure was perhaps one of the reasons why de

[namely] by the king of Cenel-Eogain, along with the Foreigners and with the Gaidhil, into Tir-Conaill, whereby he destroyed much in Fanat and in Tir-Conaill and took away the hostages of Domnall Ua Baighill and of Ua Tair-cheirt with him.—A hosting by Ua Domnaill in the same year into Tir-Eogain, until he reached Tulach-oc, whereby he killed cows and burned crops and destroyed much besides in the country and he came back triumphantly. And in the same year the fleet of Cenel-Conaill harried, Midbadh and Eagh-inis and a party of the Cenel-Conaill, under the son of Niall Ua Domnaill, came upon them and thereby was caused destruction of the fleet and the son of Niall was killed.[3] [1232]

(Feidhlim[4] O'Concubhair, king of Connacht, was taken prisoner by Richard de Burgh in Milic, in treachery and the kingship of Connacht [reverted thereby] to Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], again.)

Kalends of Jan. on 17th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1233. A hosting by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir into Connacht, until Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], went to meet him, so that he [Cormac] took him with him into Magh-Luirg and formed a camp at Druim-Gregraidhe and there came out[1] Cormac and Conchobur [his son] and the three Territories and the two sons of Mac Diarmata, namely, Donnchadh and Muircertach. And the counsel they adopted was to go in pursuit of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair]. And they inflicted defeat in that place upon Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, that is, upon the [1233]

Burgh was deprived of the office of justiciary in the beginning of the following month (*ib.*, 1977).

1233. [1] *Out.*—*Amach* in the original; the lection followed by C. D has filius eiusdem; that is, the translator's text was *a mhac*, meaning that Conchubar was son of Cormac. The *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* have the same reading.

ṛiǯ Connačt, ʒuṛ'maṛbaď é ƒein 7 Aeď Muimneč, mac Ruaiďṛi 7 a mac 7 Donnčaď moṛ, mac Diaṛmata, mic
A 59c Ruaiďṛi | 7 daine imďa[i] aili,[5] iaṛ ʒaṛuǯuď Tiǯi-baiťin 7 iaṛ[6] n-a ʒlat d'Aeď Muimneč 7 iaṛ[6] ʒlat ceall 7 eclus n-imďa aile,[7] ʒuṛ'ťuitʒet[b] ƒein i n-eineč čeall 7 naeḿ Connačt.[b]—Caiʒtel-na-Cailliǯe 7 caiʒtel bona-na-Ʒaillďi do ʒʒaileď la Feiďlimiď hUa Con-čobuiṛ.—Uilliam de Laci 7 Seṛlus, mac Caťail hUi
B 61a Cončobuiṛ 7 Ʒoill imda[i] | do maṛbaď la Muinntiṛ-Raiǯillaiǯ[8] i Monaiǯ-cṛanncain.—Mael-Iʒʒu hUa Maenaiǯ, uaʒalṡacaṛt ṛoǯabaď a ṡaltaiṛ ʒač n-aen la[u], ačt Dia-Domnaiǯ, quieuit in[b] Chṛiʒto.[b]—Ʒoƒƒṛaiǯ hUa Daiǯṛi, aiṛčinneač Daiṛe Coluim-cille, in Chṛiʒto quieuit.

(Tṛanʒlatio[c] beati Dominici.[c])

B 61a Kal. Ian. [i.[a] ƒ., l. xxuii.,[a]] Anno Domini M° cc.° xxx° iiii. Ailín, mac Učtṛaiǯ, ṛí Ʒall-Ʒaiďel, moṛtu[u]ʒ eʒt.—Domnall,[b] mac Aeďa hUi Neill, ṛí Ceneoil-Eoʒain 7 aďbuṛ ṛiǯ Eṛenn, do maṛbaď do Mhac Ločlainn[1] 7 do Chenel-Eoʒain ƒéin.[2]—Aeď hUa hEaǯṛa, ṛí[c] Luiʒne,[c] do ḿaṛbaď le Donnčaď hUa n-Eaǯṛa.—Snečta moṛ eteṛ dá Notlaic iʒin bliaďain ʒin.[d] Sicc moṛ d'a eiʒ, co n-imtiǯtiʒ daine 7 eič ƒo n-eiṛiď aṛ aiďniď 7 aṛ ločaiď[3] Eṛenn.—Diaṛmait hUa Cuind, taiʒeč Muinnteṛi-hAnǯaile, do[e] ṁaṛbaď.[e]—Cať do

[5] aile, A. [6] aṛ—*upon* (temporal), B. [7] ele, A. [8] Raiġall-, B. [b-b] om., B, C, D. [c-c] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1234. [1] Lać-, B. [2] ƒaďein, B. [3] laċaiď, A.—[a-a] on blank space, A, B. [b] This entry follows the Aeď item, B, C, D. [c-c] om., A. [d] ʒi—*this*, B. [e-e] moṛtuuʒ eʒt, B; "died," C. This and the Ʒilla-na-naeḿ and Mael-Peṭaiṛ entries are omitted in D.

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[2] *Castle of the Hag.* — Castrum vetule, D.

[3] *Monach-cranncain.—Bog of beautiful trees.* Grunna crannchayn, D. At 855 [=856] *supra*, *Bellum Gronnae magnae* is the Latin rendering

king of Connacht; so that he himself was killed and Aedh the Momonian, son of Ruaidhri and his son and Donnchadh Mor, son of Diarmait, son of Ruaidhri and many other persons [were killed], after the profaning of Tech-Baithin and after the pillaging thereof by Aedh the Momonian and after the pillaging of many other abbeys and churches; so that they themselves fell in atonement of the churches and saints of Connacht.—The Castle of the Hag[2] and the Castle of Bun-na-Gaillbhi were razed by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir.—William De Lacy and Charles, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and many Foreigners were killed by the Muinnter-Raighillaigh in Monach-cranncain[3].—Mael-Isu Ua Maenaigh, an eminent priest that used to recite his Psalter every day, save Sunday, rested in Christ.—Geoffrey Ua Daighri, herenagh of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille, rested in Christ. [1233]

(Translation[4] [of the body] of Blessed Dominick.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 27th of the moon,] A.D. 1234. Aillin, son of Uchtrach, king of the Foreign-Gaidhil, died.—Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Neill, king of Cenel-Eogain and future king of Ireland, was killed by Mac Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain themselves.—Aedh Ua Eaghra, king of Luighni, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Eaghra.—Great snow between the two Nativities [Dec. 25—Jan. 6] in that year. Great frost thereafter, so that persons and horses went under burdens upon the rivers and lakes of Ireland.—Diarmait Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinnter-Angaile, was killed.—A battle was [1234]

of *Cath Mona-moire* — Battle of Moin-mor (big bog).

[4] *Translation, etc.*—On May 24, Tuesday in Whitsun week, of this year, during a general Chapter of the Order, the body of St. Dominick was transferred with imposing ceremonial to a more befitting receptacle in the church of St. Nicholas, Bologna. (See Bzovius in *Ann. Eccl.*, 1233, n. 5; Quetif and Echard: *Script. Ord. Pred., tab. chron. inter pp.* 84-5.)

čur do'n Mharascal 7 do Gallaiḃ Erenn, gor'marbaḋ in Marasgal[4] ann.—Mael-Issu hUa Gormgaile, prioir Innsi-mic-n-Erín, quieuit in Christo.—Aenḡus Mac Gille Fhinnein, rí Fer-Manač, do marbaḋ la hUa n-Domnaill.—Gilla[f]-na-naem, mac Airt hUi Brain, oircinneč Rosa-Comain, quieuit in [Christo].[f]—Mael-Petair[1] hUa Carmaca[i]n, maiḡistir Rosa-Comain, quieuit in [Christo].[f]—Espuc hUa[5]-Fiačrač, hUa[5] Mailḟaḡam̆air,[6] quieuit in[g] Christo.[g]

A 59d Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f., l. ix.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° u.° Ločlainn, mac Ečtigern hUi Ceallaiḡ, do marbaḋ do macaiḃ in Gilla riabaiḡ hUi Baiḡill.—Sluaḡaḋ mór lesin Giustís 7 la Mac Uilliam i Connačta, gur'airgetur Maínistir na Buille 7 co n-dernadur creač Creti[1] 7 docuaiḋ iar sin isin Mumain, gur'gaḃ braiḡti hUi[2] Briain 7 táinic ari[ṫi]s[i] i Connačta 7 co Calaḋ na-cairgi, gur'fág[b]aḋ in čarracc[3] dó 7 gur'cuir lučt coimeta innti 7 giḋeḋ[4] dofágbaḋ[5] arí[ṫi]s[i] í 7 dolegaḋ.

(Is[b] ar in Kalaind si tic Domnall hUa Neill.[b])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [iii.[a] f., l. xx.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° ui.°
B 61b Creč Sligiḋ do ḋenam lesin Ghiustis 7 le Brian, | mac Toirrḋelbaiḡ, gur'gabadur mná imḋa broidi.[1]—

[4] -cal at first; c was altered to g! A. [5] O, A. [6] Maeil-, B.—[f-f] om., B, C. [g-g] om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1235. [1] Creiti, B. [2] 1, A. [3] -ag, A, [4] giḋeċ (that is, the siglum for et with dot overhead, used frequently for eḋ), B; giḋeaḋ, A. [5] -gaḋ, A.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] t. m., t. h., A; om., B. C. D.

A.D. 1236. [1] broide, B.—[a-a] blank space, A, B.

1234. [1] *Marechal.*—Richard, Earl of Pembroke. See the graphic account in Gilbert's *Viceroys*, p. 93, *seq.*

[2] *Ua Domnaill.*—D. adds: videlicet Donaldum magnum O'Donill, qui tunc sibi subiecit omnes inhabitantes illius patriae, ita ut sibi et eius filio post ipsum in omnibus parerent concorditer ut suae patrie

fought between the Marechal[1] and the Foreigners of Ireland, so that the Marechal was killed therein.—Mael-Isu Ua Gormgaile, prior of Inis-mic-nErin, rested in Christ.—Oenghus Mac Gille-Fhinnein, king of Fir-Manach, was killed by Ua Domnaill.[2]—Gilla-na-naem, son of Art Ua Brain, herenagh of Ros-Comain, rested in Christ.—Mael-Petair Ua Carmaca[i]n, Master [of the school] of Ros-Comain, rested in Christ.—The bishop of Ui-Fiachrach [Kilmacduagh], Ua Mailfhaghamhair, rested in Christ. [1234]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. 1235. Lochlainn, son of Echtigern Ua Ceallaigh, was killed by the sons of the Swarthy Gilla Ua Baighill.—A great hosting by the Justiciary[1] and by Mac William [de Burgh] into Connacht, so that they plundered the Monastery of the Buill and effected the pillaging of Creit. And he went after that into Munster, until he received the pledges of Ua Briain and he came again into Connacht, to the Ferry of the Rock, so that the Rock was abandoned to him and he placed a party of guards therein. Notwithstanding, it was abandoned again and pulled down. [1235]

(It is in [*lit*, on] this year comes [the death of] Domnall Ua Neill.[2])

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 20th of the moon,] A.D. 1236. The pillaging of Sligech was done by the Justiciary and by Brian, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Con- [1236 Bis.]

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homines; qua conditione O'Donill remisit illis omnes retroactas iniurias et damna quaecunque, pro quorum satisfactione illi suas terras et semetipsos eidem perpetuo tradiderunt.

The original of this I have been unable to find.

1235. [1] *Justiciary.*—Maurice, son of Gerald Fitz Gerald.

[2] *Domnall Ua Neill.*—He is said in the text to have been killed in the preceding year. This note is intended to be a correction of that statement.

Gilla-Patraic[b] Mac Gilla-roid, toisec̆ Cene[oi]l-Oengusa, mortuus est.[b]

Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. i.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° uii.° Crec̆ Renna-duin do d̆enum la Feid̆limid̆ hUa Concobair[1] ocus domarbad̆ Concobur buid̆e, mac Toirrd̆elbaiğ 7 Tad̆g, mac Cormaic. Ocus táiníg in Giustis co Termonn-Cailḟind[2] 7 doloisced̆ in baile 7 doloisced̆ tempoll Imliğ-U-Rocad̆a.—Maidm Cluana-ca[t̆a] tuc Feid̆límid̆[3] ar macaib̆ Ruaid̆ri 7 ar Conc̆obur, mac Cormaic.—Tomáj· hUa Ruad̆a[i]n, espuc Luiğne, quieuit in [Christo].—Espuc Conmaicne, idon, hUa Tormaid̆, quieuit in [Christo].—Muircertac̆ Mac Diarmata (mic[b] Ruaiğri[b]), quieuit in [Christo] (no,[c] do marbad̆[c]).

Kal. Ian. [ui.[a] f., l. xii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° uiii.° Donnc̆ad̆ uait̆nec̆, mac Aed̆a, mic Ruaid̆ri, do marbad̆ do Thad̆g, mac Aed̆a, mic Cat̆ail croib̆de[i]rg. —Donnc̆ad̆, mac Duarcain hUi Eağra, do marbad̆ d'a
A 60a brait̆rib̆.— | Sluağad̆[1] mór doc̆uadur Gaill[2] i Cenél-

A.D. 1236. [b-b] om., C, D.

A.D. 1237. [1] -buir, A. [2] -lainn, A. [3] Feid̆lim, A.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1238. [1] Sluağ, B. [2] Goill, B.—[a-a] blank space, A, B.

1236. [1] *Captive.*—After this entry, D has: Eodem anno Sanctus Franciscus mortuus est. I do not know any saint of the name who died in this year.

1237. [1] *Ua Ruadhain.*—O'Ruan, C; O'Ruanj, D. The inflected *d* was omitted in pronunciation.

[2] *Ua Tormaidh.*—In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), his Christian name is given as Gilla-Isu. Having obtained confirmation of his appointment from the primate (1230, note 1, *supra*), he, according to bishop Jocelin, collected an armed force and burned the episcopal houses, together with the fort, or close (castrum), of Ardagh church; thereby destroying the stone (round ?) tower of the cathedral (quandam eius turrim lapideam).

Then proceeding against the bishop, who was being vested for celebration of the divine offices, Gelasius would presumably have slain him and his, had they not provided for themselves by flight. Thus expelled, Jocelin proceeded

chobair], so that they took away many women captive.[1]— [1236]
Gilla-Patraic Mac Gillaroid, chief of Cenel-Oengusa, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. [1237]
1237. The pillaging of Rinn-duin was done by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobair and there were killed Conchobur the Tawny, son of Toirrdelbach and Tadhg, son of Cormac. And the Justiciary came to the Termon of [St.] Cailfhinn and the town was burned and the church of Imlech-Ua-Rochadha was burned.—The defeat of Cluain-Ca[tha] was inflicted by Feidhlimidh upon the sons of Ruaidhri and on Conchobur, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata]. —Thomas Ua Ruadhain,[1] bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], Ua Tormaidh,[2] rested in Christ.—Muircertach (son of Ruaighri) Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ (or, was killed[3]).

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 12th of the moon,] A.D. [1238]
1238. Donnchadh of Uaithne,[1] son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], was killed by Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand[2].—Donnchadh, son of Duarcan Ua Eaghra, was killed by his kinsmen.—The Foreigners went upon a great hosting into Cenel-Eogain.

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to the Curia for redress. The judges appointed by Gregory IX. were the archbishop of Dublin, the bishop of Ossory and the prior of All Saints, Dublin. (Theiner, *ubi sup.* p. 30-1.) O'Tormey, it seems probable, died before the proceedings were brought to a close, leaving Jocelin in undisputed possession.

On a review of all the circumstances, it seems impossible to acquit Donatus, archbishop of Armagh, of grave dereliction of duty. A question to be decided amicably by canonical process he thrice deliberately submitted to the arbitrament of force.

The total silence of the native Annals respecting a contest of such duration and violence is remarkable.

[3] *Was killed.*—This, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*, is the true reading.

1238. [1] *Of Uaithne.* — So called perhaps from having been fostered in Uaithne (Owney and Owney-beg, co. Limerick; O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, p. 45).

[2] *Red-Hand.* — Scabidi, D. The

n-Eoξain.—Flaitbertac[b] Mac Catmail, ardtoisec Cene[oi]l-Feradaiξ, barr ξaiscid 7 eíníξ Ξaeidiul[sic] 7 ardtoisec dano Clainni-Conξaile 7 O-Cennṙoda hi Tir-Manac, a ṁarbad do Donnčad Mac Catmail, d'a bratair ṙein, i meabail.[b]

Kal 1an. [uii.[a] ṙ., l. xxiii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° ix.° Cat Cairn-Siadail[1] tuc Domnall Maξ Lačlainn, du inar'marbad[2] Domnall Tamnaiξi O Néill 7 Maξ Matξamna 7 maiti Cheniuil-Moen[3] uile 7 ṙočaide aile 7 dohatriξad in[4] bliadain reime ṙin é (idon,[b] Domnall Maξ Lačlainn[b]) 7 doξab ari[ti]ṙ[i] an riξi cetna a haitli in[d] madmu moir ṙin tuc.

B61c[bir.] Kal. 1an. [i.[a] ṙ., l. iiii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° Feidlimid Ua[1] Cončobuir do dul tairiṙ co teč riξ Saxan 7 tuc onoir 7 ṙímiad[2] mor leiṙ.—Cormac, mac Tomaltaiξ, do atriξad iṙin bliadain ṙin.[3]—Ferξal, mac Cončonnačt (1[b] Raiξilliξ[b]), do marbad la Maelruanaiξ, mac Ferξail (7[b] la Concubur, mac Cormaic[b]).—Donnčad, mac Muircertaiξ, do ξabail riξi[4] na Cairrξi.—Ξilla-na-naem O Dreа[i]n, oirčinneč Arda-carna, quieuit in[c] [Chriṙto[c]].

(Dominuṙ[d] Albericuṙ, archiepiṙcopuṙ Ardmachanuṙ, in Anglia in Ardmachanum conṙecratuṙ eṙt archi-

A.D. 1238. [b-b] om., A; perhaps, as it was the last item, by oversight. Given in C, D.

A.D. 1239. [1] -tSi-, A. [2] ar'marbad, A. [3] Cenel-, B. [4] an, B.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] itl., t. h., A.; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1240. [1] O, A. [2] riξṁiad, B. [3] ṙi—*this*, B. [4] ri, A. (Scribe perhaps thought the meaning was that Donnchadh *took* (captured) *the king*, instead of *took* (assumed) *the kingship*).—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om.,

translator, by a lapse of memory, took Cathal *Carrach* for Cathal *Croib-derg* (Red-hand).

1239. [1] *Of Tamnach.* — O'Neill was probably reared in Tawny (Tamhnach), co. Fermanagh.

[2] *More.*—Et aliis qui hic non numerantur, D.

—Flaithbertach Mac Cathmail, arch-chief of Cenel- [1238]
Feradhaigh, crown of championship and generosity of the Gaidhil and arch-chief, moreover, of Clann-Conghaile and Ui-Cennfhoda in Tir-Manach, was killed by Donnchadh Mac Cathmail, by his own kinsman, in treachery.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 23rd of the moon,] A.D. [1239]
1239. The battle of Carn-Siadhail was fought by Domnall Mag Lachlainn, wherein was killed Domnall O'Neill of Tamnach,[1] and Mag Mathgamna and the nobility of all Cenel-Moen and a multitude more[2] [were slain]. And he (namely, Domnall Mag Lachlainn) had been dethroned the year before[3] that and he assumed the same kingship again, on the morrow of that great defeat he inflicted.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 4th of the moon,] A.D. [1240 Bis.]
1240. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir went across to the house of the king of the Saxons and brought [back] great honour and respect with him.—Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], was dethroned in that year.—Ferghal, son of Cu-Connacht (O'Raighaillaigh), was killed by Maelruanaigh, son of Ferghal (and by Conchubur, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata]).—Donnchadh, son of Muircertach [Mac Diarmata] took the kingship of the Rock.—Gilla-na-naemh O Drea[i]n, berenagh of Ard-carna, rested in Christ.

(The Lord Alberic [Albert], archbishop of Ard-Macha, was consecrated in England[1] into the archbishopric of

[3] *The year before.*—That is, by the force mentioned in the second entry of the preceding year.

1240. [1] *Consecrated in England.*—This can only signify that Albert (of Cologne) was in England when appointed primate. On Jan. 3. 1241, Henry III. granted him letters of protection in going to Ireland. (*D. I.*, I. 2503.) He had been bishop of Bremen. Albertus, Livoniensis episcopus, obiit. Et Bremensis ecclesia, iure suo potita, Albertum, Bremensem scholasticum, in episcopum elegit; qui postea factus est Primas in Hibernia (*Annal. Stadenses* A.D. 1228–9. *Mon. Germ. Hist.—Script. xvi.* 360). Subsequently he became a Dominican and was Pro-

episcopatum.—Sadḃ, ingen 1 Cheinnedig, ben Donn-čaḋa Cairpríḋ Ui Briain, dhec.—Aeḋ, mac Gilla-cruím 1 Shečnusaig, [do marbaḋ la] Cončuḃar, mac Aeḋa, mic Cať ail croibderg.[d])

Kal. 1an. [iii.[a] f., l. xu.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° i.° Domnall mór hUa[1] Domnaill, ri Thire-Connaill 7 Fer[b]-Manač 7 Cairpri 7 Airǯiall o Chlar anuas,[b] a ég re haḋart iar m-breiť buaiḋe o doman 7 o[c] ḋeḿan 7 a aḋnacal a Mainister Esa-ruaiḋ.—Cať Caimeirǯi tuc Brian O Neill 7[d] Mael-Sečlainn O Domnaill, rí Ceniuil-Conaill, do Domnall Mag Lačlainn, do riǯ Tire-hEogain, gur'marbaḋ Domnall Mág Loclainn ann 7 deičnebur[2] d'a derbḟine fein íme 7 taisiǯ Ceniuil-Eogain uile 7 daine maiťi ímḋa[i] aili fór 7[e] riǯi do gabail do Brian O Neill d'a eis.[e]

(Murčaḋ[f] O Flaiťbertaiḋ, espuc Eanaiḋ-ḋuinn, 7 Diarmait, mac Magnusa mic Toírrḋelḃaiǯ 7 Taḋg, mac Ruaiḋri 1 Gaḋra, in Christo quieuerunt hoc anno.[f])

B, C, D. The words in square brackets, being illegible in the MS., are supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

A.D. 1241. [1] O, B. [2] -neabur, B.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] om., A. In the MS., a blank space=8 letters is left. Given in B, C, D. [c] om., A. [d] do —*to*, with no, 7—*or*, *and*—overhead, t. h. (signifying that Mael-Sechlainn was the ally, not opponent, of Brian), B. [e-e] om., A. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

vincial in England at the date in the text. (See the additional entries respecting him under 1242, 1246, *infra.*)

[2] *Sadhb ; Aedh.*—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[3] *Gilla-crom.—The stooped gillie.*

1241. [1] *Domnall mor.*—D adds: filius violentis O'Donil. The translator perhaps took *Egnachan*, which was the name of his father, to signify *violent.*

[2] *The Plain.*—"The plain here referred to is Machaire Oirghiall, or the level part of the county of Louth, which was then in the possession of the English" (O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 302).

[3] *On the pillow.*—That is, a peaceful death from natural causes. D gives: mortuus est in habitu cani monachi. Illeque Donaldus magnus diminuit extorsiones aliaque onera suis subditis, et omnia tam perfecte in sua patria in ciuili gubernacionis forma reducta et certis utilibus

Ard-Macha.—Sadhb,[2] daughter of O'Ceinnedigh, wife of Donnchadh Cairpredh Ua Briain, died.—Aedh,[2] son of Gilla-crom[3] O'Shechnusaigh [was killed by] Conchubhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchobair].) [1240]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. 1241. Domnall Mor[1] Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and Fir-Manach and Cairpri and Airghialla from the Plain[2] downwards, died on the pillow,[3] after bringing victory from the world and from the demon and he was buried in the Monastery of Es-ruadh.—The battle of Cameirghi was given by Brian O'Neill and Mael-Sechlainn O'Domnaill, king of Cenel-Conaill, to Domnall Mag Lochlainn, [namely] to the king of Tir-Eogain, so that Domnall Mag Lochlainn was killed therein and ten of his own tribe around him and all the chiefs of Cenel-Eogain and many other good persons likewise. And the kingship was taken by Brian O'Neill after him. [1241]

(Murchadh[4] O'Flaithbertaidh, bishop of Eanadh-duin, and Diarmait, son of Magnus, son of Toirrdelbach [Ua Conchobair], and Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, rested in Christ.)

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constitutionibus de consilio procerum eiusdem pro communi usu inter dominos et subditos tenentes factis et confirmatis in sua vita egit, ut communi hominum estimatione nemo ex eius generatione a tempore *Odonis Mac*[-*ic*] *Aynmeragh* tam bene rexit ita ut similis *Cowyn centum bellorum* in bellis extirpandis ac *Cormaco*, filio eiusdem, in equitate iudiciorum ac *Arthuro Hynir* in extirpandis et rejiciendis foraneis et dignus socius *Brian Boravo* in bellicosis actibus et religione retinenda diceretur. Cuius bonorum operum fructu regnum Connallie vicit et reliquit suis posteris. Cui successit filius eius, Moelseaghlin.

The original of the foregoing I have not found. His death as a Grey (Cistercian) monk and the comparisons, with exception of the first, are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). Aed, son of Ainmire, was slain in 597(-8), *supra*. Conn of the hundred battles, Art Aenfhir (the lonely), his son and Cormac, son of Art [not of Conn, as in D], were kings of Ireland who lived in the second century (A.D.). Brian Boruma was slain in the battle of Clontarf, 1014, *supra*.

[4] *Murchadh, etc.*—These three

Kal. Ian. [iiii.ª f., l. xxui.ª], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° ii.° Donnčaδ Cairbreč hUa Briain 7 a mac, Toirrδelbač,[1] do ég i n-aen bliaδain.—Brian hUa[2] Duδda,
A 60b rí hUa[2]-Fiačrač 7 hUa[2]-nAm̃alξaiδ | do ég isin bliaδain cetna.—Sluaiξeδ mór lesin Ziustis 7 le Feiδlimiδ hUa[2] Cončoδair i Tir-Conaill i[3] n-deaξaiδ Thaiδg hUi Cončobair, gur'gabsat braiξdi[4] hUi[5] Domnaill do'n čur sin.—Taδg hUa[2] Cončoδair do gaδail le Coin-Chonnačt hUa[2] Raξallaiξ tre ḟurail Fheiδlimíδ in bliaδain cetna fós.

(Alibeara,[b] airdepscop Arta-Mača, do δul a Saxanaiδ.—Ugo de Laci, Iarla Ulaδ, quieuit.[b]).

B 61d Kal. Ian. (f.ª 5, l. 7ª), Anno Domini M.° cc. xl.° iii.° Cormac, mac Tomaltaiξ, do ξabail le Taδg (mac[b]

A.D. 1242. [1] -δeal-, A. [2] O, A. [3] a, A. [4] -de, A. [5] I, A.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] n. t. h., A; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1243.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space left by first scribe, A; om., B. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

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obits are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1242. [1] *Donnchadh.*—Thus in D: Donatus Carribragh O'Brien, rex Momonie ac legitimus heres Brien Borui[mh]e in defendendo et retinendo nomen, dignitatem, fidem et famam Momoniensium et principale sustentaculum gubernacionis Hibernie, una cum filio suo, Terlagh, qui expectatus rex erat Momonie, mortuus est.

The foregoing is apparently expanded from the obit in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), in which Donnchadh is called the supporter of the faith and fame of the Half of Mogh and tower of splendour and pre-eminence of the South of Ireland.

Donnchad's zeal once produced an unexpected result. In a Letter addressed to the bishops of Annaghdown and Clonfert (dated Jan. 10, 1244), Innocent IV. appoints them judges in a complaint made by the bishop of Killaloe against the archbishop of Cashel. After his consecration, Richard de Burgh, the Justiciary, retained the regalia, refusing to give them up, except on payment of a sum of money. Whereupon the bishop threatened to excommunicate any one paying the mulct. Verum quia tandem, ipso penitus ignorante, a nobili viro, D. Carbrech, domino Tuadomonie, Laoniensis diocesis, contra inhibitionem huiusmodi dicta fuit persoluta pecunia, et per consequens prefata regalia eidem episcopo restituta, idem archiepiscopus,

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 26th of the moon,] A.D. [1242]
1242. Donnchadh[1] Cairbrech Ua Briain and his son, Toirrdhelbach, died in the same year.—Brian Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Amhalgaidh, died in the same year.—A great hosting by the Justiciary and by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobhair into Tir-Connaill, in pursuit of Tadhg Ua Conchobair, so that[2] they received the hostages of Ua Domnaill on that occasion.—Tadhg Ua Conchobhair was taken prisoner by Cu-Connacht Ua Raghallaigh, by direction of Feidhlimidh, this year also.

(Alberic [Albert], archbishop of Armagh, went into Saxon-land.[3]—Hugh De Lacy,[4] Earl of Ulster, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 7th of the moon,) A.D. [1243]
1243. Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], was

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contra eum [episcopum] ex alia causa rancore concepto, ipsum ex hoc respersum labe symoniaca reputat et multiplici molestatione perturbat. (Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 43.)

[2] *So that, etc.*—In D: Et licet multa damna intulerunt patrie, tamen defecerunt ex desiderio, quia Thadeus eis traditus non fuit. Sed postea Connassius O'Raylii eundem Thadeum ad requisitum Fielmei I Conor in vinculis detinuit.

The last sentence is the rendering of the textual *Tadhg* item.

[3] *Went into Saxon-land.*—The object of this journey appears from a mandate of Henry III. (St. Sever, May 6, 1243) to the justiciary of Ireland. A[lbert], archbishop of Armagh, had lately come to the king in Gascony, demanding, in right of his church, restitution of Drogheda, Louth and other vills, and of the manor of Nobber (co. Meath), this last having belonged to Hugh de Lacy, late Earl of Ulster. Fitz Gerald was commanded to take with him the treasurer of Ireland and the Seneschal of Meath and enquire into the archiepiscopal rights; which the king neither will, nor ought to, subtract from. (*D. I.*, I. 2618).

[4] *Hugh de Lacy.*—Erroneously given under next year in the *Annals of Loch Ce.* Henry III. wrote to the justiciary of Ireland (Bordeaux, Feb. 8, 1243) that, by law and custom of Ireland, the king may distrain widows by their lands to take husbands of the king's choice, provided the widows be not disparaged. Fitz Gerald is commanded that, if A[melina], widow of Hugh de Lacy, will not marry Stephen Longespee, as the king had requested her, he shall distrain her to do so, according to the custom of Ireland. (*D. I.*, I. 2600). De Lacy must accordingly have died in the preceding year.

Aeδa, mic Caτ̆ail croibδeirg[b]) O Conč̆obair[1] ic[2] Mainir-tir na Buille 7 a bean, ingen Meg Carrτ̆aiǧ, do τ̆abairt do Choin-Connač̆t O Raiǧ̆illaiǧ, idon, mat̆air Taiδ̆g fein.—Taδ̆g O Conč̆oβ̆air do δ̆allaδ̆ 7 do rboč̆aδ̆ do Coin-Connač̆t O Raǧ̆allaiǧ̆ (tre[b] ḟurail Ghall ir Gaoiδ̆eal[b]).—Aeδ̆[c] O Dhuiβ̆dirma, dux na Brédč̆a, mortuus est.[c]

(Gilla-Patraig[d] hUa hAnluain, ri Oirgiall, do marbaδ̆ le raiǧ̆deoir Connač̆tač̆ arpd claideač̆.—Ruairi, mac Aeδ̆a, mic Caτ̆ail croiβ̆deirg, do bat̆aδ̆ inrin t-Sinoinn, ag Aτ̆-liag.—Conč̆uβ̆ar, mac Aeδ̆a, mic Caτ̆ail croibδeirg, d'ec.[d]—Sluagad[e] [la] ri Saxan cum ri [Franc] an bliadain ri.[e])

[bir] Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 6, l. 18[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° iiii.° Concobur, mac Aeδ̆a hUi Conč̆obuir, quieuit in [Christo].—Ruaiδ̆ri, mac Aeδ̆a, a der[b]brat̆air, do bat̆uδ̆ irin t-Sinaind.—Donnč̆aδ̆ hUa Conč̆obair, epscop Oil-finn,[1] in Christo quieut.—Cormac, mac Tomalt̆aiǧ̆, quieuit in[b] Christo.[b]

(Cairlen[c] Dhomnaiǧ̆-m̆aiǧ̆ean do č̆um̆dač̆ do č̆loč̆aiβ̆ hoc anno.[c])

Kal Ian. (f.[a] 1, l. 29[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° u.° Cagaδ̆ mor eter ri Saxan 7 Bretain[1] in bliaδ̆ain ri.

A.D. 1243. [1] -buir, A. [2] ig, A.—[c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [e-e] r. m., n. t. h. (the words in square brackets are illegible), A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1244. [1] Oilefind, A.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b-b] om., B, C, D. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1245. [1] Brea-, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B.

1243. [1] *By direction, etc.*—Iussu supradicti Feilmei, D.

[2] *Died.*—D adds: O'Donill, Moelseaghlin, cum suo exercitu multa damna Tirione intulit et magnam predam exinde abduxit. The original is not known to me.

[3] *Ruaidhri.*—This and the following item are found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under the ensuing year. They seem misplaced here, being found in the text at 1244. Or perhaps the interpolator considered this to be the true year.

taken prisoner by Tadhg (son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand) O'Conchobair, at the Monastery of the Buill and his wife [Etain], daughter of [Finghin Mor] Mag Carrthaigh, was given to Cu-connacht O'Raighillaigh. [She was,] namely, the mother of Tadhg himself.—Tadhg O'Conchobair was blinded and emasculated by Cu-Connacht O'Raghallaigh by (direction[1] of Foreigners and Gaidhil).—Aedh O'Duibhdirma, chief of the Bredach, died.[2] [1243]

(Gilla-Patraig Ua Anluain, king of Oirgialla, was killed by a Connacht archer . . . . . .—Ruai[dh]ri,[3] son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand, was drowned in the Shannon at Ath-liag.—Conchubhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand, died.—A hosting by the king of the Saxons against the king of the Franks this year.[4])

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 18th of the moon), A.D. 1244. Conchobur, son of Aedh Ua Conchubuir, rested[1] in Christ.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, his brother, was drowned in the Shannon.—Donnchadh Ua Conchobair, bishop of Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ. [1244 Bis.]

(The castle of Domnach-Mhaighean was covered [roofed] with stone this year.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 1st feria, 29th of the moon,) A.D. 1245. Great war[1] between the king of the Saxons and [1245]

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[4] *This year.*—Given also in the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* under 1243; but erroneously. Henry III. was in Portsmouth on May 5, 1242 (*D. I.*, I. 2564); in Saintes, June 8 (*ib.*, 2565); in Bordeaux, Sept., 6, 1243 (*ib.*, 2638), and in Westminster, Oct. 12 (*ib.*, 2639).

1244. [1] *Rested.*—A (Cistercian) monk in the abbey of Boyle, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)

1245. [1] *Great war.* — Maxima gurrarum (sic) comotio inter regem Anglie et Brittones, unde vocati fuerunt a rege Justiciarius et Fielmeus O'Conchuir in Angliam et iverunt, D.

In Giurtir do ḋul tairir 7 Feiḋlímiḋ[2] (idon,[b] a cabair riġ Saxan[b]) irin bliaḋain ri[c] ror.[c]—Cairlen Sligiġ[3] do ḋenam le Mac Muirir (Mic[d] Gerailt[d]) irin bliaḋain ri.

(Murčaḋ[e] hUa hAnluain d'eloġ o Inir Loča-andročaid tre mirbuilib Padraig.[e])

Kal. Ian. (r.[a] 2, l. 10[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° ui.° Mac Comarba Močua do ġabail erpocoide Shil-Muireḋaiġ 7 nír'leigeḋ a bec d'a aimrir do re rollamnuġuḋ.—Taimig Giurtir nua ṫairir 7 rohaṫraigeḋ[1] Mac Muirir.—Dodoġaḋ | Tomaltač hUa[2] Cončobair[3] docum erpocoide Oil-find.—Cerball buiḋe O Dalaiġ quieuit in Chrirto.—Murčaḋ[b] O hAnluain, rí Oirrter, do marbaḋ tre erail Briain hUi Neill.[b]

A 60c

[2] Feiḋlím, A. [3] Sligiḋ, B.—[b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., B; om., A; given in D. "The castle of Sligo was made this year," C. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1246. [1] ro ṫarraigeḋ, B. The contraction ⁊ = eḋ is here employed in A and B. [2] O, A. [3] -buir, B.— [a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b-b] om., A; given in B, C, D.

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[2] *The Justiciary.*—On Jan. 30, 1245, Henry III. wrote to Maurice Fitz Gerald that David, son of Llewellyn, late prince of North Wales, broke the treaty of peace with the king, invaded the king's land of Wales, slew his subjects, and tried to seduce the Welsh barons from their allegiance. The king prays the justiciary, magnates and subjects of Ireland (which he wishes to share in his conquest) to join him in revenging such treachery. Fitz Gerald is commanded, amongst other matters, to certify what provision and force he can despatch to the king's aid and to confer with the magnates thereupon (*D. I.*, I. 2733).

[3] *Feidhlimidh.* — On March 29, 1245, letters of safe conduct for one year were issued for him, in coming to the king. On Oct. 21, 1245, letters of protection, dated from the camp at Gannoc (Carnarvonshire), were granted to him until the king's arrival in Ireland (*D. I.*, I. 2738–78).

[4] *This year.*—D adds: Eodemque anno, Moelseaghlen O'Donill, facto magno exercitu, invasit Anglos et Hibernios inferioris Conacie, a quibus multas vaccas aliaque innumera bona asportarunt.

This is given in the *Four Masters* under the present year.

[5] *Murchadh.*—See the last (original) entry of the following year.

the Britons this year. The Justiciary[2] and Feidhlimidh[3] [Ua Conchobair] went across (that is, in aid of the king of the Saxons) in this year[4] also.—The castle of Sligech was built by Fitz Maurice (Fitz Gerald) in this year. [1245]

(Murchadh[5] Ua hAnluain escaped from the Island of Loch-an-Drochaid,[6] through miracles of [St.] Patrick.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1246. The son of the successor of [St.] Mochua[1] took [possession of] the bishopric of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin] and not [even] a little of his time was left him to govern [it].—A new Justiciary[2] came across and Fitz Maurice was deposed.[3]—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair was raised[4] to the bishopric of Oil-finn [Elphin].—Cerball O'Dalaigh the Yellow rested in Christ.—Murchadh O'hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed by direction of Brian Ua Neill. [1246]

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[6] *Loch-an Drochaid.*—Lake of the Bridge. See 1053, note 10, *supra.*

1246. [1] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Mochua.*—That is, abbot of Balla, co. Mayo. His name was John O'hUghroin. On the death of Donnchadh in 1244, *supra*, John, the archdeacon and Thomas O'Cuinn, abbot of Roscommon, were elected by the dignitaries and the junior canons respectively. Both appealed by procuration to Innocent IV., who was then in Lyons. In a Letter addressed to the archbishop of Tuam, dated July 3 (1245), the Pope decided in favour of John and gave a dispensation in the defect arising from his having been *de soluto genitus et soluta.* See *Annals of Loch Ce,* 1244-5; to be supplemented and corrected by the Papal text in Theiner (*ubi sup.*, p. 44).

[2] *New Justiciary.*—John Fitz Geoffrey. See Gilbert's *Viceroys,* p. 102.

[3] *Deposed.*—Literally, *unkinged.* "*Drawne,*" C; D renders: executus fuit per regis ministros,—which is not alone incorrect in the rendering, but a gross historical error. In this (D) Translation his death is rightly given under 1257.

[4] *Was raised.*—On Aug. 26, 1246, the royal assent to his election was notified to the archbishop of Tuam (although, it was added, the dean and chapter made the selection without first obtaining the king's license). (*D. I.*, I. 2844.)

He was consecrated, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce,* on the Sunday before Septuagesima (Jan. 20) of the following year.

(Alibirt[c] Almaineač, ardeprcop Ard-Mača, d'ať-ruǯuď čum na hunǯaire.—Eprcop Rať-Luraiǯ do ťoluǯaď čum ardeprcoroide Arda-Mača.[c])

B 62a Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 3, l. 21[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° uii.° Mael-Sečlaind hUa Doṁnaill, rí Tire-Conaill 7 in Ǯilla muinelač hUa[1] Buiǯill 7 Mac Somairliǯ do marbaď le Mac Muiris i[2] m-Bel-ať-renaiǯ 7 rogab-rat Cenel-Conaill re rečtmain comlain in t-ať, nar'-leiǯret Ǯall na Ǯaiďel tairir diḃ, no ǯur'ímir Cormac hUa[1] Cončobair cealǯ fa ďeireď: idon, dočuaiď Cormac,[b] marcrluaǯ, ar fat[3] in muiǯi riar 7 doindto iar rin ar fut in muiǯi cetna, ruar co bord in mointiǯ 7 dočuaiď laim rir rair co rainic Ať-cuil-uaine ar in Eirne. Ocur níṙ'airiǯret Cenel-Conaill, co facadur in marc-rluaǯ mor čuca do'n taiḃ[4] d'a rabadur do'n abaind. Ocur mar[5] do[6] bí Cenel-Conaill 7 a n-aire ar a marc-rluaǯ leiť d'a cul, doleiǯret[7] na Ǯoill 'ran[8] ať, co tarla Cenel-Conaill 7 in Ǯilla muinelač hUa[2] Baiǯill 7 Mac Soṁairliǯ[9] re Mac Muiṙir i[2] m-Bel-ať-renaiǯ, coṙ'ťoitret[c] ann.[c]—Cairlen Mic Ǯoirde[i]lḃ do leǯaď le macaiḃ Aeďa hUi Concoḃair.—Caǯaď móṙ do denam do Toíṙṙdelbač (mac[d] Aeďa hUi Chončuḃair[d]) 7 do na macaiḃ riǯ (re[d] Ǯallaiḃ in bliaďain ri[d]) 7 baileďa imďa[i] do lorcaď 7 Ǯoill imďa[i] do marbaď leó.—

A.D. 1246.—[c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1247. [1] O, A. [2] a, A. [3] fut, B. [4] taeiḃ, B. [5] mur, A. [6] Repeated by mistake, A. [7] ǯur' leiǯretur (*so that*, etc.), B. [8] irin, B. [9] Somuirlaiǯ, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b] om., A. [c-c] ǯur'marbaď leir iat—*so that they were killed by him*, B; followed by C. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

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[5] [*Albert*], *etc.* — Postea, idem Albertus, scilicet anno 1246, Papa Innocentio IV., apud Lugdunum, civitatem Galliae, tunc morante, legatus in Pruciam et Livoniam est transmissus. Et sequenti anno, defuncto Iohanne episcopo, residentiam obtinuit in sede Lubicense et demum factus archiepiscopus Rigensis (*Ann. Stad.*, *ubi sup.*, p. 360-1).

His departure took place early in

(Alberic [Albert][5] the German, archbishop of Ard-Macha, proceeded to Hungary [Prussia].—The bishop of Rath-Luraigh was chosen[6] to the archbishopric of Ard-Macha). [1246]

Kalends of Jan. (on 3rd feria, 21st of the moon,) A.D. 1247. Mael-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, and the [Wry-]necked[1] Gilla Ua Baighill and Mac Somairligh were killed by Fitz Maurice in Bel-Atha-Senaigh. And the Cenel-Conaill held the Ford for an entire week, so that they allowed neither Foreigner nor Gaidhel across, until Cormac Ua Conchobair played a ruse in the end. That is, Cormac went with the horse-host throughout the length of the plain westwards and he turned after that upwards, throughout the length of the same plain, to the edge of the morass and went close thereby eastwards, until he reached the Ford of Cuil-Uaine on the Erne. And the Cenell-Conaill noticed not until they saw the great horse-host [advancing] to them, on the side of the river on which they were. And whilst the Cenel-Conaill had their attention upon the horse-host on their rear side, the Foreigners plunged into the Ford, so that the Cenel-Conaill and the [Wry-]necked Gilla Ua Baighill and Mac Somairligh met Fitz Maurice in Bel-Atha-Senaigh [and] fell there.—The castle of Mac Goisdelbh was pulled down by the sons of Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Great war was made by Toirrdelbach (son of Aedh Ua Conchubhair) and by the sons of the kings [of Connacht] (against the Foreigners this year) and many towns were burned and many Foreigners slain by them.— [1247]

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the present year. On March 3, it having been intimated to the king that Armagh was vacant by resignation, the justiciary, Fitz Geoffrey, was commanded to take possession of and keep until further orders all the archiepiscopal land and chattels. (*D. I.*, I. 2812.)

[6] *Was chosen.* — See note on *Raighned* under next year.

1247. [1] *Wry-necked.* — *Collo Torturatus*, D.

Eac̆marcac̆[e] hUa Cat̆a[i]n, ri Cianac̆t 7 Fer-na-Craib̆e, do m̆arbad̆ la Maǯnus hUa Cat̆a[i]n, ar n-dul dó ar creic̆ c̆uige, co hAirt̆er-muiǯi i n-Dail-riatai.[e]—Ruaiǯri hUa Cananna[i]n do ǯab̆ail riǯe Tire-Conaill.—Aed̆ Mac Conc̆aillead̆, abb Cluana-Eois, quieuit.—Raiǯned do oir[d]nead̆ i n-ardepscoboid[i] Arda-Mac̆a isin Roim.—Murc̆ad̆ hUa hAnluain, ri Oirrt̆ir, do marbad̆ an bliad̆ain [si].[f]

[bis.] Kal. Ian. f.[a] [4], l. 2,[a] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° uiii.° Ruaid̆ri hUa Cananna[i]n do marbad̆ la Ǯoffraiǯ,[1] mac Domnaill moir hUi[2] Domnaill 7 daine imd̆a[i] eile araen ris 7 Ǯoffraiǯ[3] do ǯabail riǯi[4] Thire-Conaill d'a eisi.—Raiǯned,[b] ardepscop Arda-Mac̆a, do t̆eac̆t o'n Roim cum pallio 7 ai[f]frinn do rad̆a d̆o leis i feil Peadair 7 Poill innArd-Mac̆a.[b]

(A)

Iusdis na hEirenn do dul, sluaǯ, ǯu Cuil-rat̆ain

(B)

Sloǯed̆[c] la Ǯallaib̆ Erenn co Cuil-rat̆ain co n-dear-

A.D. 1247.—[e-e] om., A. [f-f] om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1248. [1] Ǯoffraid̆, A. [2] hI, A. [3] Ǯoffraiǯ, B. [4] riǯe, B. [a-a] om., B. [b-b] om., B, C, D. [c-c] This follows the Longa entry in B. It is the text of C and D.

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[2] *Raighned.*—The apparent inconsistency of this and the final (additional) entry of the preceding year is explained by the Letter, dated Lyons, Oct. 8 (1246), of Innocent IV. directing the Dominican Prior of Drogheda and the Franciscian Guardian of Dundalk to serve citations in the matter of the Armagh succession. When the See became vacant (by resignation of the German, Albert), the Chancellor, against the consent of the rest of the Chapter, postulated Germanus, bishop of Rathluraigh (Derry). The archdeacon appealed to the Pope, who through the aforesaid Prior and Guardian enjoined all concerned to appear before the Curia on, or before, the next *Letare Jerusalem* Sunday (the fourth Sunday of the following Lent, March 10, 1247). (Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 45.) The present entry of the *Annals* shows that the election of Germanus was set aside, and Raighned [Reginald ?] made archbishop.

Eachmarcach Ua Catha[i]n, king of Ciannachta and of Fir-na-craibhe, was killed by Maghnus Ua Catha[i]n, on his going upon a foray to the latter, to Airther-muighi in Dal-riatai.—Ruaighri Ua Cananna[i]n took the kingship of Tir-Conaill.—Aedh Mac Conchailleadh, abbot of Cluain-Eois, rested.—Raighned[2] was instituted into the archbishopric of Ard-Macha in Rome.—Murchadh Ua hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed this year. [1247]

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1248. Ruaidhri Ua Cananna[i] was killed by Geoffrey, son of Domnall Mor Ua Domnaill and many other persons [were killed] along with him and Geoffrey took the kingship of Tir-Conaill after him.—Raighnedh, archbishop of Ard-Macha, came from Rome with the Pallium and Mass was said by him in it, on the feast of [SS.] Peter and Paul [Monday, June 29], in Ard-Macha. [1248 Bis.]

(A)

The Justiciary of Ireland went [with] a host to Cuil-

(B)

A hosting by the Foreigners of Ireland to Cuil-

With respect to the bishopric of Rathluraigh (Rathlurensis), valuable information is contained in another Letter of the same Pope, dated Lyons, May 31 (1247), transferring the See therefrom to Derry. From the time of the delimitation of the dioceses, the See was in Derry. Sed postmodum bonae memoriae Ocophtyg [Ua Cobthaigh], predecessor eiusdem (i.e., of the bishop who postulated to have the See moeed back to Derry) sedem ipsam ad villam Rathlurensem, de qua idem predecessor originem duxerat, illectus natalis soli dulcedine, a Sede Apostolica non petita licentia nec obtenta, transtulit motu proprie voluntatis.

The Ua Cobhthaigh (O'Coffey) here mentioned was, no doubt, the bishop of that name who died in 1173, *supra*. The foregoing is strong confirmatory evidence that the *Bishop's Chair* offered to the Abbot Ua Brolchain in 1158 meant the dignity of mitred abbot. It seems incredible that an abbot-bishop of Derry should remove the See from there to Maghera (Rath-Luraigh).

1248. [1] *Craft.*—"These were cots, or small boats, which were carried by land on the shoulders of men, to be launched on lakes for plundering islands" (O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 330).

7 cairlen 7 droičead do ḋenum ḋoiḃ ag Druimṫairriḃ.

nadur dročad na Ḃanna 7 cairdel Droma-ṫairrriḡ 7 aṫṫrebaḋ in droma.[c]

Longa[d] do ṫaḃairt la Ḃrian hUa Neill, la hairdriḡ Tuaircirt Erenn, de Loḋ-Feaḃail i Maḡ-nIṫa, tar Tedmonn-Dabeo[i]c, illorcc, co rainic Loḋ-n-Eirne, co n-derna creiḋ n-díañriḋi 7 gur'brir cairdel ann.[d]

B 62b

Kal. Ian. (r.[a] 6, l. 13[a]), Anno Domini M.[o] cc.[o] xl.[o] ix.[o] Da bliaḋain dec 7 recht cet bliaḋan o doḋuaiḋ Columcille co hI gur an bliaḋain ri.[b]—Mac hAnri | do marbaḋ la hAeḋ hUa Concobair, idon, Aeḋ, mac Feiḋlimiḋ[1] 7 Daibit Dríu 7 Goilmaiḋi eile imaille[2] riu. —Maiḋm Aṫa-na-riḡ ar Thoirrdelbaḋ hUa[b] Concobuir[b] d'ar'marbaḋ Aeḋ, mac Aeḋa, ann 7 Ḃrian in Doire 7 moran do maiḋiḃ Connaḋt.—Sluaiḡed mór leirin Giurtir 7 le Mac Muirir (i[c] Connaḋtaiḃ[c]), cor'-innarbrat[3] Feiḋlimiḋ arin tir 7 rofagrat Toirrdelbaḋ,[4] mac Aeḋa, i n-a inaḋ.

A 62d

(Niall[d] hUa Canana[i]n do ḡaḃail riḡe Thire-Conaill an bliaḋan ri.—Toraḋ imḋa ar ḋrannaiḃ an bliaḋain ri.[d])

A. D. 1248. [d-d] om., A; given in B, C, D.

A.D. 1249. [1] -limiḡ, B. [2] maille (aphaeresis of i), A. [3] -rataṙ, B. [4] Tairr-, A.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A; om., B. (They signify the same down to 1254, inclusive.) [b-b] om., A; given in B, C, D. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C; given in D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1249. [1] *Twelve years and seven hundred years.*—This is a material error. In A.D. 537, St. Columba was in his seventeenth year. He passed over to Iona when he was forty two years old. Perhaps, however, as the editor of the *Annals of Loch Ce* suggests (*ad an.*), the meaning is 12 years *less* than 700. (That is, for *ocus*—and, we are to read *o*—from.) This would bring the reckoning within a year of A.D. 562, the true date. (See *Todd Lectures*, Vol. III. pp. 21–2.)

[2] *Them.*—Namely, with the son of Henry Poer and with Drew.

rathain and a castle and bridge were built by them at Druim-tairsech.

rathain, so that they built the bridge of the Bann and the castle of Druim-tairrsech and the mansion of Druim-[-tairrsech]. [1248]

Craft[1] were carried by Brian Ua Neill, [namely] by the arch-king of the North of Ireland, from Loch-Feabhaill into Magh-Itha, past the Termon of [St.] Dabeoc, into Lorc, until he reached Loch-Eirne, so that he took away countless spoil and broke down a castle there.

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 13th of the moon), A.D. 1249. Twelve years and seven hundred years[1] [have elapsed] since [St.] Colum-cille went to I[ona] to this year.—[Piers] son of Henry [Poer], was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobair, namely, Aedh, son of Aedh, son of Feidh-limidh and David Drew and other Foreign nobles [were slain] along with them.[2]—The defeat of Ath-na-righ [was inflicted] on Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir, whereby Aedh, son of Aedh, was killed therein and Brian of the Doire and a great many of the nobles of Connacht [were killed].—A great hosting by the Justiciary and by Fitz Maurice (into Connacht), until they expelled Feidhlimidh out of the country and left Toirrdelbach, son of Aedh, in his stead.[3] [1249]

(Niall Ua Cananna[i]n took the kingship of Tir-Conaill this year.—Great crop on trees this year.)

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[3] *In his stead.*—D adds: Deinde O'Donill Goffredus inuasit Conaciam inferiorem cum magno exercitu et deuastauit totam patriam a monte Corsleave usque ad flumen Moye et tandem rediit cum magna patrie preda et captiuis ac obsidibus nulla habita resistentia in illa expeditione.

This is given in the *Four Masters* under the present year.

Kal. Ian. (F.,[a] 7, l. 24[a].), Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° Mael-Muire hUa[1] Lačtna[i]n, ardespuc Tuama, in Christo quieuit.—Tainíc Feiδlim[iδ] isin tir 7 dotéič Toirrδelbač reime[2] a n-učt Gall.—Tomas O Meallaiδ,[3] espuc Eanaiǯ-duin, in[b] Christo quieuit.[b]—Beand[c] těmpuill moir Dhaire Coluim-cille do ťuitim, id est, sexto Idus Februarii.—Seisilín, ingen Mic Lačlainn, riǯan Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, mortua, est.[c]

(Muiris[d] Mac Gearailt 7 Cať al hUa Raiǯillaiǯ 7 Eačaiδ Mhag Mať ǯam̃na do δul, sluaǯ, a Tir-Chonaill 7 Niall hUa Canannan do m̃arbaδ leo, idon, ri Thire-Conaill.[d])

Kal. Ian. (Dominica[a] l. 5[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° i.° Floirint Mac Flaind,[1] do ťoga[δ] cum ardespucoide[2] Tuama 7[b] roba dingm̃ala cuice he ar med egna 7 dliǯiδ.[b]—Ardǯal[c] hUa [Fh]laiťberταiǯ, ridomna Ailiǯ, caínnel ǯaiscíδ 7 eíniǯ Thuaisce[i]rt Erenn, mortuus est.—Gilla-Crist hUa Breislen, toisec Fana[i]t 7 a braťair do marbaδ la Ceallač m-balb hUa m-Baiǯill.—Dončaδ Mac Caťm̃ail, toisec Chene[oi]l-Feraδaiǯ, do marbaδ d'Airǯiallaib.[c]

(Raiǯned,[d] airdepscop Arda-Mača, do δul cum na

A.D. 1250. [1] O, A. [2] roime, A. [3] Meall (with sign of contraction attached to the final l). Overhead is placed d, n. t. h., in A, to signify that the ending is—aiδ.—[b-b] om., B. [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A.; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1251. [1] Floind, A. [2] aird—, B. [b-b] om., B (followed by C, D). [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1250. [1] *Mael-Muire.*—His death, according to the *A. L. C.* [*Annals of Loch Ce*], took place "a very short time before Christmas," 1249. This is confirmed by the letter of the Dean and Chapter of Tuam, about the end of Dec., 1249, praying the king's licence to elect in room of Marianus. The licence was granted to their proctor, Jan. 16, 1250 (*D. I.*, I. 3028–34).

[2] *O'Meallaidh.*—The election of Concordis (Conchobar ?), his successor, was confirmed by Innocent IV., Jan. 12, 1251 (Theiner, p. 53). The royal assent was given (though the election took place without licence) on May 8 (*D. I.*, I. 3131).

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1250. Mael-Muire[1] Ua Lachtna[i]n, archbishop of Tuaim, rested in Christ.—Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobhair] came into the country and Toirrdhelbach fled before him, into the midst of the Foreigners.—Thomas O'Meallaidh,[2] bishop of Eanach-duin, rested in Christ.—The pinnacle of the great church of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille fell, namely, on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of February.—Cecily, daughter of Mac Lochlainn, that is, queen of the North of Ireland, died. [1250]

(Maurice[3] Fitz Gerald and Cathal Ua Raighillaigh and Eachaidh Mag Mathghamna went [with] a host into Tir-Conaill and Niall Ua Canannan, namely, king of Tir-Conaill, was killed by them.)

Kalends of Jan. (on Sunday, 5th of the moon,) A.D. 1251. Florence Mac Flainn was elected[1] to the archbishopric of Tuaim, and he was fit therefor by the extent of [his] wisdom and legal lore.—Ardghal Ua [F]laithbertaigh royal heir of Ailech, candle of the championship and hospitality of the North of Ireland, died.—Gilla-Crist Ua Breslen, chief of Fanat and his kinsman were killed by Ceallach Ua Baighill the Dumb.—Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail, chief[2] of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by the Airghialla. [1251]

(Raighnedh,[3] archbishop of Ard-Macha, went to Rome.

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[3] *Maurice.*—Given at greater length in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*)

1251. [1] *Elected.*—This is a year too late. Shortly before May 27, 1250, the Dean and Chapter of Tuam wrote to the king that, having obtained licence, they unanimously elected Florence, chancellor of their church and sub-deacon of the Pope. The royal assent was given on May 27 (*D. I.*, I. 3044–5). The consecration took place in Tuam on the Christmas day of the same year (*A. L. C.*, A.D. 1250).

[2] *Chief.*—Subregulus, D.

[3] *Raighned, etc.*—These items, with exception of the last, are also given in the *Four Masters* under this year.

Roma.—Iṁar Maǯṁadaǯan, taiseč Cloinne-Ruaďrač, do marbaď.—Da mac Ruaiǯri hUi Neill do marbaď aǯ Cill-ṁóir hUa-Níallain.—Donnčaď Mac Cať̆ṁail do marbaď.—Caislen Duin-čuile do ďenuṁ.[d]

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 2, l. 16[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° ii.° Saṁraď[b] te isin bliaďain si.—Caislen Cail-uisci do denaṁ le Mac Muiris. Caislen Muiǯi-coďa do ďenaṁ leis (idon,[c] le Ǯearroltc[c]) fos.—Mael-M[o]aeďoic hUa Beolla[i]n, comarba Coluim-cille i[1] n-Druim-cliaď, in[2]
B 62c t-aen comarba robo mó conač 7 robo[3] oirrderscu | eineč 7 robo mó caďus 7[a] onoir[d] roboi re [a] linn fein i n-Erinn o Ǯallaiď 7 o Ǯhaiďelaiď,[4] in Christo quieuit. —Aeď[e] Mac Cať̆ṁail mortuus est.—Cončobur Mac Cať̆ṁaeil riǯťoiseč Ceniuil-Feraďaiǯ 7 tuať n-imďa arčena, tuir eíniǯ 7 eǯnoma Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, fer siťa Conaill is Eoǯain is Airǯiall, a ṁarbaď do rútaiď Briain hUi Neill 7 sé i cosnum a comairce friu 7 se fein ar slanačus hUi Ǯailmreďaiǯ 7 hUi Cať̆a[i]n.—Cončobur hUa Dočartaiǯ, taiseč Airdi-míďair re heaď, mortuus est.[e]

(Iustis[f] na hEirenn do ťeačt, sluaď mor, ǯo hArd-Mača 7 assin i n-Ou-Eať̆ač 7 aseiǯ ar a n-ais ǯu Cluain-Fiacna 7 Brian hUa Neill d'a n-oiǯreir annsin 7 do ťabairt a ďearďraťar fein, idon, Ruaiǯri hUa Neill, do ďraiǯid doiď.[f])

A.D. 1252. [1] a, B. [2] an, B. [3] rob (o om.), A. [4] Ǯhaei—. B.—[b] This item is second in A, B, C. But *also* (fos) shews that the caislen entries followed each other immediately. [c-c] r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C; given in D. [d-d] om., B. [e-e] om., A; given in B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h. A; om., B, C, D.

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[4] *Mac Cathmhail.*—The person mentioned in the last original entry of the present year.

1252. [1] *Peace-maker, etc.*—The meaning is accurately expressed in D: pacis et concordiae perficiendus aucthor singularis inter reges Eoganensium et Connalliae [et Orientalium].

—Imhar Mag Mhadaghan, chief of Clann-Ruadhrach, [1251]
was killed.—The two sons of Ruaighri Ua Neill were killed at Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain.—Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail[4] was killed.—The castle of Dun-chuile was built.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 16th of the moon,) A.D. [1252 Bis.]
1252. A hot summer in this year.—The castle of Narrow-Water was built by Fitz Maurice. The castle of Magh-Cobha was built by him (namely, [Fitz] Gerald) also.—Mael-M[o]edoic Ua Beolla[i]n, successor of [St.] Columcille in Druim-cliabh, the superior of greatest substance and of most distinguished hospitality and of greatest esteem and honour by Foreigners and by Gaidhil [of any] that was during his own time in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Aedh Mac Cathmhail died.—Conchobur Mac Cathmhail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh and of many territories besides, tower of hospitality and valour of the North of Ireland, peace-maker[1] of [Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-]Eogain and the Airghialla, was killed by the routs of Brian Ua Neill, whilst he was defending his protection[2] against them and he himself [was] under the safeguard of Ua Gailmredhaigh and of Ua Catha[i]n.—Conchobur Ua Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-midhair for a time, died.

(The Justiciary[3] of Ireland came [with] a great host to Ard-Macha and therefrom into Ui-Eathach and from here backwards to Cluain-Fiacna. And Brian Ua Neill gave full submission to him then and delivered his own brother, that is, Ruaighri Ua Neill, as a hostage to them.)

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[2] *Protection.* — Signifying, by metonymy, those whom he had undertaken to protect. In defensione sui patrocinii, ipso etiam existente sub patrocinio et salvo conductu I Gorumlea et I Cahan, D.

[3] *The justiciary.* — John Fitz Geoffrey. The entry is given in the *Four Masters* at this year.

Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 4, l. 27[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° iii.° Sluaȝ mor do tínol le Mac Muirís, co n-deačaiď i Tir-n-Eoȝain 7 níṙ'ȝaď nert na tenn[1] innti 7 tucaď áṙ mor aṙ na Ȝallaiď do'n toisc[2] sin.—Mael-Pedaiṙ[b] hUa Muiṙeďaiȝ, pṙioiṙ Duine-ȝéiṁin, mortuus est.—Donatus, aṙchiepiscopus Mumoni[a]e, quieuit in [Chṙisto].—Sluaiȝeaď la Brian hUa Neill, la haiṙdṙiȝ Thuaisce[i]ṙt Eṙenn, co Maȝ-coďa d'aṙ'milleď leis in caistel co n-a ďainiď 7 caistela ímďa eile i n-Ulltaiď 7 daine imďa do'n tuṙus sin.[b]

(Caiṙlen[c] Muiȝe-caďa do sgṙiṙ la Brian hUa Neill, ṙiȝ Thiṙe-hEoȝain.—Mael-Padṙaiȝ hUa Sȝannuil do'n Oṙd Phṙeitsiuṙ do ťoȝa le haṙdepscop Aṙda-Mača, a comaiṙle Innocent Papa, cum espocoide Raťa-boť. Et idem aṙchiepiscopus constituit eum uicaṙium suum in pṙouincia Aṙmachana, postquam consecṙatus fuit in
A 61a monasteṙio fṙatṙum | Minoṙum de Dun-dealȝan in Dominica pṙima Aduentus Domini.—Fṙuctus copiossus in aṙboṙibus hoc anno.—Dauid Mhaȝ Ceallaiȝ, aiṙdepscop Caissil, quieuit in pace.[c])

Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 5, l. 9[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° iiii.°

A.D. 1253. [1] teann, B. [2] toisȝ, A. [b-b] om., A; given in B, C, D. [c-c] Fol. 60d, f. m.; fol. 61a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1253. [1] *Donatus.*—This should be David (see the final additional entry of this year). The choice of his successor, David (Mac Carroll), was ratified by Innocent IV., Aug. 17, 1254. The delay arose from the objection of the suffragan bishops that, having been made by the Chapter and not by themselves, the election was invalid. For the conclusive reply, see the Bull of confirmation (Theiner, p. 61 sq). Mac Carroll occupied the See until 1289 (*D. I.*, III. 468). He was succeeded by Stephen O'Bragan, whose election was confirmed by Nicholas IV., Sept. 21, 1290 (Theiner, p. 151 sq.).

[2] *Expedition.*—D adds: Goffredus O Donill cum magno exercitu intravit terras Eoganenses et illic accepit predas et captivos conduxit multos et Brien O Neill in persecutione depredantium, cum illos

Kalends of Jan. (on 4th feria, 27th of the moon,) A.D. [1253]
1253. A large host was collected by Fitz Maurice [Fitz Gerald], so that he went into Tir-Eogain. And he obtained neither sway nor hold therein and great slaughter was inflicted on the Foreigners on that expedition.—Mael-Pedair Ua Muiredhaigh, prior of Dun-geimhin, died.—Donatus,[1] archbishop of Munster, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Brian Ua Neill [that is] by the arch-king of the North of Ireland, into Magh-Cobha, whereby the castle with its people and many other castles in Ulidia were destroyed and many persons were killed by him on that expedition.[2]

(The castle of Magh-Cobha was levelled by Brian Ua Neill, king of Tir-Eoghain.—Mael-Padraig[3] Ua Sgannuil of the Preaching Order was chosen by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, by advice of Pope Innocent, to the bishopric of Rath-both. And the same archbishop constituted him his Vicar[4] in the Province of Ard-Macha, after he was consecrated in the Monastery of the Friars Minor of Dundealgan [Dundalk] on the First Sunday of the Advent of the Lord [Nov. 30].—Copious fruit[5] on trees this year.—David[6] Mag Ceallaigh, archbishop of Cashel, rested in peace.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 9th of the moon,) A.D. [1254]

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aggredi tentaret, restiterunt fortiter Conallienses et occiderunt multos ex potioribus Eoganensium.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* under 1252.

[3] *Mael-Padraig.*—The archbishop of Armagh was empowered by Innocent IV. (May 23, 1253) to receive personally or by deputy the resignation of his predecessor (Theiner, p. 57). Having gone to Rome to consult with the Pope on the state of his diocese, the bishop of Raphoe obtained (March 21, 1255) power from Alexander IV. to excommunicate contumacious persons and permission to avail of two Dominicans of the Irish Province to aid him by counsel and preaching (Theiner, p. 71).

[4] *Vicar.*—The archbishop was absent in Rome at the time.

[5] *Copious fruit.*—Given in the *A. L. C.* under the following year.

Murčad̆ hUa Mail-[Sh]ečlainn[1] quieuit in [Christo[b]]. Donnčad̆, mac Donnčad̆a 7 Am̆laim hUa Bibsaiǧ do marbad̆ la Connačtaib̆.—Aíndiles[c] hUa hIndeirǧi, tuir eǧnoma Thuaisceirt Erenn, mortuus est.[c]—Dedicatio ecclesi[a]e Sancti Patricii Dublini[a]e.[d]

(Teine[e] d̆iaitt aid̆če Dom̆naiǧ i ṙeil na Croiče in t-Sam̆raid̆ i m-b̆aile hUa-Ruad̆agan, i ṙiǧ Chonaill 7 nonm̆ur do losčad̆ a tiǧ ann.[e])

Kal. Ian. (ṙ.[a] 6,[α] l. 20,[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° u.° Innocencius Papa quieuit in [Christo[b]].—Tómas Mac Diarmata, arčideočan Oil-ṙind,[1] mortuus est.—Donnsleib̆e[c] hUa Flaínn, abb reiglesa Poil 7 Peadair i n-Ard-Mač̆a, mortu[u]s est.[c]

(Donatus,[d] idon, an t-očtm̆ad̆ abb dob̆i imMainisdir Poil 7 Pheadair i n-Ard-Mač̆a, quieuit et Patricius hUa Muiread̆aiǧ, idon, priorr an tiǧe cetna, do t̆oǧa cum na habd̆aine et benedictus est per manus Maelpatricii, episcopi Rapotensis.[d])

B62d[bis.] Kal. Ian. (ṙ.[a] 7, l. 1[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° ui.° Ruaid̆ri hUa[1] Ǧad̆ra, ri Sleib̆e-Luǧa, do marbad̆ la Daibit̆, mac Ricaird Cuisin.—Floirínt Mag Fhloind, airdespuc Tuama-da-ǧualann, quieuit in [Christo].—

A.D. 1254. [1] Maeil—, B. [b] om., A, B, D; "died," C. [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1255. [1] Oilṙinn, A. —[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A; blank left in B (with the same signification to 1260, inclusive). [b] om., B, C, D. [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1256. [1] O, A.

1254 [1] [*Son, etc.*] — The bracketted words are taken from the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*); according to which Donchadh and Amlaim were defeated and slain by Cathal O'Conor, at Cloone, co. Leitrim.

[2] *Tower of valour.* — "The threshold of manhood"! C. Vir magnae estimacionis! D.

[3] *Sunday.*—May 3 fell on that day in 1254; which shows that the additional item (not given in the *A. L. C.*, or the *Four Masters*) is correctly dated.

1254. Murchadh Ua Mail-[S]echlainn rested in Christ. [1254]
—Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, [son[1] of Gilla-Isa, son of Donchadh O'Raighillaigh] and Amlaim Ua Bibsaigh were killed by the Connachtmen.—Aindiles Ua Inneirghi, tower of valour[2] of the North of Ireland, died.—Dedication of the Church of St. Patrick in Dublin.

(Lightning fire [came] on the night of Sunday,[3] on the feast of the Cross in Summer [May 3], in the town of the Ui-Ruadhagan, at the Wood of Conall and nine persons were burned in a house there.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 20th of the moon,) A.D. [1255]
1255. Pope Innocent [IV.] rested in Christ.[1]—Thomas Mac Diarmata, archdeacon[2] of Oil-finn, died.—Donnsleibe Ua Flainn, abbot of the Monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha, died.

(Donatus,[3] namely, the eighth abbot that was in the Monastery of Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha, rested and Patrick Ua Muireadhaigh, namely, prior of the same House, was chosen to the abbacy and he was blessed by the hands of Mael-Patraic [Ua Sgannuil], bishop of Rath-both.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 1st of the moon), A.D. [1256Bis.]
1256. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was killed by David, son of Richard Cussen.—Florence Mag Floinn, archbishop of Tuaim-da-ghualann, rested in Christ.[1]—The Muinnter-Raghallaigh were killed by Aedh,

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1255. [1] *Rested in Christ.*—This is erroneous; Innocent IV. died in Naples, Dec. 7, 1254. The *A. L. C.* also give his obit under 1255.

[2] *Archdeacon.*—The *Four Masters*, against A, B, C, D and the *A. L. C.*, call him herenagh.

[3] *Donatus.*—The *Donnsleibhę* of the preceding entry; *Donatus* being the meaningless Latin alias.

1256. [1] *Rested in Christ.*—At Bristol, according to the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*). On June 29, 1256, the Dean and Chapter of Tuam re-

Muinnter-Raǯallaiǯ[b] do marbad le hAed, mac Feid-limte[2] hUi Conc̆obuir (7[c] le Conc̆ubur, mac Tigernain hUi Ruairc[c]), idon, Cat̆al 7 Domnaill 7 Cu-Connac̆t 7 in Gilla caec̆ 7 Gaffraiǯ 7 mait̆i Muin[n]teri-Raǯallaiǯ[3] 7 hUa[1]-m-Briuin uile ar aen lat̆air ag Allt-na-heillti, or Bealuc̆-na-beit̆iǯe, i cinn Sleib̆e-in-iaraind. Dom̆ar-badur Muínnter-Raǯallaiǯ[3] Diarmait hUa[1] Flannag[i]n 7 Flann Mág Oirec̆taiǯ 7 Murc̆ad find hUa Ferǯail. Doǯonadur 7 domarb̆adar daine imda[i] eilí nac̆ airmit̆er[4] ṡunn.

(Raiǯned,[d] airdeps[c]op Aird-Mac̆a, dh'ec isin Roim.[d])

Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 2, l. 12[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° uii.°

(A.)

Muiris Mac Gerailt quieuit in [Christo].— Cairlen Cail-uíṡci do leagad le Goffraig O n-Domnaill 7 tec̆t ar a ait̆le dó 7 do Ceniul-Conaill d'ínnṡoiǯid Shligiǯ 7 do comraic re Gallaib̆ in b̆aile

(B.)

Ieoan[e] Bisset, malartac̆ ceall 7 Gaeid̆el, ṡubita morte periit. — Muiris Mac Gerailt, Iustíṡ Erenn ri head̆, disc̆ailtec̆ Gaeid̆el 7 ceall n-Erenn, mortuus est. — Scaínner croḋa do t̆abairt do Ghof-

A.D. 1256. [2]—miġ, B. [3] Raiġillaiġ, A. [4] airimṫer, B.—[b] opposite this entry, l. m., n. t. h., is Caṫ Muiġe—Sleċt—*Battle of Magh-Slecht*, A In B, r. m., t. h., Marbaḋ Mhuinnteri—Raġallaiġ—*Slaying of Muinnter. Ragallaigh.* [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1257. [e] C and D follow B.

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ceived through Reginald, chaplain and Maurice Lumbard, clerk, royal licence to elect an archbishop. The choice fell upon a Franciscan, James O Lachtnain. The king assented on Oct. 16, and wrote to the Pope to confirm the postulation (*D. I.*, III. 507–21).

[2] *Allt-na-heillti.—Height of the Doe.*

[3] *Belach-na-beithighe.—Pass of the birch (tree).* Apud vallem [!] na Hally, prope viam na bethij, D.

[4] *Sliabh-in-iarainn.—Mountain of Iron.*

[5] *Persons.*—The remaining words

son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir (and by Conchubur, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc). Namely, [those killed were] Cathal and Domnall and Cu-Connacht and the Blind Gillie and Geoffrey [Ua Raghallaigh] and all the nobles of Muinnter-Raghallaigh and the Ui-Briuin on one spot, at Allt-na-heillti,[2] over Belach-na-Beithighe,[3] in front of Sliabh-in-iarainn.[4] The Muinnter-Raghallaigh killed Diarmait Ua Flannaga[i]n and Flann Mag Oirechtaigh and Murchadh Ua Ferghail the Fair. They [likewise] wounded and killed many other persons[5] that are not reckoned here. [1256]

(Raighned,[6] archbishop of Ard-Macha, died in Rome.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon,) A.D. 1257. [1257]

(A)

Maurice Fitz Gerald rested in Christ.[1] — The Castle of Narrow-Water was levelled by Geoffrey O'Domnaill and he and the Cenel-Conaill came therefrom on the morrow, to attack Sligech. And he met with the Foreigners of the town and

(B)

John Bisset, destroyer of churches and of Gaidhil, perished by a sudden death. Maurice Fitz Gerald, Justiciary of Ireland for a time, dissolver of the Gaidhil and of the churches of Ireland, died.—A courageous encounter was fought by

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are omitted in D, which adds: O Donil Goffredus cum magno exercitu perlustrauit patrias de Fearmanagh et Brieni O Roirke, ex quibus predas, redemptiones et obsides accepit et rediit.

This is given in substance by the *F. M.* under the present year.

[6] *Raighned.*—From a charter of assent (Oct. 2, 1254) to the election of the bishop of Meath (inserted in the Papal confirmation), which begins with *Frater R.*, we learn that he was a friar, probably a Dominican. From the date of the royal licence to elect his successor, Feb. 20, 1257, it may be inferred that he died towards the close of 1256 (*D. I.*, III. 531).

1257. [1] *Rested in Christ.*—In the Franciscan (or south; to distinguish it from the north, or Dominican) Monastery of Youghal. C and D translate the B-text.

7 tuc maidm forro ag Cre-dran-Cille, irRos-čeide, i Crič-Cairbri. Ocus do-gonaď hUa Domnaill ann 7 mina gabait a gona grema de, robiaď maidm forra co Muaiď. Ocus doloiseď Sligeč leo 7 dohairgeď (7[b] dogabaď mac Grifín ann, idon, ridire maiť[b]).— Cančobur, mac Tigernain (hUi[b] Ruairc[b]), do marbaď le Muinntir-Raiǯillaiǯ (idon,[b] le Mať̆a hUa Raiǯillaiǯ[b]). — Tuc O Briain maidm mor ar Ghallaiď isin bliaďain si.

fraiǯ hUa Domnaill, rí Thire-Conaill 7 do Ghallaiď Connačt (idon,[f] i Cre-dran-cilli, i Ros-čeidi, i Cric-Cairpri[f]) 7 maiďm ar na Gallaiď 7 tri fičit,[1] no ní as mo, do marbaď do na Gallaiď. Ocus dogonaď O Domnaill ann 7 Donnčaď, mac Cormaic hUi Domnaill, tuir eíníǯ 7 eǯnoma Thire-Conaill, do ǯuin ann-sein 7 a ég di.—Caistel Cail-uisci do leagaď le Goffraiǯ hUa n-Domnaill. —Cončobar, mac Tigernain, do ṁarbaď le Muinntir-Raǯallaiǯ.—Tuc hUa Briain maidm mór ar Ghallaiď isin bliaďain si.

(Cať̆al,[c] mac Aeďa, mic Cať̆ail croibderg, do ďallaď la hAeď O Concuďair 7 Cať̆al cuircec O Concubair do ďallaď mar aen rir.[c]—Abraham[d] hUa Conallan do dul cum na Roṁa tareis a ťoǯ[ť]a čum airdesrucoide Arda-Mač̆a.—Macrobius, ab Cluana-Eois, dh'ec.—Mael-Muire Mag Murchaiď, taiseč Muintire-Birn, do marbaď, idon, o n-a braiťriď fein, ig Cill-issill.[d])

A.D. 1257. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A. [c-c] l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D [f-f] r. m., t. h., B; om., C; apud Credran, D.

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[2] *Cathal.* — Given at greater length in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*).

[3] *Ua Conallan.*—According to a royal mandate (about Feb. 6, 1257: *D. I.*, III. 569) regulating the issues and rents of the See during his detention in Rome, O'Conallan had been arch-presbyter of Armagh.

On Dec. 21, 1258, he obtained permission from Alexander IV. to borrow 500 marks sterling for the use of his diocese (Theiner, p. 30-1).

[4] *Macrobius.* — Made into *Mac*

inflicted defeat upon them at Credran-cille, in Ros-cheidi, in the country of Cairpre. And O'Domnaill was wounded there and had his wounds not taken hold of him, there would have been defeat [inflicted] upon them to the [river] Muaidh. And Sligech was burned by them and pillaged. (And Mac Grifin, namely, a good knight, was taken prisoner there.)—Conchobur, son of Tigernan (Ua Ruairc), was killed by the Muinnter-Raighillaigh (namely, by Matthew Ua Raighillaigh). —O'Briain gave a great defeat to the Foreigners in this year.

Geoffrey Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and the Foreigners of Connacht (namely, in Credran-cilli, in Ros-cheidi, in the territory of Cairpre). And defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners and three score, or something more, were killed of the Foreigners. And O'Domnaill was wounded there and Donnchadh, son of Cormac Ua Domnaill, tower of hospitality and valour of Tir-Conaill, was wounded there and he died thereof.—The castle of Narrow-Water was levelled by Geoffrey Ua Domnaill.—Conchobar, son of Tigernan, was killed by the Muinnter-Raghallaigh. —Ua Briain gave a great defeat to the Foreigners in this year. [1257]

(Cathal,[2] son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-hand, was blinded by Aedh O'Conchubair and Cathal O'Concubair the Long-haired, was blinded along with him.—Abraham Ua Conallan[3] went to Rome after his election to the archbishopric of Ard-Macha. — Macrobius,[4] abbot of Cluain-Eois, died.—Mael-Muire Mac Murchaidh, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was killed, namely, by his own kinsman, at Cell-issel.)

Robias by the *Four Masters* (*ad an.*). But such a native name does not exist. The abbot's designation in was religion *Macrobius*, perhaps the martyr of Nicomedia, who is commemorated in the *Martyrology of Tallaght* at May 7 (*L.L.*, p. 360b).

A 61b Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 3, l. 23[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° uiii.° Goffraiḡ hUa Domnaill, ri Thire-Conaill, quieuit in [Christo].—Siurtan Gaileanz do m̆arbaḋ la Mac Soṁairliḋ ar oilén mara i n-Iartar̆ Connac̆t 7 daine maiṫi imda eile araen[1] ris.—Sluaḡ[2] mór la hAeḋ, mac̆ Feiḋlimṫe 7 la Taḋg hUa[3] m-Briain i coínne Briain hUi Néill co Cael-uisce (idon,[b] ag Leicc hUi Maeildoraiḡ[b]). Ocus tucadur na maiṫi sin uile ardc̆ennus do Brian hUa[3]
B 63a Neill: idon, braiḡdi mic Fheiḋlimṫe dóson 7 braiḡdi | Mhuinnteri-Raiḡillaiḡ d'Aeḋ hUa Conc̆obuir 7 braiḡdi[c] hUa-m-Briuin uile o Chenannus[4] co Druím-c̆liaḃ.—Domnall hUa Domnaill do riḡaḋ an tan sin 7 tucsat Cenel-Conaill uile braiḡdi 7 tiḡernus dó.—Mac Craiṫ[d] Mág Thigernain, taisec̆ Thellaiḡ-Dunc̆aḋa, do marbaḋ la Domnall Mac Tigernain.[d]—Amlaim, mac Airt, rí Breifne, quieuit in [Christo].—In manac̆ hUa[3] Cuirnin quieuit in Christo.

A.D. 1258. [1] faraen, B. [2] Sluaḡad, B. [3] O, A. [4] Cheananntus! B. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c] om., B. [d-d] om., D.

1258. [1] *Ua Domnaill.*—Thus in D: O'Donnill Goffredus[-o] sub cura medicorum toto anno existente in Insula Lochbeatha post bellum Credrayn, Brien O'Neill, collecto magno exercitu ad invadendum Connalliam, missis nunciis ad O'Donill petiit ab eo submissionem et obedientiam, una cum obsidibus ab inhabitantibus Tire Connill pro continuanda obedientia, ipsis tunc non habentibus competentem dominum ex illa generatione post Goffredum. Et aliquali responso dato nunciis, ipse Goffredus in articulo mortis existens iussit tot quot vixerunt in Connallia viros habiles ad arma gerenda ad eum venire. Quibus ita collectis, ipse Goffredus, cum aliter eos precedere non posset, iussit corpus suum in feretro cum quo ad sepulturam mortuos ferre solent, poni et sic asportari ad resistendum Brien O'Neill.

Quo facto, exhortavit suos viriliter resistere eorum inimicis, quamdiu spiritus in eius corpore remaneret. Et sic in magna fiducia per gentes obviam dederunt inimicis apud flumen Soilli [Swilly]. Et fortiter hinc inde decertantibus, tandem O'Neillius coactus [est] redire, relictis multis occisis cum ingenti numero equorum. Et redeuntibus O'Donill cum suis, adeptâ illâ fortunatâ victoriâ, prostrato feretro, in quo Goffredus ad tunc vivens existit, apud Congawill [Conghbhail; Con-

Kalends of Jan. (on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon), A.D. 1258. Geoffrey Ua Domnaill,[1] king of Tir-Conaill, rested in Christ.—Jordan Gaileang [de Exeter] was killed by Mac Somhairlidh on an island of the sea in the West of Connacht and many other good people [were killed] along with him.—A great host [was led] by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobhair] and by Tadhg Ua Briain, to meet Brian Ua Neill, to Narrow-Water (namely, at the Flagstone of Ua Maeldoraigh). And all those nobles gave the arch-headship to Brian Ua Neill: that is, the hostages of the son of Feidhlimidh [were given] to him [Brian] and the hostages of Muinnter-Raighillaigh [were given] to Aedh Ua Conchobuir and the hostages of all Ui-Briuin from Cenannus to Druim-cliabh.[2]—Domnall Ua Domnaill was made king that time and all Cenel-Conaill gave pledges and lordship to him.—Mac Craith Mag Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, was killed by Domnall Mac Tigernain.—Amlaim, son of Art, king of Breifni, rested in Christ.—The monk, Ua Cuirnin, rested in Christ. [1258]

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wal, near Letterkenny], in ipso instanti ex convulsione vulneris recepti in bello Credrayn emisit spiritum. Qui in morte, sicuti in vita, fortem et strenuum se mundo ostendit, habita victoria contra suos aduersarios cunctos usque ad horam illam et in ipsa hora.

The original, which is somewhat more diffuse, is given by the *Four Masters* at this year.

[2] *Drum-cliabh.* — D goes on, omitting the next entry · Tandem O'Neillius petiit subiectionem et obsides ab inhabitantibus Connalliae, qui, obtento certo tempore, consultantes[-tabant] quem eligerent in gubernatorem, quia nullum habuerunt anté dominum a morte Goffredi. Interim Donaldus Iuuenis O'Donill venit ex Scotia anno aetatis decimo octavo. Cui statim omnes Connalliae inhabitantes voluntariam et promptam supremitatem et obedientiam prestarunt, nemini id admirante, cum ipse Donaldus heres legittimus illius patrie existeret. Et ad inde nullos obsides dederunt O'Nellio, aut alicui, Donaldo veniente. Cuius adventus ita opportunus et necessarius pro tunc assimulatum fuit aduentui *Twowaill Teachtmair* ex transmarinis regionibus post dispersionem et anihillationem eius [Tuathalii] gentis. Qui statim accepit totius regni supremam regalitatem; deinceps uniendo et

(Tomaltach[e] hUa Conchubair do thogha cum airdeirchoide Tuama. — Abraham, airdeirchoi Aird-Macha, pallium imbetratur a Curia Romana et Mirram cum eo celebrauit, quarto Nonar Iunii, apud Ardmacham.[e])

Kal. Ian. (r.[a] 4, l. 4,[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° ix.° Cathal Mac Con[-Sh]nama do dallaḃ.—Milid Mac Goirte[i]lḃ[1] quieuit in [Christo].—Sigraiḋ O Baigill do marbaḋ d'a braiṫriḃ fein.—Braigi hUa[2]-m-Briuin do ḋallaḋ la hAeḋ, mac Feiḋlimiḋ.[3]—Cormac hUa Luimluin erpuc Cluana-ferta, quieuit in [Christo] (i[b] n-a ḟeanoir naeimḋeagnaigḃ).

(Tom'altach,[b] mac Toirrḋealbaig, mic Mhailtḟeachlainn hUi Chonchubair, do ghabail airdeirchoide Tuama. —Taḋg O Briain, adbur ri Muman, dh'ec[b]).

A.D. 1258. [e-e]n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1259. [1] Goirtealḃ, B. [2] O, A. [3] Feiḋlim, A. [b-b]n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

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defendendo suam patriam contra exteros usque ad finem suae vitae.

The original, which is more prolix, forms in the *Four Masters* a continuation of the account given in the preceding Note. Donal, according to Charles O'Conor, was son of Donal Mor by a daughter of Cathal Red-hand, king of Connacht.

In the second century, the Attacots cut off the Milesian nobility, with the exception of the queen, who was pregnant. She escaped to Scotland, where she gave birth to a son, Tuathal *Techtmar*, (*wealthy*). In time he returned; was received favourably and re-established the Milesian dynasty.

[3] *Ua Conchubhair.*—On May 29, 1257, Alexander IV. set aside the election of James Ua Lachtnain (1156, note 1, *supra*) and appointed Walter, Dean of St. Paul's, London and Papal Chaplain, to the archbishopric of Tuam. Walter was consecrated by the Pope, most probably in Viterbo, where the Bull is dated. He died at latest early in the following year. On April 22, 1258, the archbishop being deceased, a royal mandate was issued to the escheator of Ireland to take the lands and tenements of the See into possession. (*D. I.*, III. 576.) O'Conor had been bishop of Elphin (*ib.* 621–2–4). He is called *Thomas* (the Latin name which most resembled *Tomaltach*) in the royal documents just referred to, and in

(Tomaltach Ua Conchubhair[3] was elected to the archbishopric of Tuaim.—Abraham, archbishop of Ard-Macha, obtains the Pallium from the Roman Curia and celebrated Mass therewith on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of June,[4] at Ard-Macha.) [1258]

Kalends of Jan. (on 4th feria, 4th of the moon,) A.D. 1259. Cathal Mac Con[-Sh]nama was blinded.—Milidh Mac Goisdeilbh rested in Christ.—Sigraidh[1] O'Baighill was killed by his own kinsmen.—The hostages of the Ui-Briuin were blinded by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh[2] [Ua Conchobair].—Cormac[3] Ua Luimluin, bishop of Cluain-ferta, rested in Christ (a holy-minded spiritual director). [1259]

(Tomaltach,[4] son of Toirrdhealbach, son of Mael-Seachlainn Ua Conchubhair, assumed the archbishopric of Tuaim.—Tadhg O'Briain, future king of Munster, died.)

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a Brief of Alexander IV. (April 29, 1259), empowering him to contract a loan of 2,400 marks for diocesan purposes (Theiner, p. 81). Himself and two of the canons of Elphin were in the Curia at the time. They attended perhaps to procure confirmation of his election to Tuam.

[4] *2nd of June.*—It fell on Sunday in this year.

1259. [1] *Sigraidh.*—Thus in D: Sygray O'Broychill, subregulus trium Tuoha [of the three Territories], qui fuit vir bone fame et liberalitatis et summe estimationis in re militari, occisus fuit a propriis germanis fraudelenter.

A similar entry is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[2] *Feidhlimidh.*—D adds: O'Donill, Donaldus Iuuenis, collecto magno exercitu, hostiliter invasit Tironiam et ex altera parte Hugo Flavus O'Neill venit in eius occursum cum consimili exercitu. Et insimul devastatâ undique patriâ illâ, progressi [sunt] ulterius devastando usque ad orientales limites Ultonie, habitâ undique victoriâ et obedentiâ, nemo [nemine] eis obsistente, usque dum redierunt.

The original is probably an entry in the *Four Masters* at this year.

[3] *Cormac.*—He died before July 20 of this year. On that day, royal licence was given to th Dean and Chapter to elect in place of Charles, late bishop of Clonfert (*D. I.*, III. 620).

[4] *Tomaltach.*—This (in greater detail) and the following item are in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*). *Assumed* means entered into possession of the See.

[bis.] Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 5, l. 15,[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° Cath Droma-de[i]rg (in[b] loco qui dicitur Dromma-derg[b]), ag Dun-da-leathglas tuc[1] Brian hUa Neill 7 Aedh, mac Feidhlimidh, do Ghallaibh Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, ait i n-ar'-marbadh moran do maibhibh Gaidheal, idon, Brian hUa[2] Neill 7 Domnall hUa[2] Cairpre 7 Diarmait Mag Lachlainn 7 Maghnus hUa[2] Catha[i]n 7 Cian hUa[2] hInneirghi 7 Donnsleibhe Mág Cana 7 Concobur O Duibhdirma 7 Aedh, a mac 7 Amhlaim hUa[2] Gairmleaghaidh 7 Cú-Uladh hUa[2] hAnluain. Acht aen ní, romarbadh coic[3] fir dég do maibhibh Clonne-Cathain ar an[4] lathair sin. Romarbadh do Connachtaibh ann[c]: Gilla Christ, mac Conchobair, mic Cormaic hUi Mailruanaigh,[5] ri Muighi-Luirg 7 Cathal, mac Tighernain hUi Conchobair 7 Maelruanaidh, mac Donnchadha 7 Cathal, mac Donnchadha, mic Muircertaigh 7
A 61c Aedh, mac | Muircertaigh fino 7 Tadhg, mac Cathail, mic Brian hUi Mailruanaidh 7 Diarmait, mac Taidhg, mic Muirchertaigh, mic Tomaltaigh hUi Mailruanaigh 7 Conchobur Mac Gille-Arraidh 7 Tadhg, mac Cein hUi Gadhra 7 Gilla-Berraigh hUa Cuind 7 daine imda aili.[6]—Domnall,
B 63b mac Concobuir, | mic Tighernain, do marbadh la Teallach-n-Dunchadha.—Abratham hUa[2] Conalla[i]n, comarba Patraig,[7] in Christo quieuit.

(Aodh[d] buidhe hUa Neill do righadh for Thir-n-Eughain.[d])

Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 7, l. 26[b]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° i.° Maidhi cleireach Cene[oi]l-Conaill do marbadh la Concho-

A.D. 1260. [1] tuig, B. [2] O, A. [3] .u. (the Latin equivalent), A, B. [4] in, A. [5] Maeil—, B. [6] eile, A. [7] Pato—, A.—[b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c] idon—*namely*—added, B. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1260. [1] *Nobles.* — "15 of the best," C; quindecim selecti viri, D.

[2] *Rested in Christ.*—Apparently towards the close of the year. On Feb. 27, 1261, royal licence was given to elect his successor (*D. I.*, III. 702).

D adds: Eodem anno, post Dunense bellum O'Donill cum suo exercitu invasit Eoganenses eosque cum igne et gladio devastauit et per continuas incursiones ferme depopulauit.

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 15th of the moon), A.D. 1260. The battle of Druim-derg [was fought] (in a place which is called Dromma-derg) at Dun-da-leathglas by Brian Ua Neill and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], against the Foreigners of the North of Ireland, wherein were killed many of the nobles[1] of the Gaidhil, namely, Brian Ua Neill and Domnall Ua Cairre and Diarmait Mag Lachlainn and Maghnus Ua Catha[i]n and Cian Ua Inneirghi and Donnsleibhe Mag Cana and Concobur O'Duibhdirma and Aedh, his son, and Amlaim Ua Gairmleaghaidh and Cu-Uladh Ua hAnluain. But one [notable] thing [happened]: fifteen men of the nobles of Clann-Cathain were killed on that spot. There were killed of the Connachtmen there: Gilla-Crist, son of Conchobar, son of Cormac Ua Mailruanaigh and king of Magh-Luirg and Cathal, son of Tighernan Ua Conchobair and Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh [Ua Mailruanaigh] and Cathal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach and Aedh, son of Muircertach the Fair and Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Brian Ua Mailruanaigh and Diarmait, son of Tadhg, son of Muiredhach, son of Tomaltach Ua Mailruanaigh and Conchobur Mac Gille-Arraigh and Tadhg, son of Cian Ua Gadhra and Gilla-Beraigh Ua Cuinn and many other persons.—Domnall, son of Concobur, son of Tigernan [Ua Conchobair], was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Abraham Ua Conalla[i]n, successor of Patrick, rested in Christ.[2] [1260]

(Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny was made king over Tir-Eoghain.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 26th of the moon), A.D. 1261. The [most] worthy[1] of the clergy of Cenel-Conaill were [1261]

1261. [1]*The [most] worthy.*—Literally, *the good (clergy)*, κατ' ἐξοχήν. They had probably assembled for some ecclesiastical function.

bur hUa Neill 7 re Cenel-Eogain i n-Doíre Coluim-cille, im Chončobur hUa Firgil. Cončobur hUa Neill do marbaď dono[b] a cetoir tre mírbuil Coluim-cille la Donn hUa[1] m-Breirlen, tairreč Fána[i]t.—Caťal hUa hEgra do marbaď do Ghallaib.—Sluaġ[c] la hAeď, mac Feidlimťe, 'rin m-Breirne, gur'loirc bailti imďa 7 arbanna. Córtur maďma do ťabairt ar dréim d'a rúťaib, gur'marbaď moran dib[c].—Seón Fi[tz] Tomar[d] 7 in Barrač mór do marbaď la Finġin Mag Carrťaiġ 7 la Dearmuimnečaib[e] arčena 7 moran do Ghallaib ailib.[2]—Finġin, Ma[c][3] Carrťaiġ[3] do marbaď la Gallaib. —Aeď buide hUa[1] Neill expulsur[f] est[f] 7 Niall Culanač O Neill (fratesr[g] Odonir[g]) do rigaď.—Niall hUa[1] Gairmleġaiď, tairreč Ceniuil-Moain, mortuus est.—Pilib Mac Cinaeťa,[4] tairreč an triča-cet, occisus est per Gilla-Mura hUa[1] Cairre.

(Patricius[h] idon,[i] Mael-Padraig[i]) hUa Sganuil, episcopus Rathpotensis, electus est concorditer in archiepiscopum Aromachanum et prosequutus fuit electionem de se factam ad Sedem Apostolicam.—Amalgaiď hUa Ruaďagan, rig hO-bEataď, do marbaď per Donatum hUa Cairre et Donatus hUa Cairre do marbaď ar in laťair cedna[h].)

A.D. 1261. [1] O, A. [2] ii., B; eile, A. [3-3] Mag C—, B. [4] Cinaeť, A. [a-a] n. t. h. on blank space (for 26 the MS. has 23, the scribe having misread the *xxui.* of his text as *xxiii.*), A; blank in B. In B, C, D, the Aeď buide and Niall entries are placed after the Maiťi item. [b] om., A. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d] In A a blank=two letters is left between Fi and Tomar. Seon Fi ocur Tomar—*John Fi and Thomas* (*Fi*)! B. [e] Der-Mhumain—*Desmond*, B. [f-f] n. t. h. on blank left by t. h., A. [g-g] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [i-i] itl. by the hand that wrote the additional entry.

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[2] *Donn.*—Called *Domnall* by mistake in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*).

[3] *John Fitz-Thomas.*—C, following B, has: "John Fy and Thomas!" D, however, is far worse: Carolus O'Gara occisus fuit per Soen Fith Seon et Thomam Fith Thomas; in quo anno Bar-

killed by Conchobur Ua Neill and by the Cenel-Eogain in Doire of [St.] Colum-cille, around Conchobur Ua Firghil. Conchobur Ua Neill was, however, killed immediately, through miracle of Colum-cille by Donn[2] Ua Breslen, chief of Fanat.—Cathal Ua Eghra was killed by Foreigners.—A hosting [was made] by Aedh, son of Feidlimidh [Ua Conchobhair], into Breifni, so that he burned many towns and the crops. Complete defeat was given to a force of his routs, so that a great number of them were killed.—John Fitz Thomas[3] and the Barrymore were killed by Finghin Mag Carrthaigh and by the Desmonians likewise and a large number of other Foreigners [were killed].—Finghin Mac Carrthaigh was killed by the Foreigners.—Aed Ua Neill the Tawny was expelled and Niall Culanach O'Neill (brother of Aedh) made king.—Niall Ua Gairm-legaidh, chief of Cenel-Moain, died.—Philip Mac Cinaetha, chief of the Cantred, was slain by Gilla-Muire Ua Cairre.[4] [1261]

(Patrick (that is, Mael-Padraig) Ua Sganuil, bishop of Rath-both, was elected unanimously as archbishop of Ard-Macha and he defended[5] at the Apostolic See the election made of himself.—Amalgaidh Ua Ruadhagan, king of Ui-bhEathach, was killed by Donatus Ua Cairre and Donatus Ua Cairre was killed on the same spot.)

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ragh more occisus fuit per Fyninum Makartii et Desmonienses et alios Anglicanos.

The A-text shows that O'Hara (Ua Eaghra) was not killed by John or Thomas; that the slayers in D had no existence; that John Fitz Thomas, as well as Barrymore, was slain by Mac Carthy; finally, that "the other English," instead of assisting to kill Barrymore, were killed themselves.

[4] *Ua Cairre.*—D adds: Eodem anno, O'Donill, videlicet Donaldus Oge, obtinuit magnam victoriam adversus Niellanum Culanagh O'Neill, in qua non solum multi erant occisi, verum etiam magnus erat numerus captivorum Eoganensium quos O'Donill secum adduxit ex illa victoria, una cum Makawal [Mac Cathmhail], subregulo Generationis Fearaii [Cenel-Feradhaigh].

The original is the final entry of this year in the *Four Masters.*

[5] *Defended.*—That is, attended at the Curia to secure confirmation of his election. He was at the Papal Court at the time.

Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 1, l; 7, aliaſ 4[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° ii.° Sluaǯ[b] moꝛ le Mac Uilliam i Connaċtaiḃ, ʒuꝛ'-milleḋ moꝛan leiſ. Feiḋlimiḋ hUa Conċobuiꝛ 7 Aeḋ, a mac 7 maiṫi Sil-Muiꝛeḋaiǯ do ḋul co hEſ-ꝛuaiḋ ꝛompo co huꝛmóꝛ bó Connaċt leo aꝛ a caʒaḋ, co n-ḋeꝛnſat ſiḋ[b].—Cꝛeaċ móꝛ do ḋenuṁ la hAeḋ, mac Feiḋlimṫe,[1] aꝛ Ʒallaiḃ Sléiḃe-Luǯa 7 a Ciaſaiḋe, co tucſat buaꝛ imda leo 7 ꝛo maꝛbſat Ʒoill ímḋa.—
A 61d Mael-Seaċlainn, mac Taiḋʒ hUi Conċobaiꝛ, | eſpuc Oil-find, in Chꝛiſto quieuit.—Coꝛmac, mac Doṁnaill ʒuíd Meʒ Caꝛꝛṫaiǯ, do maꝛbuḋ le Ʒallaiḃ.

[A.D. M.°cc.°lx.°iii.] Domnall hUa[2] Domnaill do maꝛbaḋ (Dhuinn[c]) O[c] [Ui] Bꝛeiſlen i[3] cuiꝛt in eſpuic iꝛRaiṫ-boṫ.—Daḃiṫ hUa Find, ab na Buille, in Chꝛiſto quieuit.—Diaꝛmaiṫ, mac Coꝛmaic, quieuit in [Chꝛiſto].—Aenʒuſ hUa[2] Clumain, eſpuc Luiǯne, quieuit in [Chꝛiſto].—Tomaſ hUa[2] Ceallaiǯ, eſpuc Cluana-feꝛta, quieuit in [Chꝛiſto].—Ebdonn, ꝛi Loċlann, do éʒ i n-innſib Oꝛc ic[4] teċt a n-Eꝛinn.—Saṁꝛaḋ te iſin bliaḋain ſi.—Donnſleibe Mac Caṫṁail, taiſeċ Ceniuil-

A.D. 1262. [1]—Límiḋ, B. [2] O, A. [3] a, B. [4] iʒ, A. [a-a] n. t. h. on blank space (The alternative reading refers to the epact 23[+11—30=4], erroneously given as that of the preceding year.), A; blank space left in B. [b-b] om., B, C, D (in which the Donnſleiḃe and Aeḋ buiḋe follow the Cꝛeaċ item). In A, the original reading was do maꝛbad do Donn O Bꝛeiſlen

1262. [1] *Mael-Sechlainn.* — Before this entry another hand placed (*q.*-[*aere*] 1263) on the margin of C; meaning that the remaining items belonged perhaps to that year.

[1263] [1] *Domnall.* — Here the *A. L. C.* begin 1263 with the annual luni-solar criteria. The re-adjustment of the chronology, chiefly in accordance with the *A. L. C.*, is given within square brackets. Confirmatory data are set forth under the several years. The textual arrangement has thus been preserved intact. The original dates (placed within round brackets on the margin) are, as a rule, correct in reference to the later items. The additions, namely, were made under the respective years to which they were considered to belong.

Kalends of Jan. (on 1st feria; 7th, otherwise 4th, of the moon), A.D. 1262. A great host [was led] by Mac William [de Burgh] into Connacht, so that much was destroyed by him. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir and Aedh, his son and the nobles of Connacht went to Es-ruadh before them with very great part of the cows of Connacht with them for the war, so that they made peace.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh, on the Foreigners of Sliabh-Lugha and into Ciaraidhe, so that they took many cows away with them and killed many Foreigners.—Mael-Sechlainn,[1] son of Tadhg Ua Conchobair, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Cormac, son of Domnall Mag Carrthaigh the Stammerer, was killed by Foreigners. [1262]

[A.D. 1263] Domnall[1] Ua Domnaill killed Donn O'Breislen in the court of the bishop in Rath-both.—David Ua Finn, abbot of the Buill, rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ.—Aengus Ua Clumain, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Thomas Ua Ceallaigh, bishop of Cluain-ferta, rested in Christ.[2]—Ebdonn,[3] king of Lochlann, died in the Isles of Orc in coming to Ireland.—A hot Summer in this year.[4]—Donnsleibe Mac Cathmail, chief of Cenel- [1263]

C and D represent O'Donnell as slain by O'Breslen. This error has been dealt with in the textual note *c-c*.

[2] *Rested in Christ.*—The Dean and Chapter of Clonfert wrote for royal licence to elect, Thomas, the bishop, having died on the Epiphany [Jan. 6], 1263 (*D. I.*, III. 742). This goes to prove that the *Loch Ce* chronology is correct at this year.

[3] *Ebdonn.*—"According to the *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*, the Irish had sent ambassadors to king Hakon, offering to submit themselves to him, if he would come and expel the English. See *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*, c. 322 (Fornmanna Sögur. Kaupmannahöfn, 1835, vol. 10, p. 131) and Munch's *Norske Folks Historie*, Christiania, 1858, vol. i., part iv., p. 407. The Chron. Mannie at 1263 says: Venit Haco, rex Norwegiae, ad partes Scotiae (i.e. Hiberniae?) et nihil expediens reversus est ad Orcades et ibidem apud Kirkwall mortuus." Note by Editor of *A. L. C.* (*in loco*).

[4] *This year.*—D adds: In quo

Feraδaiǯ, occisus est per Aeδ buiδe.—Aeδ buiδe iterum do riǯaδ 7 Níall Culanač do innarbaδ.

(Patricius,[d] idon, Mael-Padraig, hUa Sgannuil, archiepiscopus Ard[a]-Mača, ar raδa Aiffrinn cum pallio, in crastino Iohannis Baptist[a]e i n-Ard-Mača. —Ar mor ar δainiδ an bliaδain si do p̆laiǯ 7 do ǯorta[d].)

B 63c Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 2, l. 18,[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° iii.°[b] [-u.°]. Feiδlim[iδ] hUa Chončobuir, airdri Connačt, in[1] t-aen Gaiδel rob' ḟerr[2] maiť[i]ur dobí[c] i[3] n-Erinn i n-a réiṁes fein, mortuus est.—Cať al, mac Taiδg hUi Cončobair, do marbaδ le hAeδ hUa Cončobair.—Tómas hUa[4] Maícin, espuc Luiǯne, quieuit in[c] [Christo]. —Tomás, mac Fherǯail Mic Diarmata, espuc Oilfind, quieuit in[c] [Christo].—Caislen Sligiǯ do leaǯaδ la hAeδ, mac Feiδlimťe[5] 7 le Doṁnall hUa n-Doṁnaill.—Muireδač hUa[4] Cerbaill, taiseč Calraiǯi[6]; Cať al Mag Raǯnaill, taiseč Muínnteri-hEolais, quieuerunt in [Christo].—Gilla-na-Naem hUa[4] Cuinn, taiseč Muinnteri-Gillga[i]n, mortuus est.—Fratер

—*Domnall was killed* (lit. *to be killed*) *by Donn O'Breislen.* Do was marked underneath by the text hand, to shew that it was to be omitted (the meaning thus being that Donn was killed by Domnall). But the scribe forgot to change Donn O into the genitive, Duinn Ui. Then the later hand undermarked Donn and placed Dhuinn hUi leis overhead, making the sense: (*Domnall Ua Domnaill* [nom. abs.], *the killing of Donn Ua Breislen* [*was done*] *by him.* In B (followed by C, D) do Donn hUa Breislen—*by Donn Ua Breislen*—is given. But the slayer, as appears from an entry under the next year, was O'Donnell. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1263. [1] an, A. [2] fearr, A. [3] a, A. [4] O, A. [5] Feiδlim, B. [6] -iδe, B. [a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; blank in B. [b] Above the date a modern hand placed 1265, B. In C, another hand added (*rectius* 1265). The Tomas (*bis*), Gilla-na-naeṁ and Cať al Mag Raǯnaill entries are omitted in D. [c] om., B.

O'Donill, collecto magno exercitu, invasit Fearmanagh [et] Breniffiam | I Roirk et Asperam Tertiam [Garb-Trian] Connacie usque ad

Feradhaigh, was slain by Aedh [Ua Neill] the Tawny.— [1263]
Aedh the Tawny again became king and Niall Culanach was expelled.

(Patrick, that is, Mael-Padraig, Ua Sganuil, archbishop (1262)
of Ard-Macha, said Mass with the Pallium on the morrow [of the feast] of John the Baptist[1] [Sunday, June 25] in Ard-Macha.—Great destruction [was inflicted] on people this year by plague and by famine.)

[The original entries under 1263 belong to 1265.]

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 18th of the moon), A.D. [1265]
1263[1][-5]. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, arch-king of Connacht, the Gaidhel of most goodness that was in Ireland in his own period, died.—Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobuir was killed by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Thomas Ua Maicin, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.[2] —Thomas, son of Ferghal Mac Diarmata, bishop of Oilfinn,[3] rested in Christ.—The castle of Sligech was levelled by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh and by Domnall Ua Domnaill.—Muiredhach Ua Cerbaill, chief of Calraighe; Cathal Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, rested in Christ.—Gilla-na-naem Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinnter-

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Granardiam. Et obtenta victoria et obsidibus undique, rediit absque ulla resistentia.

The original is given at 1262 in the *Four Masters.*

(1262) [1] *Morrow of John the Baptist*.—The *Four Masters* read *in the Octave*; which is meaningless here. The Chronicler noted the day, which, being Sunday, was naturally selected for the first appearance of the archbishop in the Pallium.

[1265] [1] *1263*.—The entries of this (textual) year are dated 1265 in the *A. L. C.* For the correctness thereof, see Notes 2, 3, 5, *infra.*

[2] *Rested in Christ.*—In a letter, given in the church of Achonry on the morrow of Trinity Sunday [Monday, June 1], 1265, the Dean and Chapter pray for royal licence to elect, by reason of the death of Bishop Thomas (*D. I.*, II. 774).

[3] *Bishop of Oilfinn.*—Towards the end of 1265, the Dean and Chapter of Elphin pray for royal licence to elect in place of Thomas, the late bishop (*D. I.*, II. 781). It was

Patricius O Sgannail, airdespuc Arda-Mača, ar[d] n-denam[d] Caibidleač coitcinne a n-Droičeat-áťa in bliaďain si (feria[e] secunda, tertia et quarta post festum Omnium Sanctorum[e]).

(Dond[f] hUa Breisleen do ṁarbaď la Doṁnall hUa n-Doṁnaill i Raiť-boť i cúirt an easpuiǯ.—Aeď buiďe hUa Neill do ťabairt inǯine Mic Goisdealbaiǯ in uxorem[f].)

[bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. xx.ix.[a]], Anno Domini m.° cc.° lx.° iiii.°[b] Doṁnall hUa hEǯra,[1] ri Luiǯne, do marbaď do Ghallaiḃ.—Mať̌gamain, mac Ceiťernaiǯ hUi Cheirin, rí Ciaraiďe, do marbaď do Ghallaiḃ.—Cúṁuiďe hUa[2] Cať̌a[i]n, ri Cian[n]ačt, captus est per Odonem[c] flauum.[c]

(A)

Airdespuc Arda-Mača, idon, Mael-Patraic O Sgannail, do ďenum díge timcell Arda-Mača 7 Braiťri Minura do tabairt co hArd-Mača lesin fear cetna isin bliaďain si.

(B)

Braiťri Minúra do ťabairt co hArd-Mača leisin airdepscop, idon, le Mael-Padraig hUa Sgannail 7 an fer cetna, idon, Mael-Padraig, do ďenam díge timceall Arda-Mača in bliaďain si.

A.D. 1263. [d-d] do ďenaṁ, B. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1264. [1] hEaǯra, B. [2] O, A. [a-a] Blank space, A, B (with the same meaning down to the textual year 1314, inclusive). [b] 1266 overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1266, C. [c-c] Aeď buiďe (the Irish equivalent), B.

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granted through Maurice, their clerk (*ib.*, 786–7).

[4] *This year.*—D adds: In quo O'Donill cum magno exercitu ivit in occursum Odonis I Conchuir ad Coresleave, exinde ad Cruaghan et ultra flumen Suka ad Clan-Ricard, usque ad montes Eaghtai. Et in reditu ad Galliviam et Odone O'Connor redeunte ad propria, O'Donill cum suis pertransivit flumina Sruthair et Roba et undique devastatione facta, in Tirtawaillii [Tir-Amhalghadha] rediit,

Gillga[i]n, died.—Friar Patrick O'Sgannail, archbishop of Ard-Macha, held a General Chapter in Drochet-atha this year[4] (the 2nd,[5] 3rd and 4th week-days after the Feast of All Saints). [1265]

(Donn[1] Ua Breslen was killed by Domnall Ua Domnaill in Rath-both in the court of the bishop.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny took the daughter of Mac Goisdealbaigh to wife.) (1263)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1264.[1] Domnall Ua Eghra, king of Luighni, was killed by the Foreigners.—Mathgamain, son of Ceithernach Ua Ceirin, king of Ciaraidhe, was killed by Foreigners.—Cumhuidhe Ua Catha[i]n, king of Ciannachta, was taken prisoner by Aedh the Tawny. [1264Bis.]

(A)

The archbishop of Ard-Macha, namely, Mael-Patraic O'Sgannail, made a ditch around Ard-Macha and Friars Minor were brought to Ard-Macha by the same person in this year.

(B)

Friars Minor were brought to Ard-Macha by the archbishop, namely, by Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail and the same person, that is, Mael-Padraig, made a ditch around Ard-Macha this year.

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citra flumen Moye, cum multis armentis et obsidibus, habitâ victoriâ in toto suo progressu illa vice.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1263.

[5] *The 2nd, etc.*—The interlineation shows that the date was 1265. In that year All Saints' Day (Nov. 1) fell on Sunday. In 1263, it fell on Wednesday.

(1263) [1] *Donn.* — This agrees with the chronology of the *Annals of Loch Ce*, which place the death of O'Breslen in 1263. See above, the first entry under [1263].

[1264] [1] Of the entries under this year, the 1st, 3rd and 4th are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1264; the 2nd is at 1266; the 1st is repeated at the latter year.

(Aed[d] buiδe hUa Neill, ri Thire-hEogain, do ǯaβail
A 62a tiǯernaiṡ Oirǯiall.— | Benedictio fratris Catholici,
precentoris domus Apostolorum Petri et Pauli de
Ardmacha, ad abbaciam domus sanctae Mariae de
Cloč̌ar.—Frater Patricius hUa Mureaδaiǯ, abbas
monasterii Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, depositus
est et substitutus est abbas de Daeri, scilicet,
Cristianus Mhagṡam̆ragan.[d])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] uii., l. ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° .u[ob]
[-uii.°]. Cagaδ mor eter ri Saxan 7 Simunn Muford.
—Murč̌aδ Mac Suiβne do ǯabail la Domnall Mac
Maǯnusa 7 a tinnlacuδ illaim in[1] Iarla 7 a ég isin[2]
prisun.—Feiδlímiδ[c] hUa Conč̌obair,[3] ri Connač̌t mor-
tuus est.

(Frater[d] Patricius hUa Muireaδaiǯ ar n-a gabail
aris č̌um a abdaine fein.—Aeδ buiδe hUa Neill 7
Uater a Burc, idon, Iarla Ulaδ, do δul a Tir-Conaill,
sluaδ, 7 nir' gaβadar teann, na treisi.[d])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] i., l. xiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.°
ui.°[b][-uiii.°] Concobur hUa Briain, ri Tuaδ-Muman, do
ṁarbaδ la Diarmait, mac Muircertaiǯ hUi Briain 7
B 63d ri [a] mac, Seoinin 7 daine | imδa aili[1] (7[c] Brian ruaδ,
a mac, do gabail a inaiδ[c]).—Toirrδelbač̌, mac Aeδa

A.D. 1264. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1265. [1] an, A. [2] isan, A. [3]—buir, A. [b] 1267, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1267, C. [c] Opposite this word, l. m., n. t. h., B, is: *supra in initio paginae*, referring to the top of the column, where the obit is also recorded, under 1263[-5]. This duplicate entry is given in A, B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1266. [1] eile, A; íí., B. [b] 1268, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1268, C. [c-c] r. m., t. h., B; om., A, C; given in D.

[1267] [1] *1265*. — Henceforward, to 1378 (=1373 of text), after which year the chronology is correct, in Text and Translation, the square-bracketted Ferial and Epact correspond with the similarly placed A.D.

All the items are given under

(Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, king of Tir-Eogain, took the lordship of Oirghialla.—Benediction of Friar Catholicus, Precentor of the House of the Apostles Peter and Paul of Ard-Macha, to the abbacy of the House of St. Mary of Clochar.—Friar Patrick Ua Muireadhaigh, abbot of the Monastery of the Apostles Peter and Paul, was deposed and the abbot of Daire, namely, Christian Mag Shamhragan, was substituted.) (1264)

[The entries of 1266 are omitted.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 2nd of the moon], A.D. 1265[1][-7]. Great war[2] between the king of the Saxons and Simon Montfort.—Murchadh Mac Suibhne was taken prisoner by Domnall Mac Maghnusa and he was handed into the custody of the Earl [de Burgh] and he died in the prison.—Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobair, king of Connacht, died.[3] [1267]

(Friar Patrick Ua Muiredhaigh was taken back to his own abbacy.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny and Walter de Burgh, namely, Earl of Ulster, went into Tir-Conaill with a host and they gained neither hold nor sway.) (1265)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1266[-8]. Concobur[1] Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was killed along with [his] son, Johnikin, by Diarmait, son of Muircertach Ua Briain. And many other persons [were slain with him]. (And Brian the Red, his son, took his [1268]

1265 in the *A. L. C.* The two first are, however, repeated at 1267. The true year is determined if the opening entry refers to the battle of Evesham, which was fought Aug. 6, 1265.

[2] *Great war.*—Expanded thus in D: Maxima belli expectatio ac violentarum guerrarum commotio.

[3] *Died.*—Repetition of an obit at 1265 (=1263 of text), *supra.*

[1268] [1] *Conchobur.*—The four original items of the textual year, 1266, are given under 1268 in the *A. L. C.*

hUi Conč̆obuir, dalta hUa[2]-mBriuin, quieuit in[d] [Christo]. —Conč̆obur hUa Ceallaiǯ quieuit in[d] [Christo].—Diarmait hUa Briain, in fer ler'marbad̆ Conč̆obur, do marbad̆ ind.

(Ecclesia[e] maior sancti Patricii in Ardmachense [ciuitate] infra murum incepta est per Archiepiscopum Ardmachanum, id est, Mael-Padraig hUa Sgannaill.—Lač̆lainn Macana extra portam curi[a]e Domini Archiepiscopi in ulcionem Murč̆aid̆ hUi Anluain per Eač̆marcač̆ hUa hAnluain est occissus.—Cimiterium fratrum Minorum de Ardmacha consecratum est per eundem Patricium, Archiepiscopum et Dominos Rapotensem, Dunnorensem et Condersensem· —Frater Carbricus hUa Scuaba consecratus est in Rapotensem [episcopum[e]].

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. xxiiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° uii.° [b][-ix.°] Caislén Rosa-Comain do d̆enam̆ la Roib̆ert D'Uffort, Iustis na hErenn[1] 7 le Gallaib̆ Erenn re riǯi[2] Aed̆a, mic Feid̆limt̆e hUi[c] Conč̆obuir[c] 7 Aed̆ fein i n-galur an tan sin 7 rocrečad̆ 7 rohairged̆ móran do Connač̆taib̆ cum in č̆aislein sin.—Caislen Sligiǯ do d̆enum le Mac Muiris.—Tad̆g,[c] mac Neill Mic Muire-

A.D. 1266. [2] O, A. [d] om., B. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C. The last item is given in D.

A.D. 1267. [1] -ind, B. [2] riǯe, B. [b] 1269, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1269, C. [c-c] om., B, C; given in D.

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[2] *Was killed therefor.*—D adds: in ecclesia magna Ardmaghnensi, de consensu et industria archiepiscopi Patricii I Skanill. The translator apparently confounded this with the following (additional) entry.

(1266) [1] *Church.*—Placed, no doubt correctly, by the *Four Masters* under 1268.

[2] *Ua Scuaba.*—The *A. L. C.* call him a Dominican, adding that he was consecrated in Armagh in 1266. On the translation of O'Sgannel to Armagh (1261, *supra*), the minority of the Chapter elected the arch-

place.)—Toirrdhelbach, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir, the [1268]
foster-son of the Ui-Briuin, rested in Christ.—Conchobur Ua Ceallaigh, rested in Christ.—Diarmait Ua Briain, the person by whom was killed Conchobur, was killed therefor.[2]

(The larger church[1] of St. Patrick in the city of Ard- (1266)
Macha within the wall was commenced by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, namely, Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail.—Lachlainn Ma[c] Cana was slain outside the door of the court of the Lord Archbishop by Eachmarcach Ua Anluain, in revenge of [the slaying of] Murchadh Ua Anluain.—The Cemetery of the Friars Minor of Ard-Macha was consecrated by the same Patrick, archbishop and the Lords [bishops] of Rath-both, Dun and Conneri.—Friar Cairbre Ua Scuaba[2] was consecrated bishop of Rath-both.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon], A.D. [1269]
1267[1][-9]. The castle of Ros-Comain was built by Robert D'Ufford, Justiciary of Ireland and by the Foreigners of Ireland during the reign of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir. And Aedh himself was in sickness at that time and much of Connacht was despoiled and harried for [the building of] that castle.—The castle of Sligeach was built by Fitz Maurice.[2]—Tadhg, son of Niall Mac Muired-

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deacon, Henry; the majority, the abbot of "the Monastery of Nigracella" [Dub-Recles] of Derry. The archbishop of Armagh annulled the election of the archdeacon, who proceeded to Rome to prosecute an appeal and died there. On Dec. 3, 1263, Urban IV. passed over the abbot and appointed John de Alneto, a Franciscan resident in Ireland (Theiner, pp. 92-3). On the 28th April, 1265, John was excused on the plea of incurable infirmity by Clement IV., who reserved the appointment to himself (*ib.*, p. 96). The result appears in the present entry.

[1269] [1] *1267.*—The original entries of the (textual) year 1267 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1269.

[2] *Fitz-Maurice.*—D adds: Quod antea O'Donill et Odo O'Connor funditus prostrarunt.

ðaiǯ, do marbað i n-Oil-finn do ṡerrenač dočnaiť do muinntir a bračar fein.[c]—Aeð, mac Domnaill hUi Ferǯaill, do marbað do Ghallaiḃ 7 d'a braiťriḃ fein. —Aeð hUa Finn, raí oirfidiǯ, quieuit in[3] [Christo].—Brian,[d] mac Domnaill duib hUi Eaǯra, do marbað la Gallaiḃ.[d]

(Dauiðᵉ hUa Braǯan, erbaǯ Cločair, qui uirtuosse et fidelitер pro defencione iustici[a]e et iuris eccle-si[a]e Clochorensis per tempus uit[a]e eius laborauit, obiit hoc anno. Ocus a aðlacað imMainistir Mhelli-foint, oir dobo manač d'a mančaiḃ fein he roimesin.[e])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. u.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° uiii.° [b][-lxx°] Maidm Aťa-in-čip le hAeð, mac Feiðlimťe 7 le Connačtaiḃ ar in Iarla, idon ar Uátер[1] a Burc 7 ar Ghallaiḃ Erenn arčena, dú i tucað áṙ
A 62b díairmiðe[2] | ar Ghallaiḃ 7 doǯabað ann Uilliam óǯ a Burc 7 romarbað é iardain isin laim cedna. Ocus ní mó coṡǯair ná cať irǯal d'a tucsat Gaidhil do Ghallaiḃ i n-Erinn riam inas. Uair romarbað Ricard na coille, bračair an Iarla, 7 Seon Buitilér 7 ridereða[3] imda aili[4] 7 Goill 7 Gaiðil diairmíðe 7 rofaǯað cet[5] d'eáčaiḃ co n-a luirečaiḃ 7 co n-a n-dillaitiḃ.—Comarba Padraiǯ, idon, Mael-Padraiǯ hUa Sǯandail, quieuit in [Christo[c]].—Ǯorta mór do[ṡ]olačta i[6] n-Erinn isin

A.D. 1267. [a] om., B. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1268. [1] Bhai-, B. [2]—ṁe, A. [3] riderẏa (=eḋa), A;—eḋa, B. [4] eile, A; íí., B. [5] .c. (the Latin equivalent), A, B. [6] ą, A. [b] 1271 (*alias* 1270), overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1270, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d] om., B, C, D.

(1267) [1] *Ua Bragan.*—His death is given by the *F. M.* at 1269. But the present obit appears to have been composed by one well acquainted with the date.

[2] *Before that.*—That is, the context shows, before he was made bishop. The *F. M.* omit the words; whence O'Donovan (iii. 406) erroneously concluded that O'Bragan "had retired into the monastery some time before his death."

haigh, was killed in Oil-finn by an ill-mannered servitor of the retinue of his own kinsman.—Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Ferghaill, was killed by the Foreigners and by his own kinsmen.—Aedh Ua Finn, master of harmony, rested in Christ.—Brian, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra the Black, was killed by the Foreigners. [1269]

(David Ua Bragan,[1] bishop of Clochar, who laboured courageously and faithfully in defence of justice and the right of the church of Clochar during the time of his life, died this year. And he was buried in the Monastery of Mellifont, for he was a monk of its monks before that.[2]) (1267)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. 1268[1][-70]. The defeat of Ath-in-chip[2] [was inflicted] by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair] and by the Connachtmen on the Earl, namely, on Walter de Burgh and on the Foreigners of Ireland besides, wherein was committed slaughter innumerable on the Foreigners. And William de Burgh junior was taken prisoner there and he was killed afterwards in the same captivity. And not greater than it was any defeat, or battle-rout that the Gaidhil ever gave to the Foreigners in Ireland previously. For there was killed Richard of the Wood, kinsman of the Earl, as well as John Butler and many other knights and Foreigners and Gaidhil innumerable. And there were abandoned one hundred horses[3] with their breastplates and with their saddles.—The successor of [St.] Patrick,[4] namely, Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail, rested in Christ.— [1270]

[1270]. [1] *1268.*—The original items of the (textual) year 1268 are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1270; except the last, which is placed under 1269. The second is also given at the latter year.

[2] *Ath-in-chip.—Ford of the beam.* Apud Vadum trabis, vulgo dictum Agh kipp, D.

[3] *Horses, etc.*—Centum equi Anglico aparatu circumdati, una cum militum armatura relicti fuerunt, D.

[4] *Successor of Patrick.*—That is, archbishop of Armagh. The textual date, we have abundant proof, is two years in advance. Brictius (presumably, the Latin alias of

bliadain si.—Sirtina, ingen hUi Nechtain, bean Diarmata Midig Mic Diarmata, in bean rob' ferr delb[d] 7 eineach[d] 7 cradhach robai i[e] n-aen aimsir sia[e] 7 is mó tuc do'n Ord Liath, quieuit in Christo.[d]

(Mael-Patraig[f] hUa Sgannail, airdearbhag Airdh-Macha, do dhul gu teach sig Saxan an bliadain si 7 a theacht anois arsir an bliadain chetna mailli re cumachtain moir.—Eachmarcach hUa Anluain, si Oirsirr, do ghabhail fer Ualterum Mairer, idon, Consrabla Riur-na-cairge 7 dochetsno uadha arsir an bliadain cetna.—Michael Mac an-t-Shair, Oirfricel Ard-Macha, do chonrecraitt le hairdearbhog Airdh-Macha, i n-a earbhog i Clochur, in crartino Natiuitatis Beatae Mari[a]e.[f])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] u., l. x.ui.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° ix.°[b]
B 64a [-lxx.° i.°] | Mac Seoa[i]n Iberdun do marbadh le Uáter[1] a Búrc.—Simon Mag [C]raich. deganach Ardh-carna, quieuit in [Christo].—Machgamain Mag[c] Carrthaigh do marbadh.—Bháiter a Búrc, Iarla Uladh 7 tigherna Connacht, mortuus est.—Cairlen Taigi-temhla do bhriuth la hAedh hUa Conchobuir.—Donnchadh Mhag Shamhradhain quieuit in [Christo].—Cairlen Rora-

A.D. 1268.—[d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] i n-a haimsir—*in her (own) time*, B (followed by C, D). [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1269. [1] Bhái—, A. [c] mac Mhegh (Carrthaigh)—*son of Mac (Carrthaigh)*, B.

Mael-, or Gilla-, Brigte), canon of Armagh, having gone to Henry III., with letters of the Dean and Chapter announcing the death of Patrick, the archbishop, licence to elect was granted (*D. I.*, II. 869) in the beginning of May, 1270.

The election of Nicholas, canon of Armagh, was confirmed (Theiner, p. 101) by Gregory X., July 13, 1272. (The delay was apparently owing to the interregnum between the demise of Clement IV., Nov. 29, 1268, and the coronation of Gregory X., Jan. 27, 1272.) The confirmation having been notified to the king by the Curia, the temporalities were restored to the archbishop on the ensuing Sept. 25 (*D. I.*, II. 927).

Great, unbearable famine in Ireland this year.—Christina, daughter of Ua Nechtain, wife of Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Midian, the woman that was of best shape and generosity and piety that was in one time with herself and that gave most to the Grey Order,[5] rested in Christ. [1270]

(Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail, archbishop of Ard-Macha, went to the house of the king of the Saxons this year and came from the east again the same year with great power. —Eachmarcach Ua Anluain, king of the Oirthir, was taken prisoner by Walter de Marisco, namely, the Constable of Ros-na-cairge and he escaped from him the same year.—Michael Mac-an-tshair,[1] Official of Ard-Macha, was consecrated bishop in Clochar by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, on the morrow of the Nativity of Blessed Mary [Sept 8[2]]. (1268)

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. 1269[1][-71]. The son[2] of John de Verdon was killed by Walter de Burgh.—Simon Mag Craith, dean of Ard-carna, rested in peace.—Mathgamain Mag Carrthaigh was killed.—Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster and lord of Connacht, died.[3]—The castle of Tech-templa was broken down by Aedh Ua Conchobuir.—Donnchadh Mag Shamhrudhain rested in Christ.[4]—The castle of Ros-comain and [1271]

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[5] *Grey Order.*—Namely, the Cistercian.

(1268) [1] *Mac-an-tshair.—Son of the wright.* Generally anglicized Carpenter.

[2] *Sept.* 8.—In 1268 it fell on Sunday, one of the days prescribed for conferring episcopal consecration.

[1271] [1] *1269.*—Of the entries of the (textual) year, 1269, the first, fourth, fifth, and seventh (except the *Ros-Comain* item) are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1271. The sixth, *Ros-Comain* of the seventh, the eighth, ninth and eleventh are placed under 1272 in the same Annals.

[2] *The son.*—Called Nicholas in the *A. L. C.*; which state that he was slain by Geoffrey O'Ferrall and the people of Annaly (co. Longford).

[3] *Died.*—In Galway castle, according to the *A. L. C.*

[4] *Rested in Christ.*—In the *A. L. C.* he is said to have been slain by his brother, Thomas.

Comain 7 caiſlen Sligiḡ 7 caiſlen Aṫa-líag do legaḋ la hAeḋ, mac Feiḋlimṫe.

[Biſ.] [A.D. M.° cc.° lxx.° ii.°] Muiṙgiſ, mac Donnčaḋa, tigerna Thiṙe-hOilella, neč dob' ferr eineč 7 tinnlacaḋ do Connačtaiḃ, do ég a Muṙḃač illongpoṙt[2] hUi Domnaill 7 a breiṫ co Mainiſter na Buille 7 a aḋnucal indti co honoṙač.—Clann-Muiṙceṙtaiḡ do ḋul i n-Iaṙṫaṙ Chonnačt, guṙ'maṙbaḋ leo hOidſi Mac Mhebṙic[3] 7 hAnṙí Buitillér.—Caiſlen Renna-duin do leagaḋ la hAeḋ hUa Cončobuiṙ.—Taḋg dall, mac Aeḋa, quieuit in Chriſto[d].

Kal. Ian. [ſ.[a] i., l. ix.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.°[-iii.][°b] Cončobuṙ buiḋe, Mac Aiṙt hUi Ruaiṙc, ṙí Breiſne, do maṙbaḋ la mac Concobuiṙ, mic Thiḡeṙna[i]n hUi Concobuiṙ 7 ṙomaṙbaḋ in t-é ṙomaṙḃ.—Eačaiḋ Mág
A 62c Maṫgamna quieuit in [Chriſto].— | Cṙeč[1] do ḋenum do Shiuṙtan d'Eiſetṙa iſin Coṙunn 7 becan do macaiḃ ṙiḡ Connačt do breiṫ ſoṙṙa 7 aimglicuſ do denum tṙe ſuṙail dṙočḋaine, guṙ'maṙbaḋ Doṁnall, mac Donnčaḋa, mic Maḡnuſa 7 Maḡnuſ, mac Aiṙt 7 Oiṙečtač Mac Aeḋugain[2] 7 Aeḋ hUa Biṙn 7 daine imḋa aili.[3]

(Lodouicuſ,[c] idon, Loḋaiſ naem̃, ṙiḡ Fṙanc, do dul cum nime, decimo quaṙto Kalendaſ Septimbṙiſ, in bliaḋain ſi, 1270; idon, Loḋaiſ, mac Loḋaiſ.[c])

A.D. 1269. [2] a long—, A. [3] Mheṙíc, A. The t. h. wrote ṁec; ṙí was inserted, n. t. h. [b] 1272, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1271, n. t. h., C. [c] mac Mheg (Caṙṙṫaiḡ)—*son of Mac* (*Carrthaigh*), B. [d] om., A.

A.D. 1270. [1] cṙeaċ, B. [2]—gan, A. [3] eile, A; íí, B. [b] 1273, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1272; *vel* 1273, n. t. h., C. [c-c] t. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

[1272] [1] *Maurice, etc.*—From this entry to the textual year 1281 (= 1284) inclusive, these Annals are three years antedated.

[2] *Clann-Muircertaigh.*—*Descendents of Muircertach* (the Momonian, son of Turlough Mor O'Conor, king of Connacht).

[3] *Tadhg the Blind.*—Grandson of Cathal Red-hand O'Conor, king of

the castle of Sligeach and the castle of Ath-liag were levelled by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair]. [1271]

[A.D. 1272]. Maurice,[1] son of Donnchadh [Ua Maelruanaigh] lord of Tir-Oilella, one that was the best of the Connachtmen for hospitality and gratuity, died in Murbach, in the camp of Ua Domnaill and he was carried to the Monastery of the Buill and honourably buried therein.—The Clann-Muircertaigh[2] went into the West of Connacht, so that Hoidsi Mac Mebric and Henry Butler were killed by them.—The castle of Rinn-duin was levelled by Aedh Ua Conchobuir.—Tadhg the Blind,[3] son of Aedh, rested in Christ. [1272 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. 1270[1][-3]. Conchobur the Tawny, son of Art Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, was killed by the son of Conchobur, son of Tigernan Ua Concobuir and he who killed [him] was killed therein.—Eochaidh Mac Mathgamna [king of Oirghialla] rested in Christ.[2]—A foray was made by Jordan de Exeter into the Corann. And a few of the sons of the kings of Connacht overtook them and an imprudence was committed [by the Connacht leaders] through advice of evil persons, so that Domnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair] and Maghnus, son of Art [Ua Conchobair] and Oirechtach Mac Aedhugain and Aedh Ua Birn and many other persons were killed. [1273]

(Louis,[1] namely, Saint Louis, king of the French, went to heaven on the 14th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 19] this year, 1270. That is Louis [IX.], son of Louis [VIII.].) (1270)

Connacht, according to the *A. L. C.*; which add that he was blinded by the O'Reillys (co. Cavan).

[1273] [1] *1270.*—All the entries of the (textual) year 1270 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1273.

[2] *Rested in Christ.*—But the *A. L. C.* state that he and many others along with him were slain by O'Hanlon and the Cenel-Owen.

(1270) [1] *Louis.*—Died Aug. 25 (*L'Art de vérif. les dates*), 1270;

B 64b Kal. Ian. [p.[a] ii., l. xx.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° i.° [b] [-iu.°] Domnall, mac Magnusa, mic Muircertaig Muimníg hUi Cončobuir, rai bruinnti 7 reičem coitčenn, comlan[c] do'n cíniuď ďaenna, quieuit in [Christo].—Gilla-na-naem O Fergail, aen fagu[1] ťairreč Erenn i[2] n-a[2] aimsir fein, quieuit[d] in [Christo].[d]—Aeď, mac Feiďlimče[3] hUi Cončobuir, ri Connačť 7 aďbur airdrig Erenn, fer ba mó grain 7 corgar dobí i n-Erinn, quieuit in [Christo].—Tigernan, mac Aeďa hUi Ruairc, rí Breifne, quieuit in [Christo].—Eogan, mac Ruaiďri hUi[4] Concobair, ri Connačť re raiťi, a marbaď i Mainistir na m-Bratar i Ros-Comain (la[e] a braiťriď fein[e]).—Aeď, mac Cať ail doill hUi Concobuir, rí Connačť re caeiciďir, quieuit in [Christo] (Domarbaď[e] la Tommaltač Mhag Oireačtaig 7 do čomairle Gilla-Crist hUi Bhirn.[e]).—Cať al Mag Fhlannčaďa, tairreč Dartraigi, quieuit in [Christo].—Taďg hUa[5] Dalaig (idon,[f] mac Cerbail buiďe, d'ar n-doig[f]), rai mait re dan, quieuit in [Christo].—Cairbri hUa Sguaba, erpuc Tire-Conaill, (in[g] Christo quieuit et[g]) in Curia obiit.

(Mail-Seačlainn,[h] mac Amlaim, mic Airt hUi Ruairc, rig Dartraige, do marbaď laOnčuďar, mac Domnaill, mic Neill hUi Ruairc.[h])

A.D. 1271. [1]–a, B. [2-2] na (aphaeresis of i), A. [3]–miď, B. [4] 1, A. [5] O, A. [b] 1274 overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1274, n. t. h., C. [c] om., B. [d-d] om., A. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] itl., t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D. [g-g] *in Christo quieuit* is the textual reading in B. *Et in curia obiit* is interlined, t. h. C has *in Christo quievit*, with *in curia* interlined. D gives *quievit*. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

canonized by Boniface VIII., Aug. 11, 1297.

[1274] [1] *1271.*—The first of entry the (textual) year 1271 is dated 1273 in the *A. L. C.* The others (except the last, which is under 1275) are given at 1274 in the same Annals.

[2] *Aedh.*—Thus freely rendered in D: Odo Mac Feilem I Conor, rex Conaciae, qui fuit expectatus futurus rex Hibernie propter sua magnalia acta contra Anglicanos, cum quibus cunctis diebus sue vite incessanter luctabat, quieuit.

In the *A. L. C.*, Aedh is said to have died on Thursday, May 3, the

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. 1271 [1][-4]. Domnall, son of Maghnus, son of Muircertach Ua Conchobuir the Momonian, eminent donor and a general, perfect benefactor to the human race, rested in Christ.—Gilla-na-naem O'Ferghail, the most choice of the chiefs of Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ.—Aedh,[2] son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht and future arch-king of Ireland, the man most feared and victorious that was in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Tigernan, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, rested in Christ.—Eogan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, king of Connacht for a quarter [of a year], was killed in the Monastery of the Friars in Ros-Comain (by his own kinsmen).—Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir the Blind, king of Connacht for a fortnight, rested[3] in Christ. (He was killed by Tomaltach Mag Oirechtaigh and by counsel of Gilla-Crist Ua Birn.)—Cathal Mag Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighe, rested in Christ.—Tadhg Ua Dalaigh (namely, son of Cerball the Tawny, in our opinion), a good master in poetry, rested in Christ.—Cairbre Ua Sguaba, bishop of Tir-Conaill, (rested in Christ and) died in the Curia.[4] [1274]

(Mail-Sechlainn,[1] son of Amlaimh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, king of Dartraighi, was killed by Conchubhar, son of Domnall, son of Niall Ua Ruairc.) (1271)

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feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross. Accordingly, at this year the *Annals of Ulster* are three years in advance. In 1274, May 3 fell on Thursday; in 1271, on Sunday.

[3] *Rested.*—Namely, died a natural death. So the two MSS. and the two translations. But there can be no doubt, from the proofs given in the *A. L. C.*, that he was slain. The correction interlined in A is consequently well founded.

[4] *Died in the Curia.*—That is, in the Papal Court. 'Ware (*Bishops*, ed. Harris, p. 271) states on the authority of the "*Annals of Loch-Kee*" that Bishop O'Scoba died at Rome; but it is clear that Ware did not quote from the original of the present volumes, as there is no mention of Rome either in this MS., or in the so-called *Annals of Connacht.*' (Note to *A. L. C.*, i. p. 478.) Ware most probably quoted from C, in which *in Curia* is interlined over *in Christo.*

(1271) [1] *Mail-Sechlainn.*—Given

Kal Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. i.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° ii.°[b] [-u.°] Art, mac Cat̆ail riabaiǯ, rí Breifne, mortuus est.—Ruaiðri, mac Toirrðelbaiǯ hUi Concobuir, do gab̆ail d'a brat̆air féin, do Thaðg, mac Thoirrðelbaiǯ hUi[c] Conc̆obair (7 Taðg, mac Cat̆ail, mic Diarmoda, do argain uile leis[c]) 7 Conc̆obur, mac Ferǯail, mic Donnc̆aða, mic Muircertaiǯ, do marbað d'a brat̆air fein.—In t-espuc hUa[1] Laiðig,[1] espuc Cille-alað, quieuit in [Christo].

(Ruaiǯri[d] hUa Conc̆ub̆air d'eloǯ 7 Conc̆ub̆ar hUa hAinli do breit̆ leis 7 a leanmuin gu mait̆ 7 breit̆ ar Conc̆ub̆ar 7 a m̆arbað.—Cairbre hUa sguaba, epscop Rat̆a-bot̆, quieuit.—Art, mac Cat̆ail riabaiǯ, ri Breífne, do marbað do Mhuintir-Ghearuðan.—Tomas Mhacc Sham̆ruǯain do m̆arbað la Cinel-Luac̆an.[d])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii. l. xii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° iii.°[b][-ui.°] Aeð Muimneč, mac Feiðlimt̆e,[1] do t̆iac̆tain asin Mumain imesc Connac̆t 7 tiac̆t[2] do Clainn Tairr-

A.D. 1272. [1-1] Uallaiðig, A.—[b] 1275 overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1275, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D. The portion within brackets is itl., n. t. h. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1273. [1] -miò, B. [2] toċt, B. [b] 1276, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1276, n. t. h., C.

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under 1274 in the *A. L. C.* It is accordingly misplaced here.

[1275] [1] *1272.*—The entries, both original and added, of the (textual) year 1272 are dated 1275 in the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Died.*—The second additional entry (which was inserted perhaps to correct this and with which the *A. L. C.* agree) states that he was killed.

[3] *By his own kinsman.*—Omitted in D, which adds: O'Donill asportatis nauiculis ad Luagh Earne et exinde ad Luagh Uoghtiar et ibi circumiacientium omnium diuitias reperit et tandem, subiugatis circumquaque incolis illarum terrarum, cum sumna victoria rediit.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1272.

[4] *Laidhig.*—Laydin, C; Lagaire, with *Laidin* overhead, D.

(1272) [1] *Ua Scuaba.*—See [1274], note 4, *supra.*

[2] *Thomas.*—See [1271], note 4, *supra.*

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. [1275]
1272[1][-5]. Art, son of Cathal the Swarthy [Ua Ruairc], king of Breifni, died.[2]—Ruaidhri, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Concobuir, was taken prisoner by his own kinsman,[3] [namely] by Tadhg, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Conchobair (and Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmoda was despoiled completely by him) and Conchobur, son of Ferghal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach, was killed by his own kinsman.—The bishop Ua Laidhig,[4] bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.

(Ruaighri Ua Conchubhair escaped and took Conchu- (1272)
bhar Ua Ainli with him. But they were well followed and Conchubar was caught and killed.—Cairbre Ua Sguaba,[1] bishop of Rath-both, rested.—Art, son of Cathal the Swarthy [Ua Ruairc], king of Breifni, was killed by the Muinnter-Ghearudhan.—Thomas[2] Mag Shamhrughain was killed by the Cenel-Luachan.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. [1276 Bis.]
1273[1][-6]. Aedh[2] the Momonian, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], came out of Munster into the midst of Connacht and the children of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair]

[1276] [1] *1273.*—The entries of the (textual) year 1273 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1276.

[2] *Aedh.*—This item is rather a mnemonic note than a historical record. Its brevity is misleading, as well as obscure. According to Mageoghegan's Version of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* : "A base son was presented to Felym Mac Cahall Crovederg O'Connor, after the death of said Ffelym a long space, who was called Hugh Moyneagh, because he was nurished and brought up in Munster and came to Connoght from thence. And as soon as he came and was known to be the son of Felym, Silmoreye [Sil-Muiredhaigh, the O'Conors] and Clann Moyleronie [Sil-Mailruanaigh, the O'Flynns] accepted of him and had him in great accoumpt and reverence."

On being accepted as king, the sons of Toirdelbach (Torlough), Ruaidhri and Tadhg, fled into Tirconnell to O'Donnell. Their *coming into the country* is the foray mentioned in the first additional entry. They were slain in 1278(= 1275 of the text).

A 62d ḋelbaiġ airir.[c]—Diarmait, mac Gille-Muire | hUi Mhorna, ri Ulaḋ, quieuit in [Christo].—Creč[d] do ḋenum do mac Fheiḋlimḋe ar Clainn-Muircertaiġ 7 i toraiḋečt na creiče romarbaḋ Gilla-na-n-aingel O Conrai.[d]—Domnall, mac Neill, mic Conġalaiġ hUi Ruairc (rir[e] a raitea Gilla in inme[e]), do marbaḋ la hUa Nečtain.

(Creač[f] do ḋenum le Cloinn Toirrḋealbaig ar mac Fheiḋlim[ḋ]e 7 ar macaib Mic Diarmmoda 7 Gilla-Crist hUa Mail-Brenainn do marbaḋ leo an la rin.—Gilla-Crist hUa Neačtain 7 Uilliam hUa Neačtain do marbaḋ la Ruaiġri, mac Toirrḋealbaiġ hUiOnčuḃair.[f])

B 64c Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ui., l. xx.iii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° iiii.° [b][-uii.] Gilla-na-naem hUa[1] Birn quieuit in [Christo].—Brian ruaḋ hUa Briain quieuit in [Christo].—Braen hUa Mail-močeirġi,[2] ab Cenannra,[3] in[c] Christo quieuit.[c]

A.D. 1273. [c] irin tir—*into the country*, B, C; om., D. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1274. [1] O, A. [2] Maeil—, B. [3] Ceanandra, B.—[b] 1277, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1276, n. t. h., C. [c-c] quieuit in, B.

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[3] *Son.*—The *Four Masters* give Mag Giolla Muire, omitting Ua Morna. (The editor of the *A. L. C.*, i. p. 479, says by oversight that they call him *O'Gillamuire.*) They add that he was lord of Leth-Cathail (Lecale, co. Down).

[4] *Clann-Muircertaigh.*—See [1272] note 2, *supra.*

[5] *Domnall.*—Donaldus O'Roirk occisus per O'Neachten, D. It adds: O'Donill, Donaldus Iuuenis, collecto magno exercitu ex Conacia et Connallia, invasit Tironiam et depredata undique patria redii[t] victoriosus cum obsidibus multis et ingenti preda omnis generis.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1273.

(1273) [1] *A foray.*—This and the following entry are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1276. They were placed here perhaps as having reference to the main subject matter of the textual year.

[1277] [1] *1274.*—The two events of the (textual) year, 1275, are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1277.

[2] *Rested in Christ.*—That is, died a natural death. But this is a very

came into the country [to oppose him].—Diarmait, son[3] of Gilla-Muire Ua Morna, king of Ulidia, rested in Christ.—A foray was made by the son of Feidhlimidh on the Clann-Muircertaigh[4] and in driving the prey Gilla-na-naingel Ua Conrai was killed.—Domnall,[5] son of Niall, son of Conghalach Ua Ruairc (who was called "Gillie of the butter"), was killed by Ua Nechtain. [1276 Bis.]

(A foray[1] was made by the children of Toirrdhealbach on the son of Feidhlimidh and on the sons of Mac Diarmoda and Gilla-Crisd Ua Mail-Brenainn was killed by them that day.—Gilla-Crisd Ua Neachtain and William Ua Neachtain were killed by Ruaighri, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Conchubhair.) (1273)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon]; A.D. 1274[1][-7]. Gilla-na-naem Ua Birn rested in Christ.—Brian Ua Briain the Red, rested in Christ.[2]—Braen[3] Ua Mail-mocheirghi[4] abbot of Cenannus, rested in Christ.— [1277]

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considerable error. The event is thus described in the Remonstrance addressed (Theiner, p. 201) by the Irish Magnates, through the Nuncios, Cardinals Jocelin and Luke, to Pope John XXII., about 1318 : Item, Dominus Thomas de Clare, Comitis Gloverniae [Gloucester] frater, vocans ad domum suam praeclarissimum virum, Brianum Rufum, principem Totmoniae, suum compatrinum, cum, in maioris confoederationis et amiciciae signum, de eadem Hostia consecrata in duas divisa partes nequiter communicavit, ipsum denique de consilio nephandae gentis praedictae subito de mensa et convivio arreptum in caudem trahi fecit equorum ; amputato quoque capite, truncum corporis per pedes suspendi fecit in ligno (Fordun: *Scotichronicon*, Oxon., 1722, iii. 917–8).

The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghegan's version, O'D. *F. M.* iii. 426-7) agree with the account given in the second additional entry of the following year.

[3] *Braen.*—Brien O'Molmocherri quieuit, D ; which adds : Hoc anno Eoganenses venerunt in Connalliam, sperantes sumere vindictam pro precedenti anno. Et collectâ magnâ predâ, O'Donill cum suis eos insequentes ad confines montes Tireone [*recte*, ad confinem Montis Truim] irruit in eos et habitâ victoriâ restituit sua cum multis equis et armatura.

The original is in the *Four Masters* at 1275.

[4] *Mail-mocheirghi.* — *Devotee of early rising.*

(Gilla-Crisd[d] hUa Birn, fear grad̆a Aed̆a hUi Chonč̆uḃair, do m̆arḃad̆ do'n Gilla ruad̆, mac Loč̆lainn hUi Chonč̆uḃair.[d])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] uii., l. iiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° u.° [b][-uiii.°] Tad̆g, mac Toirrd̆elbaiǯ, do marbad̆ la clainn Cat̆ail Mic Diarmata.—Ruaid̆ri, mac Toirrd̆elbaiǯ, do marbad̆ la Gilla-Crist Maǯ Fhlannč̆ad̆a 7 le Dartaaiǯi arč̆ena, ar bord Droma-cliaḃ 7 in perrun riabač, mac Tigernain hUi Conč̆obuir 7 daine aili[1] nač airím̆ter runn.—Donnč̆ad̆ 7 Ferǯal, da mac Muirgisa, mic Donnč̆ad̆a, mic Tomaltaiǯ, do marbad̆, la Tad̆g, mac Domnaill Irrair.—Flait̆bertač hUa Daimín, rí Fer-Manač, quieuit in Christo (idon,[c] i tert Noin mís Fheḃra[c]).—Maidm Cuínč̆i do t̆abairt do Donnč̆ad̆, mac Briain ruaid̆ 7 do macaiḃ ailiḃ[2] hUi Briain ar in Iarla O[3] Claire (gur'loisgread[d] teampull Cuinč̆e i ceann a m̆uinnteri, gu tugsad ar diairm[id̆]e forra, etir losgad 7 marḃad̆[d]).—Tomas hUa Cuínn, espuc Cluana-mac-Nois,[4] quieuit in [Christo].—Tomaltač Mac Oirečtaiǯ, riǯtaireč Shil-Muireḋaiǯ, do marbad̆ do na Tuat̆aiḃ.

(Gilla-na-n-aingel,[e] ab Lesa-gabail, mortuus est Nonis Marcii.—Brian ruad̆, mac Conč̆uḃair hUi

A.D. 1274. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1275. [1] eile, A; íí., B. [2] íí., A, B. [3] om., B. [4] -mic—, B. [b] 1278, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 278, n. t. h., C. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; itl., t. h., B; om., C, D. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

(1274) [1] *Gilla-Crisd* (*Devotee of Christ*).—Given in the *A. L. C.* under 1277.

[1278] [1] *1275*.—The events of the (textual) year, 1275, are in the *A. L. C.* at 1278.

[2] *The Swarthy Parson*.—Rector fuscus, D.

[3] *And other, etc.*—"And other men not here nombred," C.

[4] *The defeat, etc.*—"Donnough Mac Bryen Roe O'Bryen gave the overthrow of Coynche to Thomas de Clare (the Earle before mentioned) and burnt the church of Coynche over the heads of the said Earle and his people; where infinite numbers of people were both slain and killed therein and escaped narrowly himself: for

(Gilla-Crisd[1] Ua Birn, confidant of Aedh Ua Conchubhair, was killed by the "Red Gillie," son of Lochlann Ua Conchubhair.) (1274)

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. 1275[1][-8]. Tadhg, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair], was killed by the children of Cathal Mac Diarmata.—Ruaidhri, son of [the aforesaid] Toirrdhelbach, was killed by Gilla-Crist Mac Flannchadha and by the Dartraighi besides, on the border of Druim-cliabh and "the Swarthy Parson,"[2] son of Tigernan Ua Conchobuir, and other[3] persons that are not reckoned here [were killed].—Donnchadh and Ferghal, two sons of Muirghius, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach [Ua Conchobair], were killed by Tadhg, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] of Irras.—Flaithbertach Ua Daimin, king of Fir-Manach, rested in Christ (namely, on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of the month of February).—The defeat[4] of Cuinche was given by Donnchadh, son of Brian [Ua Briain] the Red, to the Earl of Clare (so that they burned the church of Cuinche over the heads of his people [and] inflicted slaughter innumerable upon them, both by burning and killing).—Thomas Ua Cuinn,[5] bishop of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Tomaltach Mac Oirechtaigh, royal chief of Sil-Muiredhaigh, was killed by "the Territories." [1278]

(Gilla-na-naingel,[1] abbot of Lis-gabail, died on the Nones [7th] of March.—Brian the Red,[2] son of Conchu- (1275)

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which escape myne author [i.e., the chronicle which he translated] sayeth that himself was sorry for." Mageoghegan, 1278.

The original of "myne author" is given in the *A. L. C.*. "But, alas! the son of the Earl went thereout from them secretly" (1278).

[5] *Ua Cuinn.* — A Franciscan. Elected in 1253 (*D. I.*, II. 151). Died probably towards the close of 1278 (cf. *ib.* 1713).

(1275) [1] *Gilla-na-naingel.—Devotee of the angels.* The original of this entry is not known to me.

[2] *Brian the Red.*—This is the true version of the second item in the (textual) year 1274 (=1277).

bhrian, rig Tuaḋmumun, do gabail le mac Iarla hO Claire. Ocur ríaḋ ar cur a ḟola i n-aen roigṫeaḋ 7 ar n-denum cairdíura-Crist 7 ar tobert imm 7 ḋlog d'a ḋele. Ocur a ṫarraing etir dedaib deir a gaḃala.[e])

Kal. Ian. [f. 1., l. xu.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° ui.° [b][-ix.°] Tomaltaḋ hUa Conḋobuir, airdeirc Tuama, raí Erenn ar eineḋ 7 ar uairlí, ar ḟoḋraideḋt 7 ar ṫiḋlucaḋ,[1] quieuit in [Christo].—Mael-Sheḋlainn,[c] mac Toirrḋelbaig, occisus est.[c]—Conḋobur, mac Diarmata, mic Magnusa hUi Conḋobuir, occisus est.—Gilla-in-Choimḋeḋ hUa Cerḃalla[i]n, erpuc Thire-hEogain,
A63a quieuit in[d] [Christo].—Murḋaḋ | hUa[2] Neaḋtain do marbaḋ do Domnall[e] hUa[2] Neaḋtain. Ocur compac[f] d'ḟuagra[ḋ] do Roibert hUa[2] Neḋtain, do derbraḋair

A.D. 1276. [1] tiḋlacuḋ, B. [2] O, A. [b] 1279, overhead, n. t. h., B; *aliter*, 1279, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d] om., B. [e] Chormac—*Cormac*,

[3] *Blood in one vessel.*—For the antiquity of this method of covenanting, see L.L., p. 302b (*History of the Boruma*). The king of Ulster saw in a dream a vat one-third full of human blood, one-third of new milk and one-third of wine, in the centre of his house. The narrative then goes on: Atconnairc iarum Conḋobur inn airlingṫe sin. Ocur is amlaid atconnaic laigin 7 Ulaid 'má'n daḃaig ic a hól. Ocur "rosetarra," ar se, "is é in cotaḋ rotairṁgeset anosin. Uair is í ind ḟuil atcessi isin daḃaiḋ fuil na da Cóiced i comrac. Is é in lemnaḋt in ḋanóin ḋomdeta ḋanaid cleriġ na da ḋóiced. Is é in ṡin Corp Crist 7 a Ṗhuil eossaid na clériġ.

Conchobur saw that vision afterwards. And he saw thus,—the Lagenians and the Ultonians around the vat a-drinking therefrom. And "I know," quoth he, "that is the covenant that was prophesied then. For the blood that was seen [by us] in the vat is the blood of the two Fifths [Ulster and Leinster] a-contending. The new milk is the Canon of the Lord which the clergy of the two Fifths chant. The wine is the Body of Christ and His Blood which the clergy offer."

See also the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, T.C.D., H. 2. 16, col. 313 (the reference to which I owe to a Note in the *A. L. C.*, i. 480–1): "Do denam ṡíta iter sil Taidg, mic Cein 7 sil Eogain, mic Neill, tanac," ol se. Do gniḋer iarum cosaḋ annsin etarru 7 cumaiscid Cairneḋ a suil i n-oen leastar

bhar Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl of Clare. And they were after putting their blood in one vessel[3] and after making gossipred and after pledging relics and bells to each other. And he was drawn between steeds after his capture.) (1275)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. 1276[1][-9]. Tomaltach Ua Conchobuir,[2] archbishop of Tuaim, foremost in Ireland[3] for generosity and for nobility, for succouring and for bestowal, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair], was slain.—Conchobur, son of Diarmait, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, was slain.—Gilla-in-Coimded[4] Ua Cerballain, bishop of Tir-Eogain, rested in Christ.—Murchadh[5] Ua Neachtain was killed by Domnall Ua Neachtain. And [1279]

ꝏbḃinib 7 ꝛeꝓbaiꝛ amaḷ ꝏoꝓonꝛaꝛ in coꝏaċ annꝛin 7 aꝛbeꝛt Muiꝓceꝛtach . . .

Cumaꝛcċeꝛ a ꝓuiḷ co beċt,
Ꝑ mic Ꝑꝛca co moꝓneꝛt,
Co ꝛeꝓbċaꝛ i ḷebaꝛ ḷem
Coꝏaċ Ꝑogain iꝛ Ꝑaileng.

"For the making of peace between the seed of Tadg, son of Cian and the seed of Eogan, son of Niall, came I," quoth he. Thereupon the covenant was made there and Cairnech mingles the blood of both in one vessel and writes how they made the covenant there and Muircertach said . . .

[A quatrain, bidding St. Cairnech depart. The latter replies in *Debide* metre, saying *inter alia* :]

Let the blood be mingled duly,
Thou son of Erc of great power,
That there be written in a book by me
The covenant of Eogan and of the Gailenga.

[1279] [1] *1276.*—The entries of the (textual) year 1276 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1279.

[2] *Ua Conchobuir.*—See 1258, note 3, *supra.* The text is here three years antedated. About June, 1279, the primate wrote to the king in favour of the Franciscan, Malachy, who, when Tuam lately became vacant by the death of T[omaltach], was postulated by the dean, archdeacon and some of the canons (*D. I.*, II. 1576).

At the election, five canons voted for canon Nicholas; the dean and the remaining two, for Malachy. The matter was referred to the Curia. The protracted proceedings that ensued are detailed in the Bull of Honorius IV. (July 12, 1286) transferring Stephen de Foleburne from Waterford to Tuam (Theiner, pp. 135–6).

[3] *In Ireland.*—Genitive in the original.

[4] *Gilla-in-Coimded. — Servant of the Lord.*

[5] *Murchadh, etc.* — "Morrogh O'Neaghten was killed by Donnole

Murčaδa hUi Neačtain, ar[g] Domnall[g] 7 Roibert do marbaδ ann (do'n[h] ṡir četna isin comruc sin[h]).

(Domnall,[h] mac Ghilla-Crisd hUi Neačtain, do marbaδ la hAeδ hUa Cončeanainn.[h])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [ṡ.[a] ii., l. xxui.[a],] Anno Domini M.[o] cc.[o] lxx.[o]
[B 64d] uii.[o] [b][-lxxx.[o]] | Aeδ Muimneč hUa Concobuir (idon,[c] riǯ Connačt in tan so[c]) do marbaδ la clainn Muircertaiǯ (ag[c] Caill-in-daingean[c]). Cat̆al, mac Concobuir ruaiδ, do riǯaδ do Connačtaiδ.—Seoan hUa Laiδig, esruc Cille-alaδ, quieuit in [Christo].—Mail-Seč̆lainn hUa Gairmleǯaiδ,[1] taisеč Ceniuil-Moein[2] 7 Concobur hUa[3] Gairmleǯaiδ[4] occisi sunt per Tellač-Modoran.

(Aemann[d] O Congaile, oircinneač Ros-orcer, saoiδ-cleireč, mortu[u]s est.[d])

Kal. Ian. [ṡ.[a] iiii., l. uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.[o] cc.[o] lxx.[o] uiii.[o] [b][-lxxx.[o] i.[o]] Taδg, mac Cat̆ail Mic Diarmata, ri Muiǯi-Luirg, sai n-eíniǯ 7 n-egnoma, quieuit in [Christo].—Cat̆ Disirt-da-crič eter Conall 7 Eogan, dú i tročair[1] Domnall hUa Domnaill (le[c] hAeδ m-

B, C, D. [f] Cormac—*Cormac*, B, C, D. [g-g] om., B, C, D. This is a most extraordinary misconception. The compiler of the B text mistook cormac, (*single*) *combat*, for the personal name *Cormac*. Then, by substitution and omission, he makes *Cormac* (not Domnall) the slayer; and says *Cormac was challenged* (d'ṡuagra[ḋ]) by Robert (instead of Robert challenging Domnall) to combat. C and D follow B, but render d'ṡuagra[ḋ] by *banishment!* The final clause C translates: "and Robert killed in that"; D: *in quo Robertus occisus fuit.* [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1277. [1]-eaǯ—, A. [2] Moan, A. [3] O, A. [4]-eaǯ—, B. [b] 1280 overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1280, n. t. h., C. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. The first is the only entry given in D. [d-d] n. t. h. (nor the hand that made the previous additions), A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1278. [1] torċ—, B. (Both readings are equally good.) [b] 1281, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1281, n. t. h., C. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

O'Neaghten; whereupon Robert O'Neaghten, brother of the said Morrough, challenged him single combatt of hand to hand, which

combat was challenged by Robert Ua Nechtian, [namely] [1279]
by the brother of Murchadh Ua Nechtain, on Domnall and Robert was killed therein (by the same man in that combat).

(Domnall,[1] son of Gilla-Crisd Ua Neachtain was killed (1276)
by Aedh Ua Concheanainn.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. [1280 Bis.]
1277[1][-80]. Aedh Ua Concobuir the Momonian (namely, king of Connacht at this time) was killed by the Clann-Muircertaigh (at the Wood of the Stronghold).—Cathal, son of Concobur [Ua Conchobair] the Red, was made king by the Connachtmen).—John Ua Laidhig,[2] bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.—Mail-Sechlainn Ua Gairm-leghaidh, chief of Cenel-Moein and Concobur Ua Gairm-leghaidh were slain by the Tellach-Modoran.

(Edmond O Congaile, herenagh of Ros-orcer, a learned (1277)
cleric, died.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. [1281]
1278[1][-81]. Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, eminent for hospitality and prowess, rested in Christ. The battle of Disert-da-crich [was fought] between [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, where fell Domnall Ua Domnaill[2] (by Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny

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the said Daniel answered and killed Robert also." Mageoghegan, 1279.

The *F. M.* also understood it rightly (*ad an.*).

(1276) [1] *Domnall, etc.*—Given in the *A. L. C.* and *F. M.* at 1279.

[1280] [1] *1277.*—The entries of the (textual) year 1277, with the exception of the last, are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1280.

[2] *Ua Laidhig.*—On Dec. 9, 1280, letters of licence to elect were issued to the Dean and Chapter of Killala, who had notified the death of J[ohn], their late bishop (*D. I.*, II. 1770). They elected Donatus [=Donnchadh], the dean, who received the royal assent, April 16, 1281. (*Ib.* 1816.)

The events of this year are accordingly three years predated.

[1281] [1] *1278.* = 1281 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Ua Domnaill.*—This, very probably, is the *Oudonnildus*, whose proclaimed head Thomas de Maundeville caused to be carried to the Exchequer, Dublin; for which the

buide hUa Neill 7 le Mac Mairtin[c]), idon,[d] fer dar'-
ghialladuir Fir-Manach 7 Oirghialla 7 urmór Gaidhel
Connacht 7 Ulaidh, achtmadh bec 7 Fir-Breifne uile. In
t-en Ghaidhel rob' ferr eineach 7 oirechur; feichem coitcenn
Iarthair na hEorpa. Ocur a adhnacul i Mainistir na
m-Bráthar i n-Doire Coluim-cille, ar m-breith buadha
gach uile mhaith[i]ura. Ocur ar iad ro ba ferr domar-
badh ann: idon, Maelruanaigh O Baighill, taireach na tri
tuath 7 Eogan, mac Mail-tSheachlainn hUi Domnaill 7
Cellach Ua[3] Buighill, in t-én taireach rob' ferr eineach 7
tidhnacul (dobi[e]) i n-aen aimsir frisin 7 Gilla Mac
Flannchadha, taireach Dartraighi 7 Domnall Mac Gille-
Fhinnén, taireach Mhuinntiri-Peodachá[i]n 7[d] Aindilesh
O Baighill 7 Dubghall, a mac 7 Enna hUa[3] Gairmleaghaidh,
rigtaireach[f] Cenuil-Moein[4] 7 Cormac, mac ind Ghirleighinn
hUi Domnaill, taireach Fanaí[i]t 7 Gilla-in-Choimdegh[5]
O Maeladuin, ri Luirg 7 Cormac, mac Cormaic hUi
A 63b Domnaill 7 Gilla-na-n-óc Mac Calredocair | 7 Mael-
Sechlainn, mac Neill hUi Buighill 7 Aindiler, mac
Muircertaigh hUi Domnaill 7 Magnus Mac Cuinn 7
Gilla-na-naem O hEochagha[i]n 7 Muircertach hUa Flaith-
bertaigh 7 Muircertach Mac-in-Ulltaigh 7 Flaithbertach
Magh Buidhecha[i]n 7 daine imda aili[6] do macaibh righ 7
taireach 7 d'oglachaibh nach airimther runn.—Cach eter na
Bairedachaibh 7 in[7] Cimróghach, dú in romebaidh ar na
B 65a Bairedachaibh 7 d'ar'marbadh[g] ann Uilliam Baired | 7
Adam Pleimenn 7 daine imda aili[8] 7 dobadur diar
Gaidhelach ar leth in Cimroghaigh dochinnred ar Beoghacht 7

[2] fer-m—(g. pl.), B; erroneously. [3] O, A. [4] -Moan, A. [5] Gillan—(=gilla-in—), A. [6] eile, A; ii., B. [7] an, A. [8] ii., A, B. [d] om., A. [e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. [f] righ, itl., n. t. h., A. [g] do marbadh (do for ro and the relative om.), B.

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justiciary, De Foleburne, bishop of Waterford, was twice commanded (Feb. 14, 16, 1283) to pay what was due to him (*D. I.*, II. 2049–51). If so, the textual date is three years in advance.

and by Mac Martain); namely, the man to whom were [1281]
subject Fir-Manach and Oirghialla and very great part of the Gaidhil of Connacht and Ulidia, save a little and all Fir-Breifne. The one Gaidhel that was best of hospitality and principality; the general guarantor of the West of Europe. And he was buried in the Monastery of the Friars in Doire of [St.] Colum-cille after gaining victory of every goodness. And these were the best that were killed there: namely, Maelruanaigh O'Baighill, chief of "the Three Territories" and Eogan, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill and Cellach Ua Baighill, the one chief of his own time that was best of hospitality and bestowal and Gilla Mac Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighi and Domnall Mac Gille-Fhinnen, chief of Muinnter-Peodacha[i]n and Aindiles O'Baighill and Dubhghall, his son and Enna Ua Gairmleaghaidh, royal chief of the Cenel-Moein and Cormac, son of the Lector Ua Domnaill, chief of Fanat and Gilla-in-Choimdegh O'Maeladuin, king of Lurg and Carmac,[3] son of Carmac[3] Ua Domnaill and Gilla-na-noc[4] Mac Calredocair and Mael-Sechlainn, son of Niall Ua Baighill and Aindiles, son of Muircertach Ua Domnaill and Maghnus Mac Cuinn and Gilla-na-naem O'Eochaga[i]n and Muircertach Ua Flaithbertaich and Muircertach Mac-in-Ulltaigh[5] and Flaithbertach Mag Buidhecha[i]n and many other persons of the sons of kings and chiefs and of men-at-arms that are not reckoned here.—A battle [was fought] between the Barrets and the Cusack, where defeat was inflicted on the Barrets and whereby were killed William Barret and Adam Fleming and many other persons. And there were two Gaidhil on the side of Cusack who surpassed many of the other

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[3] *Carmac.*—Rightly, *Cormac.* The *o* was assimilated to the *a*.

[4] *Gilla-na-noc.*—*Servant* (*devotee*) *of the virgins.*

[5] *Mac-in-Ulltaigh.* — *Son of the Ultonian;* anglicized Mac Nulty.

ar lam̆ač ar moran do dainib̆ ailib̆,[8] idon, Taičleč O Dub̆da 7 Taičleč O Baiǯill.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] u., l. xuiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° ix.° [b][-lxxx.°ii.°] Taičleč, mac Maelruanaigh hUi Dhub̆da, rí hUa[1]-Fiačrač, in duine rob' ferr eíneč 7 egnum 7 innsoiǯid̆ do[c] Gaid̆elaib̆ dobí i n-a aimsir,[c] a marbad̆ le hAdam Cimsóg ar traiǯ Eot̆aille.—Lasairṡina, ingen Cat̆ail croibde[i]rg, [in] ben rob' uaisle i[2] n-Erinn i[d] n-a haimsir,[d] quieuit in [Christo].—Mat̆a (ruad̆[e]) O Raiǯillaiǯ do eg.—Gilla-Issu[3] mor Mag Thigerna[i]n, taisec̆ Thellaiǯ-Dunč̆ad̆a 7 let̆tromán na Breifne, quieuit in [Christo].—Cat̆al, mac Gilla-na-naem, hUa Ferǯail quieuit in Christo.[f]—Muircertač Mac Murč̆ad̆a, rí Laiǯen, do marbad̆ do Ghallaib̆ 7 a derbrat̆air (eile,[g] idon[g]), Art Mac Murč̆ad̆a.—Snečta mór 7 sicc o Nollaic co feil Briǯdi isin bliad̆ain si.[h]

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ui., l. xxix.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° [b] [-iii.°] Tad̆g, mac Domnaill Irrais hUi Conč̆obuir, do m̆arb̆ad̆ la Luiǯnib̆.—Aed̆ buid̆e[1] hUa Neill do marbad̆ le Mag Mat̆gamna (idon,[c] la Brian[c] 7[d] leis hUa [Raǯallaiǯ][d].)

A.D. 1278. [8] íí., A, B.

A.D. 1279. [1] O, A. [2] a, A. [3] -Isa, A. [4] -uig, B. [b] 1282, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1282, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] i n-a dut̆aid̆—*in her country*, B; om., C, D. [e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f] om., A. [g-g] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [h] om., B, C; given in D.

A.D. 1280. [1] buid̆i, B.—[b] 1283, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1283, n. t. h., C. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. Given in D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., C, D. The word in square brackets is supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1283).

[1282] [1] *1279* = 1282 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Prop.*—Supressor, D.

[3] *Mac Murchadha.*—One of the charges brought against De Foleburne, as justiciary, related to the head-money of these two Mac Murroughs. (*D. I.*, II. 1999, 2333-4;

persons for courage and for dexterity, namely, Taichlech O'Dubhda and Taichlech O'Baighill. [1281]

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. 1279[1][-82]. Taichlech, son of Maelruanaigh Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, the person of the Gaidhil that was best in hospitality and valour and attack in his time, was killed by Adam Cusack on the strand of Eothaill.—Lasairfhina, daughter of Cathal Red-hand [Ua Conchobair], the woman that was noblest in Ireland in her time, rested in Christ.—Matthew (the Red) O'Raighillaigh died.—Gilla-Issu mor Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha and prop[2] of Breifni, rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naem Ua Ferghail, rested in Christ.—Muircertach Mac Murchadha,[3] king of Leinster, was killed by the Foreigners and his (other) brother, (namely) Art Mac Murchadha [was killed by them].—Great snow and frost from the Nativity [1281] to the feast of [St.] Brigit [Feb. 1] in this year. [1282]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1280[1][-3]. Tadhg, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir of Irras, was killed by the Luighni.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny[2] was killed by Mag Mathgamna (that is, by Brian and by Ua Raghallaigh). [1283]

III. 2.) From the date of No. 1999, (Ap. 29, 1282) the year in which they were slain can be inferred.

[1283] [1] *1280* = 1283 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Aedh the Tawny.*—Thus amplified in D: Hugo Flauus, alias Eadh Boy O'Neill, a quo dicitur Clanhuboy, omni estimatione, potentia et principalitate dignus inter Hibernos sui temporis, occisus fuit per Mac Mahowny, nominatum Brien, hoc anno.

It adds: Guerra crudelis inter Odonem O'Donill et suum fratrem, Terleum, qui coegit Odonem permanere in Tireonia, unde ipse O'Donill deuastauit magnam partem Tireoniae.

I have not found the original of the foregoing entry.

A63c [Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] uii., l. x.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° i.° [b][-iiii.°] Muirir hUa[1] Cončobuir, erpuc Oil-find,[2] in[c] Chrirto quieuit.[c]—Donnčaď hUa[1] Briain, ri Tuaď-Muman, do marbaď la Toirrďelbač hUa m-Briain.—Amlaim[d] O Tomoltaiǧ, toǧa confirmaiti episcopi Oil-finn,[2] quieuit in [Chrirto].[d]—Dubǧall, mac Maǧnusa hUi Baiǧill, toiseč Cloiči-Cinnḟaelaiď, do marbaď la muinnter hUi Mailgaiťi.—Mac na haiďče[3] Mac[4] Dorčaiď, taiseč Ceniuil-Luačain (no[e]-Duačain[e]), quieuit in [Chrirto].

(Gilla-Isu[f] Mac Tigernain, ard taiseač Chinel-Brenainn, mortuus est.[f]—No,[g] gumaď uire so, scilicet [A.D.] 1281, Mať a hUa Raigillaiǧ, ri Breifne.[g])

B 65b Kal Ian. [f.[a] ii, l. xxi.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° ii.° [b][-u.°] Simon hUa[1] Ruairc, erpuc na Breifne, quieuit in [Chrirto.—Maiďm do ťabairt do Maǧnus hUa[1] Cončobuir ar Adam̆ Cimsog 7 ar Gallaiď Iarťair Connačt ag Ear-dara, dú inar'marbaď daine imďa 7 inar'gabaď Colín Cimsóg, a derbraťair, a m-braiǧdenus do cinn na sliǧeď do légaď dó fein, tareis a muinnteri do marbaď co mór.—Maidm[c] tuc Pilib Mac Goisde[i]lb, ar muinnter Maǧnusa hUi Cončobuir ar Sliaď-gam̆, gur'marbaď moran do glaslať ann.[c]—Enri

A.D. 1281. [1] O, A. [2] Oileſinn, A. [3] -ci, A. [4] Mhag—, B. [a-a] Blank space, A, B. [b] 1284, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1285, n. t. h., C. [c-c] quieuit in [Chrirto], B. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] itl., t. h., B; above the l of luaćain, in A, the t. h. placed no, D—*or D*—, meaning that the word may have commenced with D, not l. Hence the note in B. C has l; D, D. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [g-g] t. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1282. [1] O, A.— [b] 1285, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1286, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D.

[1284] [1] *1281* = 1284 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Ua Conchobuir.*—See 1263 (= 1265), note 3, *supra.*

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 10th of the moon], A.D. [1284 Bis.]
1281[1][-4]. Maurice Ua Conchobuir,[2] bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was killed by Toirdhelbach Ua Briain.—Amlaim O'Tomoltaigh, bishop-elect [and] confirmed[3] of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Dubghall, son of Maghnus Ua Baighill chief of Cloch-Cinnfhaelaidh, was killed by the people of Ua Mailgaithi.—"Son of the night" Mac Dorchaidh, chief of Cenel-Luachain (or,-Duachain), rested in Christ.[4]

(Gilla-Isu[1] Mac Tigernain, arch-chief of Cinel-Brenainn, (1281)
died.—Or, it may be on this year, namely, 1281,[2] [the death of] Matthew Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni [ought to be].)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. [1285]
1282[1][-5]. Simon Ua Ruairc, bishop of Breifni [Kilmore], rested in Christ.—Defeat was given by Maghnus Ua Conchobuir to Adam Cusack and to the Foreigners of the West of Connacht at Eas-dara; where were killed many persons and Colin Cusack, his brother, was taken in security, to allow [Adam] himself to go away, after great havoc had been made of his people.—Defeat was inflicted by Philip Mac Goisdeilb on the people of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir on Sliabh-gamh, so that many recruits

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[3] *Bishop-elect* [*and*] *confirmed.*—Literally, *choice of a confirmed bishop.* (For the idiom, see 1126, note 2, *supra.*) His death took place after confirmation of the election (by the archbishop of Tuam) and before consecration.

[4] *In Christ.*—D adds, from what source I know not: O'Donill ad predandum inferiorem Conaciam inuasit eam et finito proposito rediit victoriosus.

(1281) [1] *Gilla-Isu, etc.*—This is a repetition of the fourth entry of the textual year 1279(=1282), *supra.*

[2] *1281.*—The obit of *Ua Raighillaigh* is given as the third item at 1279(=1282), *supra.* The *A. L. C.* call him chief of Muinter-Maelmordha (the O'Reilly's of Breifny).

[1285] [1] *1282*=1285 and 1286 of the *A. L. C.*

Mac Gille-Phinnein do marbad.—Ruaidri hUa[1] Gadra, ri Sleibe-Luga, do marbad la Mac Pheorais ar a loc fein.

[A.D. M.° cc.° lxxx.° ui.°] Sluag mór la hIarla Ulad i Connactu,[2] gur'mill moran do cellaib 7 do mainistrecaib. Ocus ger'b'ed, dogab nert gac conair rainic 7 dogab braigdi[3] Connact[c] 7[c] Conaill 7 Eogain 7 doaitrig Domnall hUa Neill (idon,[d] Domnall, mac Briain[d]) 7 tuc rigi do Niall Culanac hUa[1] Neill.—Muirir mael Mac Gerailt quieuit in [Christo].

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. x.iii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° iii.°[b][-uii.°] Mata, mac Muirgisa, mic Catail, quieuit in [Christo].—Diarmait[c] Midec (mac[d] Diarmada, mic Catail Mic Diarmoda, idon, ri Muinntire-Mailruanaid[d]) quieuit in Christo.[c]—Floirint O Gibella[i]n, arcideocan Oil-finn, fellsum eolais 7 inntliucta,[1] quieuit in [Christo].—Gilla-na-nóg O Mannaca[i]n, ri na Tuat, quieuit in Christo.—Mael-Seclainn,[c] mac Tomaltaig, Mac Oirectaig do marbad la Toirrdelbac, mac Eogain hUi Concobuir, a n-digailt a atar do tregad do Tomaltac cetna do macaib Toirrdelbaig.[c]—
A 63d Adam Cimróg quieuit in [Christo].— | Bean-Muman, ingen hUi Cata[i]n, mortua est.

A.D. 1282. [2]–ta, A. [3]–de, B. [d-d]itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1283. [1] int—, B. [b] 1286, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1287, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., MS. (A).

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[2] *Killed.*—Cruciatus occisus est (*cruciatus* without warrant in the original), D. The entry in the *A. L. C.* states that he died a natural death.

[3] *Mac Fheorais.—Son of Pierce*; the Irish patronymic assumed by the Berminghams. The eponymous head was probably the Pierce mentioned [1305] *infra*.

[1286] [1] *A great host, etc.*—This and the following entry are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1286. Henceforward, down to 1309 of the text(=1313), the dating is four years in advance.

[1287] [1] *1283* = 1287 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Gilla-na-nog* (*devotee of the Virgins*).—*Gilla-na-neave* (*devotee of the saints*), D.

[3] *Rested in Christ.*—On Sept. 7, according to the *A. L. C.* This tends to prove that the text is four years in advance. In 1287, Sept. 7 fell on Sunday. In 1283 it was

were killed therein.—Henry Mac Gille-Fhinnein was killed.[2]—Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was killed by Mac Fheorais[3] on his own lake. [1285]

[A.D. 1286]. A great host[1] [was led] by the Earl of Ulster into Connacht, so that he destroyed many of the churches and monasteries. And moreover, he obtained sway in every direction he went and received the pledges of Connacht [and Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-]Eogain. And he deposed Domnall Ua Neill (namely, Domnall, son of Brian) and gave the kingship to Niall Culanach Ua Neill.—Maurice Fitz Gerald the Bald rested in Christ. [1286]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1283[1][-7]. Matthew, son of Maurice, son of Cathal [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ.—Diarmait the Midian (son of Diarmad, son of Cathal Mac Diarmoda, namely, king of Muinnter-Mailruanaidh) rested in Christ.—Florence O'Gibellain, archdeacon of Oil-finn, distinguished in knowledge and intelligence, rested in Christ.—Gilla-na-nog[2] O'Mannacha[i]n, king of "The Territories," rested in Christ.[3]—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Tomaltach Mac Oirechthaigh, was killed by Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, in revenge of his father having been abandoned by the same Tomaltach to the sons of Toirdhelbach.[4]—Adam Cusack[5] rested in Christ.—Bean-Muman, daughter of Ua Catha[i]n, died. [1287]

Tuesday,—an incidence devoid of note.

[4] *Sons of Toirdhelbach.* — The editor of the *A. L. C.* suggests *sons of Tomaltach;* because, as the sentence stands, Toirdelbach takes vengeance on Tomaltach for having abandoned the father of Toirdelbach to the sons of Toirdelbach. Perhaps, however, there existed a family feud between Toirdelbach and his father on the one side and the sons of Toirdelbach on the other.

The *F. M.*, as was their wont, omitted the passage containing the difficulty.

[5] *Cusack.*—He died at the close of the year, as his name appears in a Roll of receipt, Nov. 15, 1287. (*D. I.*, III. 341.)

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] u., l. xx.iiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.[o] cc.[o] lxxx.[o] iiii.[o][b][-uiii.[o]] Michael Mac-in[1]-t-ṡair, espuc Cloc̆air, mortuus est.—Maǧnus hUa Concobuir (idon,[c] mac Concub̆air ruaid̆[c]), maraen le fuair do Connac̆taib̆ 7 hUi-mBriuin [hUa-] 7 Conmaicne, dot̆ec̆t lair do ǧab̆ail riǧe Connac̆t dó fein. Ocus do hac̆rigad̆ Cat̆al ruad̆, a derbrat̆air 7 toc̆t doib̆[2] co hAt̆-Sliſen, mur aroib̆e Cat̆al co n-a ṡoc̆raide 7 cumusc doib let̆ ar let̆ 7 Cat̆al do ǧab̆ail aigi[d] 7 maidm do t̆abairtara muin[n]ter. Ocus dohairged urm̆or Connac̆t do'n[3] dul sin 7 riǧi Connac̆t do ǧab̆ail ar eigin do Mhaǧnus.—Donnc̆ad̆[e] riab̆ac̆, mac Maǧnusa, mic Muircertaiǧ hUi Concobuir, quieuit in [Christo].[e]—Tec̆ do ǧab̆ail ar Mhaǧnus hUa Conc̆obuir do Thoirrd̆elbac̆, mac Eogain hUi Conc̆obuir, isin Rosmór 7 Maǧnus do lot ann 7 Rag|nall Mac Raǧnaill, taisec̆ Muinteri-hEolais, do marbad̆ d'en urc̆ur soiǧdi 7 doloited̆ Níall gelb̆uid̆e hUa[4] Conc̆obuir 7 domarbad̆ daine aili[5] 7 do b̆eanaid̆ eic̆ mait̆i d̆ib̆.—Sloíg[e] le Maǧnus O Conc̆obuir ar éis a leiǧis a Sil-Muired̆aiǧ, gur'gab̆ a nert 7 a m-braiǧde.—Sluaǧ leisan Iarla (idon,[f] an t-Iarla ruad̆[f]) doc̆um Connac̆t, co tainíc co Ros-comain 7 cum Maǧnusa hUi Conc̆obuir, rí Chonnac̆t 7 i n-ad̆aiǧ muinteri in riǧ 7 Mic[6] Gerailt 7 dogreannaiǧedur in t-Iarla im toc̆t sec̆a sin 7 ní torrac̆t iter. Sgailis a sluaǧ 7 a soc̆raid̆e gan tenn do ǧab̆ail.[e] —Steap̆an, ardespuc Tuama 7 Giustis na hErenn, in

B 65c

A.D. 1284. [1] an, B. [2] daib̆, A. [3] do (stroke over o=n omitted by oversight), A. [4] O, A. [5] íí., A, B. [6] mac, MS. (A). [b] *alias* 1287, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1288, n. t. h., C; 1288, on margin, D. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d] ann—*in that* (*place*), B. [e-e] om., B, C, D. [f-f] itl., n. t. h., MS.

[1288]. [1] *1284* = 1288 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Michael, etc.*—See (1268) notes 1, 2, *supra*.

[3] *Stephen.*—De Foleburne. He was transferred from Waterford (which he had held since 1274) by Honorius IV., July 12, 1286 (Theiner, p. 135–6) and died before July, 1288. A notable memoran-

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 24th of the moon,] A.D. [1288 Bis.] 1284[1][-8]. Michael[2] Mac-in-tshair, bishop of Clochar, died.—Maghnus Ua Concobuir (namely, son of Concubhar the Red), along with what he got to join him of the Connachtmen and of the Ui-Briuin and of Conmaicni, came to take the kingship of Connacht to himself. And Cathal the Red, his brother, was deposed. And they came to Ath-Slisen, where Cathal was with his force and they fought side for side and Cathal was taken by him and defeat inflicted on his people. And very large part of Connacht was harried on that occasion. And the kingship of Connacht was taken by force by Maghnus.—Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Maghnus, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, rested in Christ.—A house was seized on Maghnus Ua Conchobuir by Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, in Ros-mor and Maghnus was injured therein and Raghnall Mac Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was killed by one shot of an arrow and Niall Ua Conchobuir the Tawny was injured and other persons were killed. And good horses were taken from them.—A host [was led] by Maghnus O'Conchobuir after his healing into Sil-Muiredhaigh, so that he obtained sway over them and [obtained] their hostages.—A host [was led] by the Earl (namely, the Red Earl) to Connacht, until he came to Ros-Comain and to Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht and against the people of the king and Fitz Gerald. And they challenged the Earl to go beyond that and he went not accordingly. He disperses his host and his force without obtaining sway.—Stephen,[3] archbishop of Tuaim and Justiciary of Ireland,

dum of the chattels belonging to him found in Tuam and Athlone was made in the beginning of that month. (*D. I.*, III. 406.) For his doings from his arrival in Ireland as "brother of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England" (*ib.*, II. 886) in 1270 to his death as justiciary, see the references under *Foleburne; Waterford, Brother Stephen* (*ib.* II.); *Waterford, Stephen; Tuam, Stephen* (*ib.* III.).

Christo quieuit.—Cat̆al mac Taid̆g, mic Cat̆ail Mic Diarmata, do ǯab̆ail riǯi Muiǯi-Luirg.—Uilliam Mac Fheoraiſ, do t̆oǯa[d̆] cum airdeſpocoide Tuama.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] uii., l. u.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° u.°[b][-ix.°] Tad̆g hUa Flannaga[i]n, taiſeč Clainni-Cat̆ail, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Mat̆a O Sginginn, airdṡenč̆aid̆ Erenn uile, mortuuſ eſt.—Mileſ, eſpuc Conmaicne, idon, in Gailleſpuc, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Símon hUa[1] Fínač̆ta, aircinneč Oil-fínn, quieuit in
A 64a [Chriſto].— | Sluaǯad̆ la Ricard Diuid 7 le Gallaib na Míd̆e—7 Maǯnuſ hUa Conč̆obuir, ri Connač̆t, leiſ—cum [U]í Mail-[Sh]eč̆lainn, co tucad̆ maidm mor orra[2] (idon,[c] maidm in Croiſ-ſleib̆e[c]) 7 romarbad̆ Ricard Diuíd ann, in Barun moruaſal[d] 7 a brait̆reč̆a 7 Sécuſ hUa Cellaiǯ, idon, mac in eſpuic.—Fiač̆ra hUa Flainn, taiſeč Sil-Mailruanaiǯ, in t-aen duine[3] rob' ferr einеč 7 égnom 7 comairce dobí i Connač̆taib̆, do[e] dul do d̆enum cleamnuſa re Gallaib̆, gur'marb mac Ricaird ḟinn a[f] Burc 7 Mac Uilliam 7 Mac Fheoraiſ i meb̆ail é.—

A.D. 1285. [1] O, A. [2] orṫa, A. [3] -ni, B. [b] 1289, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1289, n. t. h., B; 1289, on margin, D. The Mileſ item is omitted in D. [c-c] l. m., t. h., A, B; om., C, D. [d] mor, B; followed by C. [e] a—*his*, B. [f] om., A

[4] *Elected.*—Having gone to Rome for the purpose, he got his election confirmed by Nicholas IV., May 2, 1289. (Theiner, p. 142–3.) Thereupon, he was promoted from subdeaconship to deaconship and empowered (May 26) to receive priest's Orders from any bishop he should chose (*ib.* 144). On the same day the bishops of Killala and Clonfert were directed, either of them, with two other suffragans, to give him episcopal consecration (*ib.*).

In addition to being rector of Athenry in Tuam, he held a benefice in Cashel, Killaloe and Killala respectively! To discharge the church debts of Tuam and support the archiepiscopal dignity, he was allowed (Aug. 5, 1289) to retain these four preferments for three years and to receive one year's revenue of every benefice vacated during the three years next ensuing, due provision being made for the cure of souls. The bishops of Lis-

rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmata, took the kingship of Magh-Luirg.—William Mac Fheorais [Bermingham] was elected[4] to the archbishopric of Tuaim. [1288]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 5th of the moon,] A.D. 1285[1][-9]. Tadhg Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, rested in Christ.—Matthew O'Sgingin, arch-antiquary of all Ireland, died.—Miles,[2] bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], namely, the Foreign bishop, rested in Christ.—Simon Ua Finachta, herenagh of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Richard Tuit [of Athlone] and by the Foreigners of Meath—and Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht, [was] with him—to [attack] Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, so that a great defeat (namely, the defeat of Crois-sliabh) was inflicted upon them. And Richard Tuit, the great, noble Baron was killed[3] therein, as well as his kinsmen and Jacques Ua Cellaigh, namely, the son of the bishop.[4]—Fiachra Ua Flainn, chief of Muinnter-Mail-ruanaigh, the best person for hospitality and prowess and protection that was in Connacht, went to make marriage alliance with the Foreigners, so that the son of Richard de Burgh the Fair and Mac William [de Burgh] and Mac Fheorais killed him in treachery.—A great host [was [1289]

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more and Killaloe were to execute the terms of the concession (*ib.* p. 145).

[1289] [1] *1285* = 1289 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Miles.*—Of Dunstable. Appointed at the close of 1255, or early in 1256. (*D. I.*, II. 486.) As the temporalities were restored to his successor, Matthew, canon of Ardagh, Jan. 28, 1290 (*ib.* III. 574), Miles, it can scarcely be doubted, died in 1289. The text is consequently four years pre-dated.

[3] *Killed.*—From a grant of custody of his lands and tenements issued Sept. 2, 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 764), it may be inferred that Tuite was slain in that year.

[4] *Bishop.*—Thomas O'Kelly, of Clonfert, who died in [1263], *supra.*

Sluaǯ mor le Mac Fheoraiſ cum in[4] Chalbaiǯ hUi Concobuir 7 na mac[5] riǯ Laiǯneč,[6] co tucaď maidm mor forro 7 ǯur'marbaď Mailir d'Eiſetra 7 Ǯoill ímda aili[7] 7 eič ímďa do buain de.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] i, l. x.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° ui.°[b][-xc.°] Uilliam Mac Fheoraiſ do ǯaďail ardeſpocoide [Tuama[c]].—In t-eſpoc hUa[1] Sedeča[i]n, idon, eſpuc Cille-mic-nDuač, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Cairpri
B 65d hUa Mail[-Sh]ečlainn, rí Míďe, in mac|am̆ iſ moirǯnimaič[2] dobí i n-Erinn i n-a aimſir, do marbaď (le[d] Ma[c] Cočlan[d]).—Sluaiǯeď la Domnall, mac Briain hUi Neill i Ceinel-nEoǯain, ǯur'cuir Níall hUa[1] Neill (idon,[d] Niall Culanač[d]) ar eiǯin eiſti 7 ǯur'ǯab fein riǯi ar loſ a lam̆a.—Aeď hUa[3] Domnaill do aťriǯaď d'a derbraťair fein, idon, do Tairrďelbač hUa[3] Domnaill, tre cumačtain cíníď a maťar, idon, Clainni-Domnaill 7 Ǯallóǯlač n-imda aile[4] (7[a] riǯi do ǯaďail do fein ar eiǯin[d]).

(Hoc[f] anno Iohannes de Ianua, fratер Ordinis Predicatorum, auctorem qui dicitur Catholicon perfecit, ſeu ad finem perduxit, Nonis Marcii.[f])

A.D. 1285. [4] an, B. [5] mic (which is meaningless), B. [6] -eaċa, A; -eċa, B. The sense requires the gen. pl. [7] eile, A; íí., B.

A.D. 1286. [1] O, A. [2] -aiǯi, B. [3] O, B. [4] eile, A; íí., B. [b] 1290, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1290, n. t. h., C; 1290, on margin, D. [c] Given in D. Cf. the last item of 1284. Here in A, l. m., t. h., is: annro tic ſud ťuaſ—*Here [under this year] comes that [entry regarding Mac Feorais given] above [under 1284].* [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] On text space, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

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[5] *De Exeter.*—His name appears in a Roll of receipt, May 10, 1289 (*D. I.*, III. 475); which confirms the accuracy of the *Loch Ce* date.

[1290] [1] *1286* = 1290 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] [*David*].—Elected apparently in 1284 (*D. I.*, II. 2182). "David, bishop of Kilmacduagh," appears in a Roll of receipt, May 20, 1286 (*ib.*, III. 215). Nicholas, canon of the church, having announced the death of David, licence to elect was granted, June 13, 1290 (*ib.*,

led] by Mac Fheorais against the Calbach Ua Concobuir and the sons of the kings of Leinster, so that great defeat was put upon them. And Meyler de Exeter[5] and many other Foreigners were killed and many horses were taken from him. [1289]

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 16th of the moon,] A.D. 1286[1][-90]. William Mac Fheorais took [possession of] the archbishopric of Tuaim.—The bishop [David][2] Ua Sedechain, namely, bishop of Cell-mic-Duach, rested in Christ.—Cairpri Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, king of Meath, the most noble-deeded youth that was in Ireland in his time, was killed[3] (by Ma[c] Cochlan).—A hosting by Domnall, son of Briain Ua Neill, into Cenel-Eogain, so that he put Niall Ua Neill (namely, Niall Culanach) by force therefrom and took the kingship himself by power of his force.—Aedh Ua Domnaill was deposed by his own brother, namely, by Toirdhelbach Ua Domnaill, through the power of the tribe of his mother, namely, the Clann-Domnaill and many other Gallowglasses[4] (and he took the kingship to himself by force). [1290]

(This year John of Genoa,[1] Friar of the Order of Preachers, perfected, or brought to end, the Author that is called *Catholicon*, on the Nones [7th] of March.) (1286)

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680). The textual date is thus four years in advance.

[3] *Killed.*—Treacherously, according to the *A. L. C.*

[4] *Gallowglasses.*—Literally, *Foreign youth* (a collective substantive). See Grace's Annals (*Ir. Arch. Soc.*), p. 71.

(1286) [1] *John of Genoa.*—John De Balbis, a Dominican, born in Genoa. Of the *Catholicon*, Quetif and Echard (*Script. Ord. Praed.*, p. 462) write: Opus continet Orthographiam, Prosodiam, Grammaticam, Rhetoricam, Etymologiam: proptereaque dicitur *Catholicon*, id est, opus universale. Cuius potissima pars est Vocabularium voces omnes primae, mediae et infimae Latinitatis complectens. Titulus in codicibus, qua manuscriptis, qua impressis: Incipit Summa, quae vocatur *Catholicon*, edita a F. Joanne de Janua, Ord. F. P. Ad calcem: Immensas omnipotenti Deo Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto gratiarum referimus actiones, qui nostrum *Catholicon* ex

Kal. Ian. (f.,[a] ii., l. xx.uii.[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° uii. i.° [b][-xc.i.°] Toirrdelbach, mac Eogain hUi Concobuir, in duine ir[c] mo 7 ir[c] aille 7 rob' ferr eineč 7 egnom 7 corcur[1] dobí i n-Erinn, do[d] marbaď la Niall n-gelbuirde hUa Concobuir.—Sluaġ le Ricard a Burc, le hIarla Ulaď (idon,[e] in t-Iarla ruaď[e]), i Tir-nEogain, d'ar'aďriġ ré Domnall, mac Briain hUi Neill 7 dorigaď leir Niall Culanač O[f] Neill[f] 7 mur dorag[2] in t-Iarla in tír, domarbaď Niall Culanač le Domnall hUa Neill. Ocur dorigaď a hučt an Iarla cetna le Mac Mairtin 7 le Mac Eoin mac Aeda buirde hUi Neill (idon,[e] Brian, mac Aeda buirde[e]) 7 roragaiď Domnall in tír.—Sluaġ
A 64b leirin | Iarla i Tir-Conaill cum Toirrdelbaiġ, gur'airg in tir, eter cill 7 tuaiť 7 co tainic i Connačtaiď[3] co hOil-finn 7 co tucadur Connačta felbraiġde do.—

A.D. 1287. [1]-gur, A. [2]-gaiď, B. [3]-ċta, B. [b] 1291, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1291 n. t. h., C; 1291 on margin, D. [c-c] rob'—*that was*, B. [d] a —*his*, B. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] om., B, C; given in D.

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multis et diversis doctorum texturis elaboratum atque contextum, licet per multa annorum curricula, in M.CC.LXXX.VI. Anno Domini, Nonis Martii, ad finem usque perduxit.

The concluding words shew that the person who made the additional entry at this year had the *Catholicon* before him.

Erasmus pokes fun at the *Catholicon* in the *Synodus Grammaticorum:* Albinus: Quinam erant [libri]? Bertulphus: Oh, praeclari omnes: *Catholicon*, etc. (Erasmi *Colloquia*, Amstelodami, Typ. Lud. Elzevirii, 1650, p. 417.)

Its chief interest lies in the fact that it was, according to Trithemius, the first example of block printing. Treating of John of Guttenberg and John Fust, he says (*Chron. Hirsaug. ad an.* 1450): Imprimis igitur characteribus litterarum in tabulis ligneis per ordinem scriptis formisque compositis vocabularium *Catholicon* nuncupatum impresserunt: sed cum iisdem formis nihil aliud potuerunt inscribere, etc. Six other additions of the work appeared up to 1506.

The Authors of the *Histoire Litteraire de la France* do not fail to turn his confession to account: Balbi de Gênes, l'un de plus célèbres grammariens dont l'Italie pût alors s'enorgueillir, avoue qu'il ne sait pas bien la langue d'Homère: mihi non bene scienti linguam Graecum [sic] (p. 142).

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 27th of the moon,) A.D. [1291]
1287[1][-91]. Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, the person who was greatest and handsomest and who was best of hospitality and prowess and triumph that was in Ireland, was killed by Niall Ua Concobuir the Tawny.—A host [was led] by Richard de Burgh [namely] by the Earl of Ulster (that is, the Red Earl) into Tir-Eogain, whereby he deposed Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill and Niall Culanach O'Neill was made king by him. And when the Earl left the country, Niall Culanach was killed by Domnall Ua Neill. And the son of Aedh[2] Ua Neill the Tawny (namely, Brian, son of Aedh the Tawny) was made king, with assent of the same Earl, by Mac Martin and by Mac Eoin. And Domnall left the country.—A host [was led] by the Earl into Tir-Conaill against Toirdhelbach [Ua Domnaill], so that he harried the country, both church and territory. And he came into Connacht to Oil-finn and the Connachtmen gave deceptive pledges[3] to him.—

[1291] [1] *1287* = 1291 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Son of Aedh—(namely, Brian).*—The collocation of the subject (after the agent) has led the authors of C and D astray. C gives: "And was made king after by the consent of the Earle aforesaid by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin Mac Hugh Boy O'Neale." Read "The son [*mac*] of Hugh Boy [*the Tawny*] was made king," etc. D has: Bernardus [*recte*, Brianus], filius Odonis Flauui, regnauit authoritate Comitis et per institutionem Mag Martin et Macke Euoyne, filium Odonis Flaui. *Mac Eoin* and *mac Aedha* are here erroneously taken to be in apposition.

A scribal error, which passed unnoticed by the editor, occurs in the *A. L. C.* (1291). The person who was made king is called Niall, son of Aedh. In the entry of his death at 1295 in the same Annals, he is rightly named Brian, son of Aedh.

[3] *Deceptive pledges.*—That is, they intended nevertheless to cast off his authority as soon as they could. C makes an extraordinary blunder in this place: "Connaght made him the Feast of St. Briget!" That is, *fel*, deceit is taken for *feil*, feast and *braighde*, pledges, for *Brighde*, gen. of *Brigit*, a personal name. D also errs: Inhabitantes tradiderunt eidem *viles* tantum obsides. The *F. M.* omit *fel*, which is the chief word.

Concobur hUa Dubda, ri hUa-Fiačrač,[4] do bačad ar in t-Sinainn.—Comtogbail do denum do Chačal hUa Concobuir 7 do Níall ǯelbuiδe 7 do lučt gača coimeirǯi d'a raibe acu, eter Gallaib 7 Gaiδelaib, d'aitriǯaδ Maǯnusa 7 imresain do tabairt doib i Caraiδ-Culaind (aliasᵉ-Chulmaileᵉ). Ocus Cačal do lot ann 7 Murčaδ, mac Taiδg hUi Cončobuir, do marbaδ ann 7 daine eile 7 eič imδa do buain do muínnter Maǯnusa 7 maidm do tabairt ar fein 7 a dul as fo laim 7 creča mora do δenum do muínnter Cačail [U]i Cončobuir 7 do Níall ǯelbuiδe ar n-guin Cačail i Cairpri. Ocus Maǯnus O Concobair, ar tečt do Shil-Muireδaiǯ čuigi 7 a aes[5]
B 66a grada fein 7 Gall[aib] Rosa-|Comain d'a ṡoiritin ar namarač ar eis in madma, točt dó i n-airrčis[6] na creč· Arᵍ breitᵍ do forro ar Srač-in-ṡerain[n] fo'nʰ Aenač, in creč uile do buain dib 7 Níall fein do δul ar eigin as 7 Tomas Mac Goisdelb do marbaδ ann 7 a bračair, Daibič Mac Goistelb, do ǯabail ann 7 a marbaδ isin laim sin[i] 7 moran aile[7] do'n t-sloǯ sin do marbaδ ann, eter Gallaib 7 Gaiδelaib. Ocus tečt do Níall ar sič astir 7 a ferann fein do tabairt dó. Doriǯneδ[j] eter-casait mor 7 innlač adbul eturru: fuabairt in tire do ǯabail do Níall; creč mor do δenum do Mhaǯnus ar Níall 7 a argain uile.[j]—Aeδ hUa Fallamain quieuit in [Christo].—Conǯalač Mág Eočaga[i]n, taiseč Cene[oi]l-Fhiačaiδ, mortuus est.

(Brian[k] O Flainn, ri O-Tuirtri, occissus est.—Toirrδealbač hUa Domnaill do ačriǯaδ d'a bračair

A.D. 1287. [4] O—, A. [5] aesa (gen.) A. [6] -st, A. [7] eile, A; íí, B. [g-g] ocus breṫ—*and (he) overtook*, B; followed by C, D. [n] for an—*upon the*, B. [i] cetna—*the same*, B, C. [j-j] om., B, C, D. [k-k] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

[4] *Secretly.*—Literally (as rendered in C), *under hand.* It means that he was not recognised. Fauore, potius quam propriâ industriâ, euasit, D.

[5] *Maghnus.*—Here, by the native idiom, nom. absolute.

[6] *With difficulty.*—"Escaped hardly," C; valide, licet fugiendo, euasit, D.

(1287). [1] *Brian.*—This item is in the *F. M.* (who have *died*, instead of *was slain*) at 1291. The other

Concobur Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, was drowned in the Shannon.—A general muster was made by Cathal Ua Concobuir and by Niall the Tawny and by all the folk that they had capable of rising out, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, to depose Maghnus. And they gave battle in Caradh-Culainn (otherwise, [Caradh]-Chulmaile) and Cathal was injured therein and Murchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobuir and other persons [were killed there]. And many horses were taken from the people of Maghnus and defeat was inflicted upon himself and he went therefrom secretly.[4] —And many preys were made by the people of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and by Niall the Tawny [in revenge] for the wounding of Cathal in Cairpre. And Maghnus[5] O'Concobhair, when the Sil-Muiredaigh came to him and [when] his own retinue and the Foreigners of Ros-Comain [came] to his aid on the morrow after the defeat, he went to the rescue of the preys. On his overtaking them at Srath-in-fherainn and close by the Aenach, all the prey was taken from them and Niall himself escaped with difficulty[6] therefrom. And Thomas Mac Goistelb was killed there and his kinsman, David Mac Goistelb, was captured there and much more of that host, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, was killed there. And Niall came, on peace [being made], into the country and his own land was given to him. Great recrimination and contention [however] happened between them: the direction of the country was assumed by Niall; a great foray was made by Maghnus on Niall and he was completely despoiled by him.—Aedh Ua Fallamhain rested in Christ.—Conghalach Mag Eochaga[i]n, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died. [1291]

(Brian[1] O'Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri, was slain.— Toirdhealbach Ua Domnaill was deposed by his own kins- (1287)

two entries are in the *A. L. C.* under 1291. Perhaps the Continuator placed them here, though at the wrong year, because they were given at the same date as the foregoing textual events in the source whence he drew.

ꝼein, ıdon, d'Aeđ hUa Domnaıll 7 ꝛıǯı do ǯaƀaıl do ꝼein aꝛıꝛ.—Aedꝛu Mhaǯꝛaṫ, abb na Tꝛınoıde aꝛ Loč-Che, ın Chꝛıꝛto quıeuıt.[k])

[bıꝛ.] Kal. Ian. [ꝼ.[a] ııı., l. ıx.,[a]] Anno Domını M.° cc.° lxxx.° uııı.°[b][-xc.ıı.°] Sluaǯ[c] leꝛın Iaꝛla cetna cum Maǯnuꝛa, no co ꝛaınıc co Roꝛ-Comaın 7 doım[ṫ]ıc ǯan bꝛaıǯde, ǯan neꝛt do'n tuꝛuꝛ ꝛın. Rolen ımoꝛꝛo Maǯnuꝛ ın t-Iaꝛla co Mılıuǯ 7 doꝛıǯne a oıǯꝛeıꝛ ann.[c]—Donnčađ, mac Eoǯaın hUı Cončobuıꝛ, quıeuıt ın [Chꝛıꝛto].—Soṁaıꝛlıđ O Ǯaıꝛmleǯaıđ do maꝛbađ la hUa[1] Neıll.—Nıall ǯealbuıđe hUa Cončobuıꝛ do maꝛbađ do Thađǯ, mac Aınnꝛıaꝛ hUı Cončobuıꝛ 7 do Thuaṫal, mac Muıꝛ-
A 64c ceꝛtaıǯ.—Maǯ Cočla[ı]n, ꝛı Delƀna, do maꝛbađ | do Shıꝼın Mac Ꝼheoꝛaıꝛ tꝛe ꝼoꝛǯoll ın[2] Iaꝛla.—Aındıleꝛ O Dočaꝛtaıǯ, taıꝛeč Aꝛda-Mıđaıꝛ, quıeuıt ın Chꝛıꝛto.

Kal. Ian. [ꝼ.[a] u., l. xx.,[a]] Anno Domını M.° cc.° lxxx.° ıx.°[b][-xc.° ııı.°] Maǯnuꝛ hUa Concobuıꝛ, ꝛı Connačt ꝛe[c] coıc[1] blıađna co leıṫ, ın ꝼeꝛ denṁa ꝛıđa 7 caǯaıđ ꝛobo mó ǯꝛaın 7 coꝛǯuꝛ 7 ꝛob' ꝼeꝛꝛ eíneč 7 eǯnom ı n-a aımꝛıꝛ ꝼeın do Ǯhaıđelaıƀ, ıaꝛ m-beıṫ dó ꝛaıṫı ı n-ǯalaꝛ, moꝛtuuꝛ eꝛt.—Caṫal hUa Cončobuıꝛ do maꝛbađ do Ruaıđꝛı, mac Donnčađa ꝛıaƀaıǯ.—Caṫal ꝛuad hUa Cončobuıꝛ (ıdon,[d] mac Concubaıꝛ ꝛuaıđ[d]) do ǯaƀaıl ꝛıǯı Connačt ıaꝛ n-ǯabaıl Aeđa, mıc Eoǯaın. Ocuꝛ Caṫal cetna do maꝛbađ ı cınn ꝛaıṫı do Ruaıđꝛı, mac Donn-čađa ꝛıaƀaıǯ hUı Cončobuıꝛ 7 Aeđ, mac Eoǯaın, do

A.D. 1288. [1] O, A. [2] an, A. [b] 1292, overhead, n. t. h., A; *alias* 1292, n. t. h., C; 1292, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1289. [1] .u. (the Latin equivalent used here and elsewhere as contraction), A, B. [b] 1293, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1293, n. t. h., C; 1293, on margin, D. [c] om. (probably by mistake), A. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

[2] *Trinity.*—The Premonstratensian abbey, Trinity Island, Loch Ce.

[1292] [1] *1288* = 1292 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Son of Andrew.*—D adds: mic

man, namely, by Aedh Ua Domnaill and the kingship was taken by himself again.—Aedru Magrath, abbot of the Trinity[2] in [*lit.* on] Loch-Che, rested in Christ.) [1291]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. 1288[1][-92]. A host [was led] by the same Earl against Maghnus [Ua Conchobair], until he reached Ros-Comain, and he went without hostage, without sway, on that expedition. Maghnus, however, followed the Earl to Miliug and complied with his full demand there.—Donnchadh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, rested in Christ.—Somhairlidh O'Gairmleghaidh was killed by Ua Neill.—Niall Ua Conchobuir the Tawny was killed by Tadhg, son of Andrew[2] Ua Conchobuir and by Tuathal, son of Muircertach.—Mag Cochla[i]n, king of Delbna, was killed by Sifin Mac Feorais [Birmingham], through direction of the Earl.—Aindiles O'Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-Midhair,[3] rested in Christ. [1292 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 20th of the moon,] A.D. 1289[1][-93]. Maghnus Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht for five years and a half, the man of the Gaidhil for making peace and war that caused most terror and triumph and was best in hospitality and benevolence in his own time, after being a quarter [of a year] in illness, died.—Cathal Ua Conchobuir was killed by Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh the Swarthy.[2]—Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Red (namely, son of Concubar the Red) took the kingship of Connacht after the capture of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair]. And the same Cathal was killed at the end of a quarter [of a year] by Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobuir [1293]

Bria[i]n Luaigne—son of Brian of Luighni. This is given in the *A. L. C.* (1292).

For Tuathal, see the final entry of following year.

[3] *Ard-Midhair.*—D adds: communis omnibus hospitalitate. The original of the expression is in the *F. M.* at this year.

[1293] [1] *1289* = 1293 of the *A. L. C.*

Donnchadh the Swarthy.—Donati fusci, D.

legan ar 7 riǯi Connačt do ǯaƀail do[c] tre nert in Ghiustis.—Caislen Sligiǯ do ƀenum do Sheon Fi[tz] Tomus 7 a ƀul tairis co teč riǯ Saxan.—Aeƀ, mac
B 66b Eogain hUi Cončobuir, do ǯabail riǯi Connačt | 7[e] a riǯaƀ do'n Giústis 7 do muinnter[e] in[2] riǯ 7 an[3] dečmaƀ[4] la iar[f] n-a riǯaƀ, a gaƀail do Mac Gerailt i[5] meƀail 7 coica[6] da muinnter do marbaƀ 7 creča mora do ƀenum air.—Murčaƀ hUa Mail-[Sh]ečlainn, ri Míƀe, quieuit in [Christo].—Ferǯal hUa Raǯaillaiǯ, rí Muínnteri-Mhailmórƀa, mortuus est.—Taissi Padraic[7] 7 Coluimcille 7 Briǯde do ṡoillsiúǯuƀ do Nícol Mac Mail-Issu, do Chomarba Padraic,[7] do beť Saƀull Patraic[7] 7 a tógbail do 7 iar n-a[8] togbail, ferta móra 7 mirbuileƀa do ƀenum 7 a cur dósun a scrin cumdaiǯ co honorač.—Mór, ingen Feiƀlimťe hUi Cončobuir, quieuit in [Christo].—Floirínt hUa Cerballa[i]n, espuc Tire-hEogain[g] (alias,[d] espuc Daire[d]), quieuit in [Christo].—Muircertač hUa Flannaga[i]n, taiseč Clainni-Caťail, quieuit in [Christo].—Tuaťal,[h] mac Muircertaiǯ (hUi[d] Chončubair[d]), do marbaƀ la Muinnter-Eaǯra.

(Caťal[i] Mac Diarmada, riǯ Mhuiǯe-Luirg, do ǯaƀail le hAeƀ, mac Eoǯain hUi Chončuƀair, im meaƀuil 7 he fein do ƀul ar éigin ar toraƀ a laṁa as a čuiƀriǯiƀ 7 creač do ƀenum ƀo ar čloinn Chaťail hUi Fhlannagan. Ocus milleƀ[9] Connačt do ťeačt do na holcaiƀ dorindeƀ annsin etir ǯaƀail 7 ṁarbaƀ.[i]—Aed,[j] mac [Eo]gain

A.D. 1289. [2] an, A. [3] in, B. [4] .x. maƀ, A, B. [5] a, A. [6] .l. (the Latin numeral used as contraction), A, B. [7] -ig, B. [8] n-o, A. [9] milly, (A) MS. [e-e] a huċt an Giustis 7 muinnteri—*by the power of the Justiciary and the people (of the king)*, B; "by the power of the deputy," C. [f] ar—*on* (=*after*), A. [g] Doire—*of Doire*, with: no, Thiri-hEogain—*or, of Tir-Eogain*, itl., t. h., B; followed by C and D. [h] om., D. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [j-j] l. m., n. t. h., but different from that of [i-i], A; om., B, C, D.

[3] *Justiciary.*—William de Vesey, 1290—1294.

[4] *Fitz Thomas.*—Fitz Gerald of Offaly. For the wager of battle between him and de Vescy (in connection with which he went to England), see *D. I.*, IV. 147.

Opposite this entry, l. m., Latin hand, is: *Reedificatio Sligiae per Anglos.*

the Swarthy. And Aedh, son of Eogan, was liberated and [1293]
the kingship of Connacht taken by him through the power of the Justiciary.[3]—The castle of Sligech was built by John Fitz Thomas[4] and he went across to the house of the king of the Saxons.—Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, took the kingship of Connacht and he was made king by the Justiciary and by the people of the king and the tenth day after his being made king, he was captured in treachery by Fitz Gerald. And fifty of his people were killed and great preys were made upon him.—Murchadh Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, king of Meath, rested in Christ.—Ferghal Ua Raighaillaigh, king of Muinnter-Mailmordha, died.—The relics[5] of [SS.] Patrick and Colum-cille and Brigit were revealed to Nicholas Mac Mail-Issu, [namely] to the successor of Patrick, to be in Sabhall of Patrick. And they were taken up by him and, after their being taken up, great deeds and marvels were done and they were placed honourably by him in an ornamental shrine.—Mor, daughter of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, rested in Christ. —Florence[6] Ua Cerballa[i]n, bishop of Tir-Eogain (otherwise, bishop of Daire), rested in Christ.—Muircertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, rested in Christ.—Tuathal, son of Muircertach (Ua Conchubair), was killed by the Muinnter-Eaghra.

(Cathal[1] Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Lurg, was taken (1289)
prisoner by Aedh, son of Eoghan Ua Conchubhair, in treachery. And he himself went by force, by dint of his own power, out of his fetters and a foray was made by him on the children of Cathal Ua Flannagan. And destruction of Connacht came of the evils that were done then, both

[5] *The relics, etc.*—O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii. 456 sq.) adduces reasons to shew that this discovery did not take place.

[6] *Florence.*—On April 22, 1293, four years later than the textual date of his death, he paid a fine of 20s. for not coming to parliament (*D. I.*, IV. 21). He died the same year, before October 10 (*ib.* 94).

(1289) [1] *Cathal, etc.*—The additions belong to 1293. The first

h[Ui Conču]buir, inci[pi]t re[gn]are. — Reliqui[a]e [Sanct]orum Patricii, Columbae [et] Brigidae [hoc] anno in[uen]tae runt.[j])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ui., l. i.,[a]] Anno Domini M.[o] cc.[o] xc.[o b] [-iiii.[o]] Aeď,[c] mac Eogain, do ďenum creč mor ar Clainn-Muircertaiǧ.—Muircertač, mac Maǧnusa hUi Concobuir, aďbur coiceďaiǧ[1] is ferr do bi d'a činiuď[2]
A 64d fein, do marbaď le Domnall, mac Taiďg 7 le Taďg.—| Domnall hUa hEǧra, ri Luiǧne, quieuit in [Christo].—Mael-Sečlainn hUa[3] Flannaga[i]n, taireč Clainni-Cať ail, do marbaď la Cať al, mac Taiďg Mic Diarmata, ar graid Sligiǧ.[4]—Donnčaď Mac Con[Sh]nama, taireč Muinnteri-Cinaeťa,[5] quieuit in [Christo].—Duarcan Mac[6] Tigernain, taireč Teallaiǧ-Dunčaďa, quieuit in [Christo].—Cať al mac Taiďg Mic Diarmata, rí Muiǧe-Luírg, quieuit in [Christo].—Carračin-cairn Mag Thigernain, taireč Thellaiǧ-Dunčaďa, quieuit in [Christo].—Cairlen Sligiǧ do leagaď le hAeď, mac Eogain hUi[d] Cončobuir.[d]—Derbail,[e] ingen Taiďg Mic (Cať ail[f] Mic[f]) Diarmata, quieuit in [Christo].—Maelruanaiǧ, mac Gilla-Crisd Mic Diarmata, do ǧaďail riǧi Maiǧi-Luirg.[e]—In t-Iarla (idon,[g] Ricard a Burc, idon, an t-Iarla ruaď[g]) do ǧabail do Mac Gerailt 7 buaiďreď Erenn uile do ťečt trid an[e] gaďail[e] rin.—Creča[e] mora mebla do ďenum do Mac Gerailt 7 do

A.D. 1290. [1]-ȝaiġ, B. [2]ċineɔ, A: [3]O, A. [4]-ȝiɔ̇, A. [5]-aiċ, B. [6]Mag, B. 1294, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1294, n. t. h., B, C; 1294 on margin, D. [c] This item is omitted in D. [d-d] om., B, C; given in D. [e-e] om., B, C, D. [f-f] itl., n. t. h., (A) MS. [g-g] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. Opposite the entry, r. m., t. h., A, B, is Gabail Maic Gerailt ar in Iarla—*Fitz Gerald's capture of the Earl;* literally: *capture of Fitz Gerald on the Earl.*

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is given in the *A. L. C.* at that year; the second and third are respectively found (with more detail) in the third and eighth of the original entries of this year.

[1294] [1] *1290*=1294 of the *A. L. C.*

by capturing and killing.—Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, begins to reign.—The relics of Saints Patrick, Columba and Brigid were found this year.) (1289)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. 1290[1][-4]. Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], made a great foray on the Clann-Muircertaigh.—Muircertach, son of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, the one of his own sept best fit to be king of a Province, was killed by Domnall, son of Tadhg and by Tadhg [Ua Conchobair].—Domnall Ua Eghra, king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, was killed by Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmata, on the street of Sligech.—Donnchadh Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinnter-Cinaetha, rested in Christ.—Duarcan Mac Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, rested in Christ.—Carrach-in-cairn[2] Mag Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, rested in Christ.—The castle of Sligech was levelled[3] by Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir.—Derbail, daughter of Tadhg (son of Cathal) Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Maelruanaigh, son of Gilla-Crisd Mac Diarmata, took the kingship of Magh-Luirg.—The Earl (namely, Richard de Burgh, that is, the Red Earl) was taken prisoner[4] by Fitz Gerald and disturbance of all Ireland came through that capture. — Great treacherous forays were made by Fitz Gerald and by Mac [1294]

[2] *Carrach-in-Cairn.* — *Scabidus acervi lapidum,* D. The origin of the soubriquet is unknown to me. The editor of the *A. L. C.* (i. 510) says the *F. M.* call him Duarcan. The explanation is, they give Duarcan's obit (the next preceding entry but one) and omit this.

Levelled.—See the third original entry of [1293], *supra.*

[4] *Taken prisoner.*—At the close of 1294, or early in 1295 (*D. I.*, IV. 191: the Roll referred to by O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 462, note *n*). According to Clyn's Annals the earl was taken on Saturday [Dec. 12] before the feast of St. Lucy [Dec. 13] 1294. Hence the text is four years antedated.

Mac Fheorais ar Connachtaibh 7 Aedh, mac Eogain, do ḟamailt d'athrigadh. In tír do ṁilliudh doibh 7 nír'ḟabrat nert eili buadh mo na rin.—Daibhidh Mac Gille-Arraidh do marbadh la macaibh Domnaill duibh hUi Eghra.[e]

(Gilla-Adomnain[h] Magraidh, comarba Termuinn-Dabeó[i]g, quieuit decimo tertio Kalendar Nouembris hoc anno.[h])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] 111., l. x.11.,[a]] Anno Domini M° cc.° xc.° 1.°[b] [-u.] In t-Iarla cetna do légun ar do Mac Gerailt tre nert ris Saxan ar braighdibh maidhi[dh] d'a cineadh
B 66c fein.— | Brian, mac Aedha buidhe hUi Neill, ri Cenuil-Eogain,[1] do marbadh la Domnall (mac[c] Briain[c]) hUi[-a] Neill 7 ar mor do Ghallaibh 7 do Ghaidhelaibh 'maille frir (Maidm[d] na Craibhe[d]).—Domnall hUa[2] Cellaigh, ri hUa[2]-Maine, in t-aen Ghaidhel ir glicu 7[e] ir línaigi[u][e] 7 ir[f] ferr comairle dobí i n-a dhúthaigh[g] ḟein a[h] n-Erinn,[h] a ég i n-aibit manaigh 7 a adhnucal i Cnoc-Muaidhe.—Conn[i] Mac Brana[i]n, taiseach Corc[a]-Achlann, occisus est.[i] Tomaltach[h] Mac Brana[i]n, in taiseach dorighneadh 'n-a ínadh, do marbadh do ṁuinntir Chonalla[i]n a n-digaibh a n-athur do marbadh dóibh.[h]—Cogadh[3] mór i Tir-Conaill isin[4] bliadhain sin.[j]—Cagadh mór eter ri Saxan 7 ri Franc.—Cairlen[k] [Muige-Duma[k]] 7 cairlen in Baile-nua 7 cairlen Muigi-Brecraidhe do leagadh la Seafraidh hUa Ferghail.

A.D. 1290. [h-h] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1291. [1] Cenel—, A. [2] O, A. [3] cagadh, A. [4] ir (short form of the textual word), B. [b] 1295, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1295, n. t. h., C; 1295, on margin, D. [c-c] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] r. m., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B; om., C, D. [e-e] om., A, D; given in B, C. [f] 'dob'—*that was*, B. [g] aimsir—*time*, B, C; om., D. [h-h] om., B, C, D. [i] om., D; est is omitted in A. [j] si—*this*, B. [k-k] om., B, C, D; a blank is left in the MS. for the name, which is here supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1295).

Feorais on Connacht and Aedh, son of Eogan, seemed to be deposed. The country was destroyed by them; but they got no power that was greater than that.—David Mac Gille-arraith was killed by the sons of Domnall Ua Eghra the Black. [1294]

(Gilla-Adomhnain Magraith, superior of Termonn-Dabeo[i]g, rested on the 13th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 20] this year.) (1290)

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. 1291[1][-5]. The same Earl was liberated by Fitz Gerald,[2] through power of the king of the Saxons, for good hostages of his own sept.—Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, was killed by Domnall (son of Brian) Ua Neill and great havoc [was wrought] of Foreigners and Gaidhil along with him (The Defeat of the Craibh).—Domnall Ua Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, the one Gaidhel the most prudent, the most perfect and of best counsel that was in his own district in Ireland, died in the habit of a monk and was buried in Cnoc-Muaidhe.—Conn Mac Brana[i]n, chief of Corca-Achlann, was slain. Tomaltach Mac Brana[i]n, the chief that was made in his stead, was killed by the family of Cu-alla[i]n, in revenge of their father having been killed by him.—Great war in Tir-Conaill in this year.—Great war[3] between the king of the Saxons and the king of the French.—The castle of [Magh-Duma] and the castle of Newtown and the castle of Magh-Brecraidhe were levelled by Geoffrey Ua Ferghail. [1295]

[1295] [1] *1291* = 1295 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Fitz Gerald.*—He was in Westminster at the time, having submitted to the king's will respecting the caption of de Burgh and other treasonable offences laid to his charge (*D. I.*, IV. 246).

[3] *War.*—Edward I.'s abortive expedition for the recovery of Gascony in 1295. For the connexion of Ireland therewith, see *D. I.*, IV. Index *Gascony*.

A65a[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] i., l. xx.iii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° ii.° [b][-ui.°] Aeð, mac Eogain hUi Cončobuir, d'ačrigað d'a oirečt fein 7 Clann-Muircertaiǧ do ťabairt astir i n-a inað 7 cennus 7 braiǧdi do ťabairt do Choncobur ruað, mac Cať ail 7 in tír uile, eter cill 7 tuaiť, do mílliuð tresan ať riǧað sin. Crič-Cairpri uile do loscað 7 do milliuð la Clainn-Muircertaiǧ 7 dul fa ťemplaiƀ in tíre doiƀ. Ocus doðiǧail Dia 7 Columcille 7 Muire baintiǧerna, isa tempuill doṡairǧedur.—Sluaǧ[c] mór do tinol do'n Aeð cetna sin do Ghallaiƀ 7 do Ghaiðelaiƀ fa Uilliam Búrc 7 fa Teboid a Búrc, co rabadur ceiťri[4] hoiðce istir 7 roḿilleadur arbanna 7 imenna in tire uile 7 tangadur taisič in tire 'n-a teč annsin. Rugadur leó iad co teč in Iarla, do ðenum ṡiťa Aeða. Ocus ge roǧellsat, nir' čomaillset in sið 7 do aentaiǧedur arisar ar tečt d'a tiǧ lesin Clainn cetna sin. In t-Aeð cetna sin do toiðečt isna Tuať aiƀ. O Ferǧail 7 Mag Raǧnaill co n-a n-imircib do ťabairt dó leis. Ocus tečta do čur cum Mac Diarmata 7 O Flannaga[i]n 7 inntoð doiƀ istir tresan tečtairečt sin 7 Concobur ruað do[d] lenḿain 7 creč do ðenum dó ṡorro. Impoð doiƀ forro, idon, ar in creič 7[c] Concobur[e] ruað, mac[f] Cať ail,[f] do marbað le Mac Diarmada[1] ar toraiðečt na[g] creiče. Ocus Ločlainn, mac Concobuir, do ǧabail 7 Maǧnus, mac Tomaltaiǧ, do ǧabail 7 becan[h] do ðainiƀ eile do marbað ann.[h] Ocus is ann dorinneð sin, i Cinn-Ceidi Thire-Tuať ail.—Aeð hUa[2] Concobuir 7 Mac Diarmata 7 O Ferǧail 7 na hoirečta arčeana do

A.D. 1292. [1] n-Diár—, B. [2] O, A. [b] 1296, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1296, n t. h., C; 1296, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d] Over o is placed a, n. t. h., to make the reading da [=do a]—(*followed*) *them*, MS. (A). [e] B has idon—*namely* (*quia*, D), introducing the punishment that was inflicted on the profaners of the churches.

[1296] [1] *1292* = 1296 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Church and territory.*—"Both spirituall and temporall," C; in utroque foro, D.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. [1296Bis.] 1292[1][-6]. Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, were deposed by his own tribe and the Clann-Muircertaigh were brought into the country in his stead and headship and hostages were given to Concobur the Red, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair]. And the whole country, both church and territory,[2] was destroyed through that deposition. All the district of Cairpre was burned and destroyed by the Clann-Muircertaigh and the churches of the territory were attacked by them. And God and Colum-cille and Mary, the Queen, whose churches they profaned, avenged [this]. —A great host was mustered by the same Aedh of Foreigners and Gaidhil under William de Burgh and under Theobald de Burgh, so that they were four nights in the country and they destroyed the crops and chattels of all the country. And the chiefs of the country came into their house [i.e., submitted] then. They took them with them to the house of the Earl [Richard de Burgh], to make peace with Aedh. And though they promised, they kept not the peace and they united again with that same Clann on returning to their homes. That same Aedh came into "The Territories." O'Ferghail and Mag Raghnaill with their forces he brought with him. And messengers were sent to the Mac Diarmatas and O'Flannaga[i]ns and they returned into the country in consequence of that message. And Conchobur the Red followed and made a foray upon them. They turned upon these, namely, upon the foray force and Concobur the Red was killed by Mac Diarmata, in driving the prey. And Lochlainn, son of Concobur, was taken and Maghnus, son of Tomaltach, was taken and a small number of other persons were killed there. And where that was done is in Cenn-Ceidi of Tir-Tuathail. Aedh Ua Concobuir and Mac Diarmata and O'Ferghail and the allies also made large retaliatory forays on the people of Clann-Muircertaigh the

ḋenum creċ móir n-diġla air muinntir[i] Clainni-Muircertaiġ in la cetna.—In[c] Lačlann cetna rin, mac Conċobuir, do ḋallaḋ 7 a ég a n-učur a ḋallta.[c]—Gilla-Iar[j] Mac-in-Liačanaiġ, erpuc Oil-finn, quieuit in [Chriſto].
— Mael-Peduir O Duibgenna[i]n, aṙċideoċan na Breifne, o Druim-cliaḃ co Cenannuſ, quieuit in Chriſto.[i]—Morrluaġ[3] le riġ Saxan i n-Albain, gur'gaḃ
B 66d nert Alban uile 7 gur'ṁill | tuaċa 7 gur'rgrir oirečta[4] 7 egluſa 7 gu ronnraḋaċ maínírtep Bratap, co nar'ṙaġ[5] cloċ ar ait ví 7 gur'marḃ rir[u] grairḋ 7 mná imḋa. Ocur dobadur maiḋi ṙer n-Erenn ar in rluaġ rin, idon, Ricard a Burc, Iarla Ulaḋ 7 Mac Gerailt, idon, Seón Fi[tz] Tomur.

A 65b Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. iiii.[a],] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° iii.° [b][-uii.°] Concobur, mac Taiċliġ, mic Diarmata, mic[c] Conċobuir (mic[d] Taiḋg[d]) Mic Diarmata,[c] ri Muiġ-Luirg 7 Airtiġ, rinrerbraṫair 7 tiġerna Muinntere-Maelruanaiġ uile, ṙer rob' ṙer[1] troit[e] 7 taċur,[c] gal 7 gairceḋ, innraiġiḋ[e] 7 anaḋ,[e] doin[e] 7[e] termonn, riruinne[f] 7 flaiṫemnuſ i n-a comaímrir, quieuit in [Chriſto] (7[d] a aḋlucuḋ imMainirdir na Buille[d]). — Maġnuſ O hAinli,[2] tairreċ Ceniuil-Dobṫa,[3] quieuit in [Chriſto].—

A.D. 1292. [3]–rluaġeḋ, B. [4]–reċt, B. [5]–gaiḃ, B. [f-f] om., A, D; given in B, C. [g] om., B (C). The word having reference to what is not given in that text. [h-h] daine ail [ii MS.] do marbaḋ—*other persons were killed*, B (C). Note the omission of ann—*in that place*, which refers to what is not given in B. [1] om., B, C, D. [j] This item is omitted in D.

A.D. 1293. [1] ṙerr, B. [2]–lide, B. [3]–dora (the phonetic form), A. [b] 1297, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1297, n. t h., C; 1297 on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., MS. (A). [e-e] placed after flaiṫemnuſ,

[3] *Mac-in-Liathanaigh.—Son of the Grey* (O'Conor). According to the *A. L. C.*, he had been abbot of the Trinity, Loch Ce, and was chosen bishop on the death of O'Tomaltey, 1284, *supra*. On Sept. 10, 1296, the king informed Wogan, the Justiciary, that Trinotus [*Gilla-na-Trinoite*, Devotee of the Trinity] O'Thomelty [probably brother of the bishop-elect just mentioned] and Denis of Roscommon, canons

same day.—That same Lochlainn, son of Conchobur, was [1296]
blinded and he died in the illness of his blinding.—Gilla-Isa Mac-in-Liathanaigh,[3] bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Mael-Pedair O'Duibhgenna[i]n, archdeacon of Breifni from Druim-Cliabh to Cenannus, rested in Christ. —A great host [was led] by the king of the Saxons into Scotland, so that he got command of all Scotland and destroyed territories and despoiled shire-lands and churches and particularly a Monastery of Friars,[4] so that he left not a stone of it in place. And he killed many ecclesiastics and women. And there were nobles of the Men of Ireland on that expedition, namely, Richard de Burgh,[5] Earl of Ulster and Fitz Gerald, that is, John Fitz Thomas.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. [1297]
1293[1][-7]. Concobur, son of Taichlech, son of Diarmait, son of Conchobur (son of Tadhg) Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Airtech, elder brother and lord of all Muinnter-Maelruanaigh, the man of best courage and prowess, valour and championship, attack and resistance, protection and asylum, truth and governance in his own time, rested in Christ (and he was buried in the Monastery of the Buill). —Maghnus O'hAinli, chief of Cenel-Dobtha, rested in

of Elphin, prayed for licence to elect in place of Brother Gelasius [*Gilla-Isu*], their late bishop (*D. I.*, IV. 322). For the sequel, see [1297], note 5, *infra*. The text is accordingly four years in advance.

[4] *Monastery of Friars.*—According to the *A. L. C.* they were Dominicans. The house, as the editor suggests, was probably St. Andrew's. The expedition took place in 1296.

The entry is thus unsatisfactorily summarized in D : Hoc anno Rex Angliae cum potenti armatura invasit Scotiam eamque funditus devastando ecclesiasque et monasteria comburendo et subuertendo.

[5] *De Burgh, etc.*—Amongst the expenses in the account of the Irish treasurer for 1295–6 is an item of £5,014 13s. 4d., to pay wages to Richard, Earl of Ulster, John Fitz Thomas, Theobald de Boteler and others, leaving for the king's service in Scotland, at Pentecost, a. r. 24 [1296] (*D. I.*, IV. 346).

[1297] [1] *1293* = 1297 of the *A. L. C.*

henri Mag Oirechtaig, erpuc Connire, manach liath quieuit in [Chriprto] (7[d] a adlucud i Mainirtir Droichid-atha[d]).—Uilliam O Dubhtaig, erpuc Cluana[-mac-Noir],[g] do marbad d'ercur[4] ar toitim dó d'a eoch fein.—Morrluaigeth le hEdubard, le rig Saxan, irin Fraingc go moirmenmnach 7 taimic gan tren, gan treiri eirti.—Mael-[Sh]echlainn Mac Briain, ab na Buille, do togha[d] cum erpocoide Oil-finn 7 Marian O Donduibir, brathair Fhrecíur, do togha[d] reime 7 a dul do'n Roim i n-imcomnum na herpocoide cetna 7 a ég do'n turur rin.[e]—Cu-Ulad O hAnluain, ri Oirrthear 7 a derbhrathair 7 Aengur Mhag Mathgamna 7 morán do maithibh a muinntiri do marbad la Gallaibh Duin-Delgan, ag impodh d'a tigibh o'n Iarla.—Derb[f]orgaill,[e] ingen h[U]i Floind Era[-Ui Floind], quieuit in [Chriprto].[e]

B; om., C, D. [4]-car, B. [f] om., B, C, D. [g] ferta (Clonfert) is given in B, but it was deleted; *Clonmacnois*, C; *Cluain mac noys*, on margin, D.

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[2] *Connor.*—In Antrim. Achonry, B, C, D. The true reading is Derry. Henry, a Cistercian, was chosen bishop of the latter see by the primate in 1294 (*D. I.*, IV. 156; *cf. ib.* 195–7). He died early in 1297 (*ib.* 371) and was succeeded by Geoffrey Mac Loughlin (*ib.* 405). The contemporary bishop of Connor was John, elected at the close of 1292, or the beginning of 1293 (*ib.* 12).

[3] *Cluain-mac-Nois.* — Forgetting that Clonmacnoise was *par excellence* the *Cluain*, the *F. M.* read Clonfert, an error adopted by O'Donovan (iii. 469) and the editor of the *A. L. C.* (i. 519). The Franciscan, William O'Duffy, was elected bishop of Clonmacnoise in 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 726–35) and died before Aug. 5, 1297 (*ib.* IV. 429).

The bishop of Clonfert at the time was Robert, a Benedictine of Christ Church, Canterbury, appointed by Boniface VIII. (Jan. 2, 1279: Theiner, p. 158), in succession to John of Alatri (collector of the papal tenth in Ireland) promoted to the archbishopric of Benevento.

[4] *Hosting.*—The war in Flanders is intended. Edward crossed over in Aug. 1296 and returned in March 1297. (*D. I.*, IV. p. xvi.)

[5] *Went.*—According to the *F. M.* both went (a n-dol araon) and Melaghlin died on the journey. In support hereof, the editor (iii. 468) quotes the A-text, with a n-dul (they went) for a dul (he went)!

But the *A. L. C.*, a reliable authority in the present instance, agree with the *Annals of Ulster*. Furthermore, amongst the charges

Christ.—Henry Mag Oirechtaigh, bishop of Conniri [Connor],[2] a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ (and he was buried in the Monastery of [Mellifont at] Drochaid-atha).—William O'Dubthaigh, bishop of Cluain[-mac-Nois],[3] was killed by concussion, on falling from his own horse.—A great hosting[4] [was made] very courageously by Edward, [namely] by the king of the Saxons, into France and he came without conquest, without sway, therefrom.—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Briain, abbot of the Buill, was elected to the bishopric of Oil-finn and Marian O'Dondobuir, a Friar Preacher, was elected before him and went[5] to Rome to maintain[6] [his election to] the same bishopric and died on that journey.—Cu-Ulad O'Anluain, king of the Oirrthir and his brother and Aenghus Mag Mathgamna and many of the chiefs of his people were killed by the Foreigners of Dun-delgan, in returning to their houses from the Earl.[7]—Derbhfhorgaill, daughter of Ua Floinn of Es[-Ui Floinn], rested in Christ. [1297]

made against William Birmingham, archbishop of Tuam, by the dean of Annaghdown in person at the Curia, which Boniface VIII. (July 20, 1303) appointed judges to investigate, the following appears: Cumque quondam Frater Marianus, tunc Electus Elfinensis, ab eodem archiepiscopo, pro eo quod electionem de ipso ad episcopatum Elfinensem de eadem provincia canonice celebratam renuerat confirmare, ad Sedem [Apostolicam] appellasset predictam ac eiusdem electionis confirmationem a Sede obtinuisset eadem: prefatus archiepiscopus, horum nequaquam ignarus, in eiusdem Sedis contemptum, Malachiam, tunc abbatem Monasterii de Buellio Elfinensis diocesis, qui nunc pro episcopo Elfinensi se gerit, receptâ propter hoc ab eo quadam pecunie summâ, in episcopum Elfinensem non absque simoniaca labe preficere, quin potius intrudere, non expavit. Sicque, eodem electo, antequam ad ecclesiam ipsam Elfinensem accederet, nature debitum persolvente, predictus Malachias occupavit eandem et adhuc detinet occupatam. (Theiner, pp. 171–2.)

It is somewhat noteworthy to find the (apparently studied) meagreness of the local chronicles thus supplemented from a foreign source.

[6] *Maintain.*—That is, to defend the validity of his election before the Curia: a course usual, either personally or by procuration, with bishops-elect at that time.

[7] *Returning from the Earl.*—They had probably accompanied him on

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. x.u.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° iiii.° [b][-uiii.°] Tomar Fi[tz] Muirir, barun mór do Clainn-Gerailt, [f]iri n-abairtea in t-eigri cam, quieuit in [Christo].—Tomar O hOiretaig, ab Eaprpuaid, quieuit in [Christo].—Saoth, ingen Aeda buide hUi Neill, ben Taidhg, mic[c] Anriar[c] hUi Concobuir, quieuit[d] in [Christo[d]].—Brian Breagach[2] Mag Shamradhain, taireach Thellaigh-Eathach, do marbadh la hAedh m-Breifneach hUa[2] Concobuir 7 la Clainn-Muircertaigh aircena.—Donnchadh,[e] mac Domnaill hUi Eagra, in t-aen mac rig ir ferr eineach 7 rob' ferr dobi a cornum a tire, do marbadh la Brian Carrach O n-Eghra, d'a bratair fein, i medhail.

(Ercoboid[e] Chluana[-mac-Noir] do ghabail d'Uilliam hUa N-[f]innan, d'abbaidh Chille-beagain.[e])

Kal. Ian. [f. u., l. xx.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° u.°[b] [-ix.][c] Alaxandair Mac Domnaill, in duine[1] rob' ferr
A 65c eineach 7 maith[i]ur dobi i[2] n-Erinn 7 i n-Albain, a
B 67a marbadh le hAlaxandair Mac Dubghaill maille re hár diairmidhe[3] d'a muinnter | fein uime.[c]—Ferghal hUa[4] Finghil, erpuc Ratha-both, in t-aen erpuc Gaidhelach rob' ferr eineach 7 déirc 7[c] daenachta[c] 7 crabadh dobi i n-Erinn, quieuit in [Christo].—Cath do thabairt do righ Tairtri 7 do righ Fermenia (im feil Muire moir in foghmhuir[d]),

A.D. 1294. [1] Breadach, A. [2] O, B. [b] 1298, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1298, n. t. h., C; 1298, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] mortua est, B, C, D. [e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1295. [1]–ni, A. [2] a, A. [3]-rime, A. [4] O, A. [b] 1299, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1299, n. t. h., C; 1299, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

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the expedition into Scotland the previous year.

[1298] [1] *1294* = 1298 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Fitz Maurice.*—Justiciary of Ireland, March — October, 1295 (*D. I.*, IV. 202–67). Died on the Wednesday after Trinity Sunday [June 4], a. r. [Edwardi] 26 [1298] (*ib.* 551).

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. 1294[1][-8]. Thomas Fitz Maurice,[2] a great baron of the Clann-Gerald, who was called The crooked Heir,[3] rested in Christ.—Thomas O'hOirechtaigh, abbot of Easruadh, rested in Christ.—Sadhbh, daughter of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, wife of Tadhg, son of Andrew Ua Concobuir, rested in Christ.—Brian Mag Shamradhain the Bregian, chief of Tellach-Eathach, was killed by Aed Ua Concobuir the Brefnian and by the Clann-Muircertaigh besides.—Donnchadh, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, the one son of a king that was best in generosity and that was best in defence of his country, was killed by Brian Carrach O'Eghra, [that is] by his own kinsman, in treachery. [1298]

(The bishopric of Cluain[-mac-Nois] was taken by William Ua Ninnan,[1] namely, by the abbot of Cell-began.) (1294)

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. 1295[1][-9]. Alexander Mac Domnaill, the person who was the best for hospitality and excellence that was in Ireland and in Scotland, was killed, together with a countless number of his own people that were slaughtered around him, by Alexander Mac Dubghaill.—Ferghal Ua Firghil, bishop of Rath-both, the one Gaidhelic bishop who was the best for hospitality and charity and humanity and piety that was in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Battle[2] was given by the king of Tartary and by the king of Armenia (about the great [1299]

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[3] *The Crooked Heir.*—"That was called the crooked heire," C; quique dicebatur haeres obliquus, D.

(1294) [1] *Ua-Ninnan.* — Rightly, Ua n-Finnain. The *f*, when *eclipsed* by *n*, was silent and consequently omitted by the copyist. The entry is correctly given under 1298 in the *A. L. C.* O'Finnen succeeded O'Duffy, [1297], note 3, *supra*. He died (probably in Aug.) 1302 (*D. I.*, V. 121).

[1299] [1] *1295* = 1299 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Battle.*—Of Damascus, Aug. 15, 1300.

maille ꝓé ꝼuaꝓaduꝓ do comt̆oꝫbail,[e] do Shó[l]dan na Baib̆iloine 7 do na Saꝓꝓaiꝼdinib̆ aꝓcena ([Aꝓ][d] diaiꝓm̆e do tabaiꝓt aꝓ an So[l]dan[d]).

(Muiꝓiꝼ[f] hUa hóꝫan, epꝼcop Chille-d̆a-lua, quieuit.[f])

[Biꝼ.] Kal. Ian. [ꝼ.[a] ui., l. uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° ui.° [b][-ccc.°] Teboit[1] Buitilleꝓ, baꝓun móꝓ, úaꝼal, moꝓtuuꝼ eꝼt.—hEoan[c] Pꝓinndꝓeꝫaꝼ do maꝓbad̆ le mac Ꝼiac̆ꝓa hUi Ꝼhloínn.[c]—Adam Sdondun, baꝓun moꝓ aile,[2] quieuit[d] in [Chꝓiꝼto[d]].—Caiꝼlen Act̆a-cliat̆-in-c̆oꝓaínn do t̆innꝼꝫedal leꝼin Iaꝓla.—Seoinín[c] óꝫ Mac Muiꝓiꝼ do maꝓbad̆ (la[e] Conc̆ubuꝓ, mac Ꝼiac̆ꝓa hUi Ꝼhloinn[e]).[c]—Ꝼeidlimid̆ Maꝫ Caꝓꝓt̆aiꝫ, adbuꝓ ꝓiꝫ̆ Deꝼ-Muman, quieuit in [Chꝓiꝼto].—Conꝫalac̆ hUa Loc̆lainn, eꝼpuc Coꝓcumꝓuad̆, ꝼaí n-eíniꝫ̆ 7 cꝓaba[i]d̆, quieuit in [Chꝓiꝼto].—Ꝫaiꝓm coitc̆enn do t̆ec̆t o Roim i[3] n-aimꝼeꝓ Bonaꝼaiꝼ Papa ꝼa'n Cꝓiꝼtaid̆ec̆t[4] uile[f] 7 ꝫac̆a cetmad̆ bliad̆ain tic[5] in ꝫaiꝓm ꝼin 7 Bliad̆ain Rat̆a a haínm ꝼin. Ocuꝼ ꝼluaiꝫ̆ diaiꝓm̆id̆e a huilib̆ t̆iꝓib̆ na Cꝓiꝼdaid̆ac̆ta[6] do d̆ul ꝼa'n ꝫaiꝓm ꝼin d'a n-oilit̆ꝓi co Roim 7 loꝫad̆ a pecad̆ uile[f] d'ꝼaꝫb̆ail doib̆.

A.D. 1295. [e] aile (íí., MS.)—*other*, added, B. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1296. [1] Teaboid, B. [2] íí., A, B. [3] a, A. [4]-daiꝫac̆t, A. [5] tiꝫ, [6]-iꝫac̆ta, A. [b] 1300, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1300, n. t. h., C; *rectius* anno 1300, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] moꝓtuuꝼ eꝼt, B, D; moꝓituꝓ, C. [e-e] c. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. om., B, C; given in D.

[D ends with this year.]

(1295) [1] *O'Hogan.* — Formerly precentor of Killaloe. Elected bishop Nov. 12, 1281 (*D. I.*, II. 1286); died Oct. 1298 (*ib.* IV. 556). The obit is incorrectly given in the *A. L. C.* under 1299.

[1300] [1] *1296* = 1300 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Butler; Stanton.*—They were amongst those whom Edward addressed, May 4, 1297, for aid towards the Gascon war (*D. I.*, IV. 396).

[3] *Ua Lochlainn.*—Formerly dean of Kilfenora. Elected bishop about Aug. 1281 (*D. I.*, II. 1843–56); died Dec. 1298 (*ib.* IV. 577). (Charles is the alias of Congalach, *locc. citt.*)

[4] *Invitation.*—The Bull of Boniface VIII., Feb. 2, 1300, instituting the Jubilee every hundredth year

feast of Mary of the Harvest [Aug. 15]), along with what [1299]
assistance they could find, to the Sultan of Babylon and to the Saracens besides (Slaughter innumerable was inflicted on the Sultan).

(Maurice O'Hogan,[1] bishop of Cell-da-lua, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. [1300Bis.]
1296[1][1300]. Theobald Butler,[2] a great, noble baron, died.—John Prendergast was killed by the son of Fiachra Ua Floinn.—Adam Stanton,[2] another great baron, rested in Christ.—The castle of the Hurdle-ford of the Weir was begun by the Earl.—Johnikin Fitz Maurice junior was killed (by Conchubur, son of Fiachra Ua Floinn).—Feidhlimidh Mag Carrthaigh, future king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Congalach Ua Lochlainn,[3] bishop of Corcumruadh [Kilfenora], eminent in hospitality and piety, rested in Christ.—A general invitation[4] came from Rome in the time of Pope Boniface [VIII.] throughout all Christendom and every hundredth year[5] comes that invitation and the *Year of Grace*[6] is its name. And a countless host[7] from all countries of Christendom went on that invitation on their pilgrimage to Rome and remission of all their sins was obtained by them.

This Jubilee has been immortalized in the Divina Commedia (Inf., c. 18, v. 28; Par., c. 2, v. 28 sq.).

[5] *Hundredth year.*—This goes to prove that the present entry is contemporaneous. Urban VI. (Ap. 11, 1389) fixed the Jubilee term at 33 years; Paul II. (Ap. 19, 1470), at 25.

[6] *Year of Grace.*—"And that year is called the year of Happiness" (with *Jubile* placed above the last word), C; annumque ipsum annum prosperitatis nuncupabant, D.

[7] *Countless host.*—"Innumerable troopes and sortes went and got an absolution of their sinns," C 200,000 is the estimated number.

At the end of this year D concludes with the following Note: Ab hoc anno usque ad annum Domini 1420 nihil reperitur in hoc libro, quia pars libri aliquo fortuito casu ex ipso libro ablata fuit. Ergo nunc historia cessare oportet, quousque illa pars ablata vel ex aliquo alio consimili libro contenta reperiri poterit.

(Muirčearταč,[g] mac Iṁuir hUi Bhirnn, d'hec ar sliǯiǯ na hoilitṙi cetna sin.[g])

Kal Ian. [f.[a] i., l. x.uiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° uii.° [b][-ccc.° i.°] Finnguala, ingen Fheidlimtʼe hUi Cončobuir, banab Cille-Craebʼnada,[1] quieuit in [Christo].—Uilliam Mag [Fh]lannčada,[2] taisečʼ Dartraiǯe, do marbadʼ la hUal[ǯ]arg, mac Domʼnaill, mic Airt hUi Ruairc.—Cairpri, mac Cormaic hUi Mail-[Sh]ečlainn, do marbadʼ tre ṙorgall[3] á bratʼar[4] fein, idon,[5] mac Airt hUi Mail-[Sh]ečlainn.—Creačʼ mór do ďenum d'Aedʼ, mac Catʼail hUi Cončobuir 7 do Clainn-Muircertaiǯ ar Tadʼg, mac Annriar, a Muiǯ-cetne.[c]—Sluaiǯedʼ[6] la riǯ Saxan i[7] n-Albain 7 Mac Gerailt 7 Mac Fheoraiṙ 7 maitʼi Bharun[8] Erenn uile, a n-ingnaiṙ Iarla Uladʼ, leiṙ ar in sluaiǯed sin 7 beitʼ doibʼ a n-
A 65d Albain o caeicidʼiṙ re Luǯnuṙadʼ co[9] Samuin 7 gan | a lornert do ǯabail doibʼ tʼ-[ṙ]oir.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ii., l. xxix.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc. xc.° uiii.° [b][-ccc.° ii.°] Domnall ruadʼ Mag Carrtʼaiǯ, rí

A.D. 1296. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1297. [1]-nad, B. [2] ṙ om., A. [3] ṙerġal (apparently a personal name), with aliar, ṙorġail—*or*, *order*, itl., n. t. h., A. [4] bratʼair (ac., to agree with ṙerġal), A. [5] om., A. These three variants seem to prove that the scribe of A took the meaning to be that Cairpri was slain by Fergal, his kinsman, son of Art. The translator of C committed a similar error in rendering the B text: "killed by Forgall, his owne brother." But bratʼar, the word which he had before him, is gen., not ac. Moreover, the name of the slayer (which is passed over in C) shews that he was not "owne brother" of his victim. The compiler of B understood the sense. [6]-7, A. [7] a, A. [8]-nadʼ, A. [9] gu, B. [b] 1301, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1301, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C.

A.D. 1298. [b] 1302, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1302, n. t. h., C.

[1301] [1] *1297* = 1301 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Finnghuala.* — Literally, *fair-shoulder*; anglicized Finola.

[3] *Cairpri.*—Called Cormac in the *A. L. C.*

[4] *Chiefs of the barons.*—See the list of those (amongst whom are

(Muircertach, son of Imhur Ua Birn, died on the way of that same pilgrimage.) (1296)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. 1297[1][1301]. Finnghuala,[2] daughter of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, abbess of Cell-Craebhnada, rested in Christ.—William Mag [F]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was killed by Ual[gh]arg, son of Domnall, son of Art Ua Ruairc.—Cairpri,[3] son of Cormac Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, was killed by direction of his own kinsman, namely, the son of Art Ua Mail-[S]echlainn.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and by the Clann-Muircertaigh on Tadhg, son of Andrew [Ua Conchobair], in Magh-Cetne.—A hosting [was made] by [Edward] the king of the Saxons into Scotland and [John Fitz Thomas] Fitz Gerald and Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and the chiefs of the barons[4] of all Ireland, except[5] the Earl of Ulster, [were] with him on that hosting. And they were in Scotland from a fortnight before Lammas[6] [Aug. 1] to November Day.[7] But full sway was not obtained by them in the East.[8] [1301]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1298[1][1302]. Domnall Mag Carrthaigh the Red, king of Des- [1302]

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the two here mentioned) addressed for aid by the king, *D. I.*, IV. 785.

[5] *Except, etc.*—See *ib.* 849.

[6] *Lammas.*—Literally, *Lugh-commemoration:* i.e. funeral games (cf. O'Curry: *Manners, etc.*, Introd. cccxxv., sq.) annually held by the Tuatha-de-Danann king, Lugh, in memory of his wives Nas (*unde* Naas, co. Kildare) and Bai (*unde* Cnoc-Bai, Cnogba, Knowth, Meath). The celebration took place at Telltown, Meath, on the first of August. (L. Be. p. 362 a, l. 35 sq.; L.L. p. 200 b, ll. 33-4.)

[7] *November Day.* — Literally, *Summer-ending* (*Book of Rights*, p. liii.).

[8] *East.*—Namely, Scotland; so called from the situation in reference to Ireland.

[1302] [1] *1298* = 1302 of the *A. L. C.*

B 67b Ðeſ-Muman, quieuit in [Chriſto].—|Mileſ,[c] eſpuc Luimníǯ, mac mic eiſein do'n Iarla Laiǯneč, quieuit[d] in [Chriſto].—Eſpuc Corcaiǯe, manač liať, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Ruaiðri,[e] mac Ðomnaill hUi hEaǯra, aðbur riǯ Luiǯne, quieuit in [Chriſto].[e]—Bóðiť mór in bliaðain ſin[1] ar ceťra.—Creč[e] mor do ðenum d'Aeð, mac Caťail, ar Taðg, mac Annriaſ 7 ar Shitriug, mac in Cairníǯ Meg Lačlainn, [i Maǯ-]Cetne.[e]—Ðonn Mag Uiðer, rí Fer-Manač, idon,[f] cetna ri Fer-Manač do macaiƀ Meg Uiðir,[f] quieuit in [Chriſto].—Maiǯiſter Sdiamna O Bragain, airdeſpuc Caiſil, quieuit in [Chriſto].

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. x.[a]], Anno Ðomini M.° cc.° xc.° ix.°[b] [M.° ccc.° iii.°] Nicol Mac-Mail-Iſu, airdeſpuc Arda-Mačа, in t-aen cleireč[1] iſ diaǯa 7 iſ craƀtiǯi[u][2] dobi i n-Erinn i n-a aimſer fein,[c] quieuit in [Chriſto].—Mael-Shečlainn Mac Briain, eſpuc Oil-finn, quieuit in [Chriſto]. Ðonnčað hUa[3] Flannaga[i]n, abb na Buille, do ǯaƀail na heſpocoide cetna d'a eiſi.—Ðiarmait hUa[4] Flannaga[i]n, taiſeč Tuaiťi-Raťa 7 a ða mac 7 moran aile[5] do marbað do droing do luč tiǯe Ðomnaill, mic Taiðg hUi Concobuir, i[6] m-Bun-duiƀe, a toraiðeč creiče ruc ſe leiſ a Muiǯ-Cetne.—Toirrðel-

A.D. 1298. [c] *Marescal* [=*Marshall*], i. m., n. t. h., B. [d-d] om., B; "dead," C. [e-e] om., B, C. [f-f] om., A; placed after *Christo* in B; given in C.

A.D. 1299. [1]-riuċ, A. [2]-ġe, A. [3] O, B. [4] O, A. [5] íí., B; eile, A. [6] a, B. [b] 1303, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1303, n. t. h., C.

[2] *Miles.*—The Christian name was Gerald. Formerly archdeacon of Limerick; elected bishop in 1272 or —3 (*D. I.*, II. 943); died apparently in 1302 (*ib.*, V. 59). (No. 779, *ib.* IV., giving the death in 1301, appears out of place.)

[3] *Grandson, etc.*—This is confirmed by the surname, le Marshall (*D. I.*, II. 945). The grandfather was probably William Marshall the younger, Earl of Pembroke, who died, without legitimate issue, in 1231 (*D. I.*, I. 1872).

[4] *Bishop of Cork.*—Robert (called Mac Donnchadha in the *A. L. C.*), a Cistercian, was elected in 1277 (*D.I.*, II. 1346) and died in 1302 (*ib.* V.

mond, rested in Christ.—Miles,[2] bishop of Limerick—that [1302]
person was grandson[3] to the Leinster Earl—rested in Christ.
—The bishop of Cork,[4] a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ.—Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, future king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Great murrain that year on cattle.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair], on Tadhg, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair] and on Sitrec, son of the Cairnech Mag Lachlainn, [in Magh-]Cetne.—Donn Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach, namely, the first king of Fir-manach of the sons of Mag Uidhir, rested in Christ.—Master Stephen[5] O'Bragain, archbishop of Cashel, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 10th of the moon,] A.D. [1303]
1299[1] [1303]. Nicholas[2] Mac-Mail-Isu, archbishop of Ard-Macha, the one cleric the most godly and pious that was in Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn[3] Mac Briain, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ. Donnchadh[4] Ua Flannaga[i]n, abbot of the Buill, assumed the same bishopric after him.—Diarmait Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, and his two sons and many others were killed by a party of the house-folk of Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, in Bun-duibhe, in driving away a prey he took with him from Magh-Cetne.—Toirdhelbach

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64). (No. 782, *ib.* IV., assigning the obit to 1301 seems misplaced).

[5] *Stephen.*—See 1253, note 1, *supra.* Died July 25, 1302, (*D. I.*, V. 93) and was succeeded by Maurice, the archdeacon, whose election was confirmed by Benedict XI., Nov. 17, 1303 (Theiner, p. 173).

[1303] [1] *1299* = 1303 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Nicholas.*—See [1270], note 4, *supra.* Died in the first half of 1303 (*D. I.*, V. 235). His successor, John, was appointed by Clement V., Aug. 27, 1305 (Theiner, p. 174). The causes of the delay are set forth in the Bull.

[3] *Mael-Sechlainn.*—See [1297], note 5, *supra.* Died before March 8, 1303 (*D. I.*, V. 179).

[4] *Donnchadh.*—Donatus is the Latin alias in the royal assent to his election, June 28, 1303, (*ib.* 233-4).

bač hUa Domnaill, ri Tire-Conaill 7 Muircertač Mag Flannčaďa[7] 7 Donn O Cača[i]n 7 Donnčaď Mac Menman 7 Aeď Mac Menman, [da]mac [ṁic]ind Firleiginn hUi Domnaill 7 Niall, mac Neill hUi Buiġill 7 Mac hUġorai 7 a mac 7 a derbračair 7 Adam Sandal, Goill 7 Gaeiďil imda aili[5] orin amač do marbaď[d] la hAeď hUa n-Domnaill, le [a] derbračair (rein,[e] idon, tairreč Muintemi-Feo[dačain][e]).—Niall Mac Gilla-Finnen quieuit in [Christo].—Creč[f] mór do ďenum la Clainn-Muirčertaiġ a Muinntir-Cinaeďa 7 Muircertač Mac Con[Sh]nama, adbur tairiġ Muinntiri-Cinaeďa, do marbaď doiď ar in creiď rin.[f]—Sluaġ[g] mór le riġ Saxan i[8] n-Albain 7 cačrača imďa do ġabail

A 66a | doiď 7 in t-larla 7 Goill 7 Gaeiďil do ďul a hEtinn, cablač mor 7 nert do gaďail ar Albančaiď doiď. Teboid a Burc, derbračair in[9] larla, d'eg ar toiďečt dó do'n t-rluaġeď rin i Carraig-Ferġusa, aďaiġ Notla[i]c.[10] —Domnall óg (aliar,[h] ruaď[h]) Mag Carrčaiġ, ri Der-Muman, quieuit in [Christo].—Maġnur Mag Shaṁ-raďa[i]n, tairreč Tellaiġ-Eačač, mortuur est.

(Ghearoid[i] Ričomar, oiġri Cloinne-Gerailt, mortuur est.[i])

B67c[Bir.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. xx.i.,[a]] Anno Domini M.[c] ccc.[c b] [-iiii.[c]] In Cunntair, ben[1] Ricaird a Burc, larla Ulaď, mortua est.—Uaiter[2] a Burc, oiġri in larla cetna,[3] mortuur est.—Concobur, mac Aeďa hUi Concobair, do ṁarbaď la hoibert hUa Flaiďbertaiġ iar[c] n-denum mebla dóron ar Dhonnčaď hUa Flaiďbertaiġ 7 in t-Oibert hirin do ťuitim ar in lačair cetna.[c]

[7] rh om., A. (Da and ṁic in l. 3 are from the *A. L. C.*) [8] a, A. [9] an, B. [10] Nod lag, B. [1] ri—*this*, B. [c] om., B, C. [d] orin, added by a scribal error, A. [e-e] itl., n. t. h. (The letters within square brackets are worn away.), A; om., B, C. [f-f] om., B, C. [g] Opposite this entry, r. m., n. t. h., B, is: Gurub' uime rin ar corman gur' b'e doroinde [Te]bood —*so that for that reason it is likely that this was* (*the castle*) *Tibbot built.* [h-h] c. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1300. [1] bean, A. [2] Baiter, A. [3] cetna, B. [b] 1304, overhead n. t. h., B; *alias* 1304, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C.

Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and Muircertach Mag Flannchadha and Donn O'Catha[i]n and Donnchadh Mac Menman and Aedh Mac Menman, [i.e. two grand-]son[s] of the Lector Ua Domnaill and Niall, son of Niall Ua Buighill and Mac Ughosai and his son and his brother and Adam Sandal[and]many other Foreigners and Gaidhil in addition were killed by Aedh Ua Domnaill, [namely] by his (own) brother (that is, the chief of Muinnter-Feodachain).—Niall Mac Gilla-Fhinnen rested in Christ.—A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Muinnter-Cinaetha and Muircertach Mac Con[Sh]nama, future chief of Muinnter-Cinaetha, was killed by them on that foray.—A great hosting[5] [was made] by the king of the Saxons into Scotland and many cities were taken by them. And the Earl [Richard de Burgh] and Foreigners and Gaidhil went with a large fleet and they got sway over the Men of Scotland. Theobald de Burgh, brother of the Earl, died on his return from that hosting, in Carraic-Ferghusa, on the night of the Nativity.—Domnall Mag Carrthaigh, Junior (otherwise the Red), king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Maghnus Mag Shamhradha[i]n, chief of Tellach-Eathach, died. [1303]

(Gerald [son of John][1] Fitz Thomas, heir of the Clann-Geralt [of Offaly], died.) (1299)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. 1300[1][-4]. The Countess,[2] wife of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, died.—Walter de Burgh, heir of the same Earl, died.—Concobur, son of Aedh Ua Concobair, was killed by Hubert Ua Flaithbertaigh, after [Aedh] had practised deceit on Donnchadh Ua Flaithbertaigh and the same Hubert fell on the same spot. [1304 Bis.]

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[5] *A great hosting, etc.*—The invasion of Scotland by Edward I. in 1303.

(1299) [1] [*Son of John*].—These words are supplied from Clyn's *Annals*, A.D. 1303.

[1304] [1] *1300* = 1304 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *The Countess.*—Margaret, cousin of Eleanor, queen-consort of Edward I. (*D. I.*, II. 2102).

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ui., l. ii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° i.°[b] [-u.°] Muircertach hUa Concobuir Fhailgi 7 Maelmordha, a bratair 7 in Calbach hUa Concobair, maille fri nónbur ar ficit[1] do maithibh a muinnteri, do marbadh do Shar[2] Piarsur[3] Mac Feorais tre feall 7 tre mebhail i cairlen Fheoras.—Cairlen Innri-hEogain do denamh[c] lerin Iarla.—Matha óg O Raighillaigh do marbadh do Thellach-nDunchadha.—Aedh óg hUa Ferghail [mortuus est].—Maidm la hAedh, mac Cathail hUi Concobuir 7 le Clainn-Muircertaigh archena ar Muinnter-Raghaillaigh, co n-dorchair[4] and Pilip hUa[5] Raighillaigh 7 oighri Clainni-Suibhne 7 Mag Buirrce, cenn na n-Gallóglach, maille fri cet[6] ar cethorchat[6] do dhainib ailib.[7]—Toirrdhelbach, mac Neill ruaidh hUi Briain, quieuit in [Christo].

(No,[d] gumadh ar an Kalainn fo budh choir Donn Mhag Uidhir do bheith.[d])

A.D. 1301. [1] .xx., A; .xx.it, B. [2] ḟapa, A. [3] péruṙ, A. [4] n-ḋroćaṙ, B. [5] O, A. [6-6] .c. ar .xl.at, A, B. [7] .ii., B; aile, A. [b] 1305, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1305, n. t. h., C. [c] om., A. Opposite this entry, l. m., n. t. h., B, is: cairlen nuaḋ Inri-hEoḡain per Anglor—*the new castle of Inis-Eogain* (*was built*) *by the English.* [d-d] c. m., opposite the date, n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

[1305] [1] *1301* = 1305 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Castle.* — Castle-Carbury, co. Kildare (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 480). The assassination is thus described in the Irish Remonstrance (1277, note 2, *supra*):

Anglici enim, nostram inhabitantes terram, qui se vocant mediae nacionis, sic sunt ab Anglicorum de Anglia ceterarumque nacionum moribus alieni, quod non mediae, sed extremae perfidiae nacio propiissime possunt appellari. Ab antiquo enim fuit illis haec reproba et abusiva consuetudo, quae apud illos nondum desinit, sed quotidie magis invalescit et roboratur: viz. quando invitant ad convivium aliquos nobiles nacionis nostrae, inter ipsas epulas, vel dormitionis tempore, invitatorum hospitum, nil mali suspicancium, sine misericordia effuderunt sanguinem suum; detestabile convivium hoc modo terminantes. Quo taliter facto, interfectorum amputata capita eorum inimicis pro pecuniis vendiderunt.

Sicut fecit Petrus Brunychehame, baro, proditor nominatus et nimis solemnis, Mauricio de S[*lege:* [Of]faly?], compatrino suo et Calvacho, fratri suo, viris valde

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon], A.D. 1301[1][-5]. Muircertach Ua Concobuir Failghi and Maelmordha, his kinsman and the Calbach Ua Concobhair, along with nine and twenty of the nobles of their people, were killed by Sir Pierce Mac Feorais [Birmingham], through treachery and through deceit, in the castle[2] of Mac Feorais. —The castle[3] of Inis-Eogain was built by [Richard de Burgh] the Earl.—Matthew Ua Raighillaigh Junior was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Aedh Ua Ferghail Junior [died].—A defeat [was inflicted] by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and by the Clann-Muircertaigh also on the Muinnter-Raghaillaigh, so that Philip Ua Raighillaigh and the heir of Clann-Suibhne and Mag Buirrce, head of the Gallowglasses, together with one hundred and forty other persons, fell there.—Toirdhelbach, son of Niall Ua Briain the red, rested in Christ. [1305]

(Or it may be on this year[1] [the death of] Donn Mag Uidhir should be.) (1301)

ingenuis et valde apud nos nominatis, invitans ipsos ad convivium in festo Sanctissimae Trinitatis [Jun. 13], ipso die, refectione completa, statim cum surrexerunt de mensa, cum viginti quatuor hominibus de sequela sua, crudeliter jugulavit, ipsorum capita care vendens eorum inimicis. Et cum pro isto scelere regi Angliae [Eduardo I.], patri scilicet istius regis [Ed. II.], accusatus fuisset, nullam de tam nephando proditore fecit correcionem (pp. 916–7).

The truth of the foregoing is amply confirmed. On July 2, 1305 —within a month after the massacre—a writ was directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of Dublin for payment to Peter de Bermengeham of £100 granted to him by the justiciary and council of Ireland, with consent of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and Geoffrey de Genville [for whom see Grace's Annals, pp. 37, 54], to subdue Irish felons of Offaly, of the race of O'Conoghers and to decapitate the chiefs of the same race. Peter had already sent to Dublin the heads of Morierdagh [Muircertach] and Malmorthe [Maelmordha] O'Conoghers, chiefs of the race aforesaid and also 16 heads of others of the same race aad their accomplices. Witness, J[ohn] Wogan, justiciary of Ireland. Dublin. (*D. I.*, V. 434.)

[2] *The castle.*—Perhaps Green Castle, co. Donegal. (See O'D. iii. 481.)

(1301) [1] *This year.*—See the last entry but one, [1302], *supra.*

Kal. Ian. [F.,[a] uii., l. x.iii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° ii.° [b][-ui.°] Toirrdelbač hUa Briain, ri Tuaď-Muman, in t-aen duine rob' oirež̆ďa[1] 7 rob' ḟerr až[2] 7 egnum, ferᶜ lan do dérc 7 do crabaď 7 robo mó rač̆ᶜ dobi i n-
A 66b Erinn i n-a aimsir féin, quieuit in Christo.[d] Donnčaď hUa Briain, a mac, do riž̆aď i n-a inaď.—Ferž̆al Mag Rağnaill, taisečˇ Muintire-hEolais, do marbaď le [a] derbrač̆riď[3] feinᵉ 7 la bloiž̆ d'a oirečt i[4] meď̆ail.—Cagaďᶜ mor eter Aeď, mac Eogain hUi Concobuir, rí Connačt 7 maiť̆i Sil-Muireďaiž̆ ar aen rís 7 Aeď, mac Cať̆ail hUi Concobuir 7 moran do macaiď taisečˇ Connačt mar aen re toisečaiď 7 oirečtaiď na Breifne arčena 'mun Sinainn re ré tri mís no ceť̆air, co n-dernadur drem do macaiď riž̆ Aeďa, mic Cať̆ail, forbais isna Tuať̆aiď mar aen re sočraide, gur'gaď̆sat creača 7 airgn[i]· Flann, mac Fiačra [U]i Fhloínn, adbur taisiž̆ Sil-Mailruanaiž̆ 7 Brian, mac Donnčaďa riabaiž̆ hUi Cončobair, mar aen re dainiď imďa[ib] ailib[5] do marbaď ar lurg na creiče do'n toir. Moran d'ḟasdož̆ do na creačaiď 7 blož̆ aile[5] do breiť as. Is iat tra ba ferr dobí annsin: Ruaiďri, mac Cať̆ail hUi Concobuir 7 Donnčaď, mac Concobuir in copain, mic Fergail, mic Donnčaďa, mic Muircertaiž̆. Mic Diarmata, aďbur riž̆ Sil-Mailruanaiž̆ ar až̆, ar eineč, ar eğnum, connice in la sin. Is éď raíníc reime co longport [U]í Chončobuir 7 loisgis railis riž̆ Connačt, mar aen re tigiď in longpoirt. Beirir fair Aeď hUa Concobuir 7 benair an creč ďe 7 marbť̆ar é iartain.ᶜ—Donnčaď hUa[6] Flaiť̆bertaiž̆, espuc Cille-alaď, sai n-einiž̆ 7 crabaiď

A.D. 1302. [1] ġ om., A. [2] aď, B. [3] -reċaiď, A. [4] a, A. [5] íí., MS. (A). [6] O, A. [b] 1306, overhead, u. t. h., B; *alias* 1306, D. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] om., A; *quieuit*, C.

[1306] [1] *1302* = 1306 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Cell-aladh.*—Killala. See [1280], note 2, *supra*. O'Flaherty died before the end of May, 1306 (*D. I.*, V. 527).

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1302[1][-6]. Toirdhelbach Ua Briain, king of Thomond, the one person the most distinguished and best in victory and prowess, a man full of charity and piety and of most prosperity that was in Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ. Donnchadh Ua Briain, his son, became king in his stead.—Ferghal Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was killed by his own brothers and by a part of his sept, in treachery.—Great war [took place] between Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht and the nobles of Sil-Muiredhaigh with him and Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and many of the sons of the chiefs of Connacht together with the chiefs and septs of Breifni also, along the Shannon for the space of three months or more, until a party of the sons of kings [on the side] of Aedh, son of Cathal, made an encampment in "The Territories" with a strong force, so that they took many preys and spoils. Flann, son of Fiachra Ua Floinn, future chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh and Brian, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobair the Swarthy, along with many other persons, were killed in the rere of that prey by the pursuing party. Much of the preys was held fast and another part was wrested. These indeed are the best that were there: Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and Donnchadh, son of Concobur "of the Goblet," son of Fergal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach Mac Diarmata, one fit to be king of Sil-Mailruanaigh for felicity, for generosity, for prowess up to that day. This is [what Donnchadh did]: he went forward to the stronghold of Ua Conchobuir and burned the palace of the kings of Connacht, along with the houses of the stronghold. Aedh Ua Concobuir overtakes him and wrests the prey from him and he is killed after.—Donnchadh Ua Flaithbertaigh, bishop of Cell-aladh,[2] most eminent of the Gaidhil for liberality and piety, died in Dun-buinne, in the end of Spring before [1306]

na n-Ʒaiðel, do eʒ i[7] n-Dun-buínne i[7] n-dereð[8] erraič
B 67d reimeʒin, aʒ dul do Aṫ-cliaṫ 7 [a] adnuc|al 'ʒin[9]
Muilinn-cirr,[10] i taiǯ Muire co honórač.—Maiǯiʒter
Tómaʒ O Naán, arčideočan Raṫa-boṫ 7[c] toǯa eʒpuic na
heclu[i]ʒe cetna,[c] in Chriʒto quieuit.—Roiberṫ a
Briuiʒ, mormaer, do ǯabail riǯi n-Albane[e] ar eiʒin i n-
aǯaið[11] riǯ Saxan.—Domnall Tuirtreč O Neill do
marbað i[4] tuiʒil[12] le lučt tiǯi hUi Neill.—Sar Uilliam
Prinndraʒaʒ, ridire óʒ ba mó[13] nóʒ 7 eíneč 7[c] laǯ robí
i n-Erinn i n-a aimʒer fein, mortuuʒ eʒt.—Creč mór
do denum do Clainn-Muirceṫaiǯ i Crič-Cairpri, du
ar'marbað Daibiṫ hUa Caema[i]n, bruǯaið mór conaič
7 Donnčað Maʒ Buiðeča[i]n 7 daine imda eile.—
Brian carrač O h-Eaǯra do marbað hUi Flannaʒa[i]n.
—Petruʒ O Tuaṫala[i]n, bicair Cille-eʒpuic-[B]roin,
quieuit in Chriʒto.[c]—Nicol hUa[6] Donnčaða, ʒacaṫ óʒ
dobí i n-Druim-cliaḃ, do marbað do'n Ʒerran duḃ do
na Bairedačaiḃ ʒan cin, ʒan adbur, ačt martra d'imírt
fair. Ocuʒ ʒač aen ʒeḃuʒ Paiter do raiṫ a anma,
ataiṫ ʒe[14] ʒičiṫ[14] la loǯaið aiʒi ʒač meinci[u] ʒebṫar[15]
do.

(No,[f] ʒumað ar in Kalainn ʒi bud cóir Donn
Maʒ Uider.[f])

A.D. 1302. [7] a, B. [8] -7, A. [9] 'ʒa, B. [10] -leann-ċearr, B. [11] -aḋ, A. [12] -el, B. [13] mór (the positive), B. [14-14] .ui, xx.it, A, B. [15] ʒeḃuʒ,—*he recites* (*it*), B; followed by C. [c] i n-Albain—*in Scotland*, B. [f-f] 66a. f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

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[3] *Bishop-elect.*—See [1284], note 3, *supra*.

[4] *Robert Bruce.*—He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in 1303 (Grace). As his assumption of the Scottish crown took place in 1306, there is a prolepsis of four years in the textual date.

[5] *Took, etc.*—The translator of C misunderstood the construction: "taken by king of Scotland per force, against the king of England's will."

[6] *Cell-espuip* [*B*]*roin.*—*Church of Bishop Bron* (Bronus, episcopus, L. A., 12d): now Killaspugbrone,

that, in going to Ath-cliath. And he was buried honourably in the Muillen-cerr [Mullingar], in the house of Mary. —Master Thomas O'Naan, archdeacon of Rath-both and bishop-elect[3] of the same church, rested in Christ.—Robert Bruce,[4] Great Steward, took[5] the kingship of Scotland by force against the king of the Saxons.—Domnall O'Neill of Tuirtre was killed by accident by the household of Ua Neill.—Sir William Prendergast, a young knight of the best repute and liberality and disposition that was in Ireland in his own time, died.—A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into the country of Cairpre, wherein were killed David Ua Caema[i]n, a large, substantial yeoman and Donnchadh Mag Buidhecha[i]n and many other persons.—Brian Carrach O'Eaghra killed Ua Flannaga[i]n.—Peter O'Tuathala[i]n, vicar of Cell-espuic-[B]roin,[6] rested in Christ.—Nicholas Ua Donnchadha, a young priest that was in Druim-cliabh, was killed by the "Black Horse" of the Barrets, without guilt, without reason, except to inflict a violent death upon him. And every one that shall say a *Pater* for the good of his soul, there are six score days[7] of indulgence for him, as often as it is said by him. [1306]

(Or it may be on this year[1] [the death of] Donn Mag Uider should be.) (1302

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bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 482).

[7] *Six score days.*—On Oct. 8, 1309, Clement V., in view of his devotion to God and the church, granted to the soul of the knight, John Havering, at the request of his son, the archbishop-elect of Dublin: omnibus vere penitentibus et confessis, qui devotis orationibus divinam pro eius anima misericordiam imploraverint, singulis diebus, quibus apud Deum huiusmodi orationes effundent, viginti dies de iniunctis sibi penitentiis misericorditer relaxamus. Presentibus post triennium non valituris (Theiner, p. 180).

(1302) [1] *This year.*—See (1301) note 1, *supra.*

A 66c Kal. Ian. [f.ª i., l. xx.iiii.ª], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° iii.° [-uii.°] Luirint hUa[1] Lačtna[i]n, eſpuc Cille-mic-nDuač, manač liať, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Ečdruím O-Maine do loſcaď le dreím do macaiď riǯ O-Maine. —Ʒoill Roſa-comain uile d'[ḟ]orba do marbaď la Donnčaď O Cellaiǯ, ri hUa[1]-Maine, aʒ Ať-eſcrač-Cuan, dú itročair Pilip Muinnter 7[c] Sean Muindter[c] 7 Maíu Driu, mar aen re dainiď ailiď,[2] eter marbaď 7 ḟaǯbail[3] 7 ǯabail. Do ǯabaď ann Diarmait Ʒall Mac Diarmata 7 Cormac Mac Ceiťernaiǯ 7[c] roleiʒeď[4] aſ a ſočraideďa ſo čumuſ. Ocuſ roʒabaď ann ſoſ[c] Seirriam[d] Roſa-Comain 7 do leiʒeď[4] aſ iat ar trill 7 doronſat ſiť ar ſon in[5] baile do[c] loſcaď re hEmunn Buitillerc.[c]—Edubard, rí Saxan, tiǯerna na hErenn 7 Bretan 7 Alban, mortuuſ eſt.—Donnčaď O Flannaʒa[i]n, eſpuc Oil-ſind,[5] quieuit in [Chriſto].—Domnall, mac Taiďʒ, mic Briain, mic Annriaſ, mic Briain Luiǯníǯ, mic Toirrďelbaiǯ moir, tanuſti Connačt, ſer lan d'eʒnum 7 d'eíneč, ſai[c] coitcenn,[c] a marbaď la hAeď m-Breiſneč, mac Cať̆ail ruaiď hUi Cončobuir.—Taďʒ,[c] mac Mail-[Sh]ečlainn, mic Donnčaďa, mic Domnaill, mic Maʒnuſa, mic Toirrďelbaiǯ, ſeičem coitcenn ím biaď 7 ím ellač, a marbaď do Cať̆al, mac Domnaill, mic Taiďʒ.[c]—Donnčaď Muimneč O Ceallaiǯ, ri O-Maine, ſai coimdeſ[e] ím[e] ʒač ni, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Uilliam

A.D. 1303. [1] O, A. [2] íí., B; eile, A. [3] ḟoġbail, A. [4] -7, MS. (A). [5] an, A. [6] Oileſinn, A. [b] 1307, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1307, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] 7—*and* (given in C) is required before this word in B. The omission was, no doubt, accidental. [e-e] coitċen[n] i n—(*general in*), B, C.

[1307] [1] *1303.* = 1307 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Ua Lachtnain.*—Elected in 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 759); died before March, 1307 (*ib.* V. 622).

[3] *Ath-escrach-Cuan.—Ford of the ridge of* [*St.*] *Cuan;* Ahascragh, co. Galway, "where the memory of St. Cuan is still held in great veneration" (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 487).

[4] *And, etc.*—Literally, *together with other persons, between killing, and abandoning, and capturing.*

[5] *Sheriff.*—Perhaps Richard de

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 24th of the moon,] A.D. [1307]
1303[1][-7]. Laurence Ua Lachtna[i]n,[2] bishop of Cell-mic-Duach, a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ.—Echdruim of Ui-Maine was burned by a party of the sons of kings of Ui-Maine.—The Foreigners of all Ros-comain were in great part killed by Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, at Ath-escrach-Cuan,[3] where fell Philip Munnter and John Munnter and Matthew Drew and[4] other persons were either killed, or left [wounded], or captured. Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Foreigner and Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh were taken there and their forces were allowed to depart under condition. And the Sheriff[5] of Ros-comain was also taken there [along with his force] and they were all allowed to depart upon sufferance. And they made peace. [This happened] because the town [of Ahascragh] was burned by Edmund Butler.—Edward, king of the Saxons, lord of Ireland and the Britons and Scotland, died.[6] —Donnchadh[7] O'Flannacha[i]n, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Domnall, son of Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Andrew, son of Brian of Luighni, son of Toirdhelbach Mor [Ua Conchobair], tanist[8] of Connacht, a man full of prowess and of generosity, a general scholar, was killed by Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Red. —Tadhg, son of Mail-[S]echlainn, son of Donnchadh, son of Domnall, son of Magnus, son of Toirdhelbach, general benefactor respecting food and cattle, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg [Ua Conchobhair].—Donnchadh O'Cellaigh the Momonian, king of Ui-Maine, expert

Exon, keeper of the castle of Roscommon (*D. I.*, V. Index, *Roscommon . Richard de Exon*).

[6] *Died.*—July 7, 1307. Hence, there is a prolepsis of four years in the text at this year.

[7] *Donnchadh.*—See [1303], note 4, *supra.* According to the eulogistic obit in the *A. L. C.*, he died June 22, 1307.

[8] *Tanist.*—From the Irish *tanaise*, second. It signifies the next to the kingship, the heir-presumptive.

B 67d ends Mac Fheoraiſ, arderſpuc Tuama, | do dul [co[f] Roim[f]].—Coroin do t̆abairt do riǯ Saxan 7 Bretan 7 Erenn, idon, d'Edubard oz.—Ailbi, ingen Taid̆z [U]i Concobuir, mortua eſt.—Clann-Muircertaiǯ do t̆ec̆t i Maǯ-Cetne 7 arbanna Cric̆i-Cairpri 7 moran d'arbur Tire-hOilella 7 in Corainn do loſcad̆ leo. Ocuſ do'n toiſc ſin do marbad̆ Tad̆z, mac Maǯnuſa. Do marbad̆ laſin Cat̆al cetna.—Mail-[Sh]ec̆lainn O Zairmleǯaid̆, taiſec̆ Cene[oi]l-Moá[i]n, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Maǯnuſ Maz Oirec̆taiǯ quieuit in Chriſto.

[Biſ.] Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f., l. u.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° iiii.° [-uiii.°] Moircreac̆ do denum do Maelruanaiǯ Mac Diarmata ar macaib̆ Domnaill hUi Conc̆obuir i Cric̆ Cairpri. Creac̆a mora do d̆enum do Clainn-Muircertaiǯ ar na macaib̆ cetna 7 ſiat ar n-denum ſit̆a reime riu 7 ar tabairt braizet doib̆ 7 do fealladur orra
A 66d iartain. | Ocuſ do zluaiſedur na meic rompo co Sliab̆-én 7 ní rucadur leo ac̆t a n-eic̆ 7 a n-eided̆ 7 a n-zroiǯe. Ar n-a cloiſtin ſin do Zhallaib̆ O-Fiac̆rac̆ 7 Luizne, do tinoileadur cucu 7 do leanudur iat co mullac̆ Sleib̆e-én 7 do ínntódur meic Donnc̆ad̆a 7 meic Domnaill ríu, zur'teit̆edur na Zoill rompo 7 co tucad̆ maidm forro co Leic Era-dara. Ocuſ do marbad̆ leo Tomaz Mac

A.D. 1303. [f-f] om. in MS. (A); owing, most probably, to the similarity between coroim and coroin (the opening word of the next entry).

[9] *To Rome.*—Doubtless, in reference to the charges brought against him [1297], note 5, *supra.*

C ends this year with: "William Brimingham, archbishop of Tuam;" leaving the entry incomplete, as it stands in B.

[10] *Young Edward.*—Edward II. was crowned Feb. 24, 1308. "But the years were computed from July 7, as appears from the *Red Book of the Exchequer*: Data regis E., filii regis E., mutatur singulis annis in festo Translationis S. Thomae, Martyris, viz. VII. Idus Julii." Hampson: *Medii Aevi Calendarium*, London (no date), vol. 2, p. 413.

The meaning of the native annalist is that he succeeded to the crown on the death of Edward I.

[11] *Same Cathal.*—Son of Domnall, mentioned in the seventh entry of this year.

proficient in every thing, rested in Christ.—William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], archbishop of Tuaim, went to Rome.[9]—The crown was given to the king of the Saxons and Britons and Ireland, namely, to young Edward.[10]—Ailbi, daught of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, died.—The Clann-Muircertaigh came into Magh-Cetne and the crops of the country of Cairpre and much of the corn of Tir-Oilella and the Corann were burned by them. And on that expedition was killed Tadhg, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair]. He was slain by the same Cathal [Ua Conchobair].[11]—Mail-[S]echlainn O'Gairmlegaidh, chief of Cenel-Moa[i]n, rested in Christ.—Maghnus Mag Oirechtaigh rested in Christ. [1307]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. 1304[1][-8]. A great foray was made by Mailruanaigh Mac Diarmata on the sons of Domnall Ua Conchobuir in the country of Cairpre. Great forays were made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the same sons, although these[2] had made peace previously with them and had given pledges to them; but they acted treacherously towards them afterwards. And the sons went forward to Slaibh-en and took nothing with them except their steeds and their accoutrements and their [pack-]horses. When that was heard by the Foreigners of Ui-Fiachrach and of Luighni, they assembled their forces and followed them to the summit of Sliabh-en. And the sons of Donnchadh and the sons of Domnall turned upon them, so that the Foreigners fled before them and defeat was put upon them as far as the Flagstone of Es-dara. And Thomas, son of Walter [de [1308 Bis.]

[1308] [1] *1304* = 1308 of the *A. L. C.*; which, however, fall into a serious error (repeated by Mageoghegan in his Annals) by stating that Easter fell in March in this year. It was (XVII. F) April 14.

[2] *These.* — Namely, the Clann-Muircertaigh (for whom see O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 492–3).

Ballταιρ, Conſταbla Bona-ꝼinne 7 a ᴅeρbρaτ̆aιρ 7 ᴅaιne aιlι.—Cρeč ᴅιǯalτa ᴅo ᴅ̆enum ᴅ'Aeᴅ̆, mac Caτ̆aιl, aρ Ruaιᴅ̆ρι, mac Caτ̆aιl, aρ a ᴅeρbρaτ̆aιρ ꝼeιn. Ocuſ Maǯnuſ, mac Maǯnuſa, ᴅo maρbaᴅ̆ leιſ 7 ᴅaιne aιlι.—Iṁaρ Mac Ʒeιbennaιǯ quιeuιτ ιn [Chριſτo].—Soιǯnen τeíneᴅ̆ ᴅo τ̆oιτιm ι Maιnιſτιρ na m-Bρaτ̆aρ ι Roſ-Comaιn, ʒuρ'bριſ ιn Maιnιſτιρ.—Domnall, mac Comaρba Comaιn, aιρcιᴅeoč̆an Oιl-ꝼínn, quιeuιτ ιn Chριſτo.— . . , bιcaιρ[b] Claín-ιnnſι, moρτuuſ eſτ quιnτo Iᴅuſ Ꝼebρuaριι.

Ꝼal. Ian. [ꝼ.[a] ιιιι., l. x.uι.,[a]] Anno Domιnι M.° ccc.° u.° [-ιx.°] Aeᴅ̆, mac Eoʒaιn, mιc Ruaιᴅ̆ρι, mιc Aeᴅ̆a, mιc Caτ̆aιl Cρoιb̆ᴅeιρʒ, mιc Toιρρᴅelbaιǯ moιρ hUι Concobuιρ, ρι Connač̆τ 7 ᴅeǯaᴅbuρ aιρᴅριǯ Eρenn 7 ιn τ-aen Ʒaιᴅ̆el ρob' ꝼeρρ eǯnum 7 eíneč; ρo bo mó 7 ρob' ꝼeρρ ᴅelb̆ taιnιc O Bριan Boρuma anuaſ, ᴅo maρbaᴅ̆ le hAeᴅ̆ m-Bρeιꝼneč, mac Caτ̆aιl hUι Conč̆obuιρ, (7[b] ιn ᴅael hUa Soč̆lač̆a[ι]n ᴅo ṡιn lam ᴅo ᴅ'a ṁaρbaᴅ̆ le τuaιǯ, ιᴅon, boᴅač̆ ſuᴅaιρe[b]) ι Coιll-ιn-clač̆aιn 7 moρan ᴅo maιτ̆ιb̆ a muínnτeρι. Ocuſ ιſ ιaτ ſo na maιτ̆ι ſιn: ιᴅon, Concobuρ Mac Dιaρmaτa 7 Dιaρmaιτ ρuaᴅ̆, mac Taιᴅ̆ʒ hUι Concobuιρ 7 Dιaρmaιτ, mac Caτ̆aιl caρρaιǯ, Mac Dιaρmaτa 7 Aeᴅ̆, mac Muιρceρτaιǯ, mιc Taιᴅ̆ʒ, mιc Maιlρuanaιǯ. Dιaρmaιτ O hEιlιᴅ̆e, ꝼlaιτ̆bρuǯaιᴅ̆ ρob' ꝼeρρ ι n-a aιmſιρ ꝼeιn 7 Ʒιlla-na-naem Mac Aeᴅ̆uʒa[ι]n, ollaṁ Connač̆τ 7 Eρenn 7 ſaι coιmᴅ̆eſ ι n-ʒač̆ ceιρᴅ, ᴅo τ̆oιτιm ᴅo'n luč̆τ ſoιρ 'ſιn lo ceτna 7 Ꝼaǯaρτač̆ O

A.D. 1304. [b-b] 66c, f. m., t. h.; the first part of the entry is illegible.
A.D. 1305. [b-b] r. m., u. t. h. (A) MS.

[3] *Fell.*—On the night (eve) of St. Stephen's Day, according to the *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan.

[4] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Coman.*—That is, abbot of Roscommon. The *A. L. C.* state his name was O'Conor.

[1309] [1] *1305* = 1309 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Coill-in-clachain.*—*Wood of the* (*stepping*) *stones.* "In Kilcloaghan, in the territory of the Bre[f]ne," Mageoghegan. Probably (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 490), Kilclogha, parish of

Burgh], constable of Bun-finne and his brother and other persons were killed by them.—A retaliatory foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobhair], on Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, that is, on his own brother. And Maghnus, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobhair] and other persons were killed by him.—Imhar Mac Geibennaigh rested in Christ.—A bolt of fire fell[3] on the Monastery of the Friars in Ros-comain, so that it broke down the Monastery.—Domnall, son of the Successor of [St.] Coman,[4] archdeacon of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.— . . . , Vicar of Clain-inis, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of February. [1308]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. 1305[1][-9]. Aedh, son of Eogan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-hand, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir the Great, king of Connacht and one worthy to be arch-king of Ireland and the one Gaidhel that was best of prowess and hospitality; that was greatest and best of figure that came from Brian Boruma downwards, was killed by Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir, (and "the Chafer" Ua Sochlacain, namely, a boorish tanner, it was that stretched out a hand towards him to kill him with a hatchet) in Coill-in-clachain.[2] And many of the nobles of his people [were slain likewise]. And these are the nobles: to wit, Concobur Mac Diarmata and Diarmait the Red, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir and Diarmait, son of Cathal Carrach Mac Diarmata and Aedh, son of Muircertach, son of Tadhg, son of Mailruanaigh [Ua Conchobair]. Diarmait O'hEilidhe, a chieftain-yeoman that was the best in his own time and Gilla-na-naem Mac Aedhuga[i]n, ollam of Connacht and of Ireland and accomplished sage in every science, fell by the eastern[3] [1309]

Drumgoon, barony of Clankee, co. Cavan.

[3] *Eastern.*—Namely, the Brefnian portion of the forces.

Doibilen do luct tiǯi Tomaltaiǯ Mic Donnčaiδ.—Cpeč do δenum la hAeδ, mac Catail hUi Concobuip, ap Muipgip Mac Donnčaiδ 7 a ǯabail fein.—Catal, mac in Líatanaiǯ, abb na Tpinoidi, do toǯa[δ] cum epucoide Oil-finn.—Uilliam Bupc do toct co hOil-finn ap eip [U]i Concobuip do mapbaδ i Connačtaiδ 7 Sil-Muipeδaiǯ do tabaipt tiǯepnu[i]p do mac Catail[c] hUi Concobuip.—Ruaiδpi, mac Catail[c] 7 O Flainn | do δul, mapcpluaiǯ, ap a Mačaipe 7 mac Mic Fheopaip do mapbaδ leo.—Coinne do δenum d'Uilliam Bupc 7 do Chonnačtaiδ pe mac Catail 'ma Atˇ-pliyen. Bpiyeδ coinne etoppa 7 maidm do tabaipt ap mac Catail ann. Dpeam d'a muinntip do mapbaδ. Uilliam Bupc do δul co Mainiptip na Buille 7 Clann-Muipceptaiǯ do tečt i Tip-n-Oilella. Apbup ímδa do lopcaδ 7 do m̃illiuδ doiδ. Mac Uilliam do tečt ap Coipp-pliaδ anúap. Mac Catail do cup ap a longpopt dó 7 Donnčaδ O Fínačta do mapbaδ do toγač pluaiǯ Mic Uilliam 7 daine aili.—Cpeč do δenum le Mac Uilliam i Cliond-Fhepm̃uiǯe. Cpeč aile leip co Beinn-Gulban 7 ní ip fada píp.—Concobup, mac Bpiain puaiδ hUi Bpiain, do mapbaδ.

A 67a

A.D. 1305. [c] Kail (=Catail), (A) MS.

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[4] *Cathal.*—Born in 1270, according to the *A. L. C.* On the death of Donough O'Flannagan ([1307], note 7, *supra*), the canons elected Malachy (Mac Aedha, Mac Hugh), canon of Elphin, who was in Minor Orders. The dean, however, refused to take part in the election, betook himself elsewhere and, having nominated Charles (Cathal), "abbot of the monastery of the Holy Trinity of Loch Ke of the Premonstratensian Order," got his selection confirmed (archiepiscopo in remotis agente) by Master Reginald, Official of the Armagh curia, and had his nominee consecrated bishop (in Armagh, *A. L. C. ad an.* 1307). Whereupon, Malachy appealed to the Curia (in Avignon). After due canonical proofs, which are detailed in the Bull of appointment, O'Conor, who appeared neither in person, nor by proxy,

people on the same day and Faghartach O'Doibhilen by the household people of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh.—A foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, on Maurice Mac Donnchaidh and [Maurice] himself was taken prisoner.—Cathal,[4] son of the Liathanach [Grey-Ua Conchobair], abbot of the Trinity [Island, Loch Ce], was chosen to the bishopric of Oil-finn.—William de Burgh came to Oil-finn after [Aedh] Ua Concobuir was killed in Connacht and the Sil-Muiredhaigh gave lordship to [Ruaidhri] the son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Ruaidhri, son of Cathal and O'Flainn went on the Plain [of Connacht] and the son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was killed by them.—A meeting was held between William de Burgh and by the Connachtmen [on the one side] with [Ruaidhri] son of Cathal, [on the other] near Ath-slissen. The meeting was broken up between them[5] and defeat inflicted on the son of Cathal there. Some of his people were killed. William de Burgh [then] went to the Monastery of the Buill and the Clann-Muircertaigh came into Tir-Oilella. Much corn was burned and [much] destroyed by them. Mac William came down past Corr-sliabh. The son of Cathal was put out of his stronghold by him and Domnall O'Finachta and other persons were killed by the van of the host of Mac William.—A foray by Mac William in Clann-Fermuighe. Another foray by him to Benn-Gulbain and farther downwards.[6]—Concobur,[7] son of Brian Ua Briain the Red, was killed. [1309]

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was deprived of the See and Malachy appointed thereto by Clement V., June 22, 1310 (Theiner, p. 180-1).

The *A. L. C.* state he enjoyed the revenue for three years and a half. The text is consequently four years predated in this place.

His death took place in [1343], *infra*.

[5] *Meeting-them.*—Literally, *breaking of meeting* [*took place*] *between them.*

[6] *Downwards.* — Towards the north, which is the reading of the *A. L. C.*

[7] *Concobur.*—See the first entry of the following year.

Kal. Ian. [u.ª f., l. xx.uii.ª], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° ui.° [-x.°] Cončobur hUa Briain, mac riǯ rob' ferr do leiť Moǯa, do marbaď do na Gallaiď duba í meďail.—Creča mora diǯla do denum le hAeď m-Breifneč 7 le Clainn-Muircertaiǯ arcena ar Maelruanaiǯ Mac n-Diarmada 7 Donnčaď, mac Donnčaďa, d'argain 7 do gabail 7 a muinnter do marbaď 7 do ǯabail 7 do loscaď. Ocus a ben do marbaď, idon, ingen hUi Flannaga[i]n 7 mna 7 fir[b] imda aili fos.—Ferǯal Mag Dorčaid quieuit in [Christo].—Una, ingen Aeďa, mic Feidlimťe, d'ég.—Sluaiǯeď le Sefferaiǯ O Ferǯail co Dun-Uaďair, aít ar'marbaď Domnall, mac Aeďa oig [U]i Fherǯail 7 Aeď, mac Mail-Isu 7 Gafferaiǯ, mac Muircertaiǯ.—Caislen Bona-fínne do loscaď 7 d'argain, eter cruačaiď 7 tiǯiď, le Ruaiďri, mac Cať ail 7 le hAeď, mac Maǯnusa 7 le muindtir Aeďa Breifníǯ arcena.—Finnǯuala, ingen Maǯnusa [U]í Choncobuir, d'eg.—Aeď Breifneč O Cončobuir, degaďbur airdriǯ Connačt 7 in mac riǯ is ferr tainíc o Murčaď, mac Briain [Boruma], anuas, a marbaď le Mac Uidílin (idon,[c] Seonag Mac Uiďilin[c]), idon, buana do bi ar čongm̃ail aigi fein, i ḟeall 7 a meďail ar cennaiďečt do ronaď.—Fici tunna fina do čur fo ťir í Maǯ-Cetne in tan sin.—Caislen Sligiď do ďenum leisin Iarla.—Feiďlimiď, mac Aeďa, mic Eoǯain,

A.D. 1306. [b] fer (i.e. f with siglum for er overhead), MS. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., MS.

[1310] [1] *1306* = 1310 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Black Foreigners.*—"Probably used to denote the English lately come over, who were black strangers in comparison with the English-Irish" (O'D. *F. M.* iii. 494).

[3] *Burned.*—From the burnings that took place on the occasion the incursion was called *Crech-in-toiten* (foray of the conflagration), according to the *A. L. C.*

[4] *The castle, etc.*—This is copied by the *Four Masters.* A longer account is given in the *A. L. C.*

[5] *Killed.*—See the fuller description in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*) and in Mageoghegan (O'D. iii. 496).

[6] *Mercenary.*—The *buana* was a soldier paid partly in money, partly in victuals. This system of payment was called *buanacht* (Anglo-Irish, bonaght). A proportion of "wages in money," "dietts in

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 27th of the moon], A.D. [1310]
1306[1][-10]. Conchobur Ua Briain, the son of a king that was the best of the Half of Mogh was killed by the Black Foreigners[2] in treachery.—Large retaliatory forays were made by Aedh the Brefnian, and by the Clann-Muircertaigh also on Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh [Mac Diarmata] was despoiled and taken prisoner and his people were [either] killed or taken prisoners, or burned.[3] And his wife was killed, namely, the daughter of Ua Flannaga[i]n and many other women and men also [were killed].—Ferghal Mac Dorchaidh rested in Christ.—Una, daughter of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], died.—A hosting by Geoffrey O'Ferghail to Dun-Uabhair, a place where was killed Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Ferghail junior and Aedh, son of Mail-Isu and Godfrey, son of Muircertach [Ua Ferghail].—The castle[4] of Bun-finne was burned and despoiled, both [corn-]reeks and houses, by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair] and by Aedh, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair] and by the people of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian besides.—Finnghuala, daughter of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, died.—Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, worthy heir of the arch-king of Connacht and the son of a king the best that came from Murchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], downwards, was killed[5] by Mac Uidilin (namely, Johnock Mac Uibhilin): that is, a mercenary[6] that was kept by himself [as a body-guard] did it in treachery and deceit for a price.—Twenty tons of wine were put [i.e., washed] ashore in Magh-Cedne that time.—The Castle of Sligech was built by the Earl.—Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of

money," and "dietts in victuells" "in the Bonaghte" is set forth in "The rate of the wages of the Galloglas," etc. (*Tracts relating to Ireland*, Ir. Arch. Soc., II. p. 87 sq.). For the two kinds of Bonaght, see Dymmok's *Treatise of Ireland* (*ib.* p. 8).

In a secondary sense, Bonaght signified the soldiery thus maintained.

A 67b

a n-inaḋ a aṫar ṗein.—Cormac O Flannagá[i]n, taiṡeḋ Tuaiṫi-raṫa, do marbaḋ le Henrí Mac Gille-Ṗhinneín, taiṡeḋ Muinntiri-Ṗeodaṫa[i]n, a ṡeall.—Ma[c] Craiṫ Mag Uiḋir, ṡiḋamna Ṗer-Manaṫ 7 Domnall Mac Gille-Míṫil, taiṡeḋ Clainni-Conġaile, do milliuḋ 7 do loṡcaḋ le Roolb Mag Mhaṫgamna.—Amlaim[d] Mag Uiḋir, idon, mac Duinn carraiġ, taiṡeḋ Muinntiri-Ṗeodaṫa[i]n, mortuur erṫ 14 Kal. Iulii, 1306.[d]

Kal. Ian. [uii.[a] f., l. ix.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° uii.° [-xi.°] Creḋ mor do ḋenum le Clainn-Muircertaiġ i Connaṫta 7 Gilla-Crist, mac Muirġisa, mic Donnḋaḋa Mic Diarmata, do marbaḋ ann 7 Aed, mac Cormaic 7 Uilliam Mac Gille-arraiṫ 7 Donnḋaḋ, mac Tomaltaiġ 7 daine imḋa aili.—Da Mac Uilliam leiṫ a Burc do marbaḋ do na macaiḃ ṡiġ Laiġneṫa[ib].—Sluaiġeḋ mór le hUilliam Burc isin Mumain i n-aġaiḋ in Clarraiḋ 7 caṫ do ṫabairt doiḃ 7 maidm do ṫabairt tar in Clarraṫ ann 7 Uilliam Burc ar deireḋ a muinntiri ag lenmain in maḋma. Ocus giḋe ro gabaḋ, is aigi do ḃi coṡcur in maḋma. — Taḋg O hAinliḋe ḋo marbaḋ la Siurtan d'Eireann.—Cagaḋ mor i Tuaḋ-Mumain isin bliaḋain si 7 caṫ do ṫabairt do Dhonnḋaḋ Mac Conmara 7 d'a oireṫt, idon, do Triṫa-ceṫ O-Cairin, i n-aiġaiḋ h[U]i Briain 7 Ṗer Muman uile. Ocus Donnḋaḋ Mac Conmara do marbaḋ ann 7 maiṫi a oireṫta uile 7 Domnall O Grada, taiṡeḋ Cene[oi]l-Dunġaile. Ocus ár diairmiḋe etorra, leṫ ar leṫ.—Donnḋaḋ O Briain, ri Muman 7

A.D. 1306. [d-d] 67a, f. m., t. h., MS.

[1311] [1] *1307* = 1311 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Battle was given.*—At Bunratty, co. Clare, on Ascension Day, 1310 (Clyn); May 20, 1311 (Grace). These data supplement and correct each other, enabling the true year to be determined. In 1311 (I. C.), Easter fell on April 14; Ascension Day, on May 20. The text consequently anticipates by four years.

[3] *Killed.*—The *A. L. C.* state that

Eogan [Ua Conchobair, became king] instead of his own father.—Cormac O'Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, was killed by Henry Mac Gille-Finnein, chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, in treachery.—Ma[c] Craith Mag Uidhir, royal heir of Fir-Manach and Domnall Mac Gille-Michil, chief of Clann-Conghaile, were pillaged and burned by Ralph Mac Mathgamna.—Amhlaim Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Donn Carrach, chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, died on the 14th of the Kalends of July [June 18], 1306.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 9th of the moon], A.D. 1307[1][-11]. A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Connacht and Gilla-Crist, son of Maurice, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, was killed therein and Aedh, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata] and William Mac Gille-Arraith and Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata] and many other persons [were killed].—Two sons of William de Burgh the Grey were slain by the Leinster sons of kings.—A great hosting [was made] by William de Burgh into Munster against De Clare and battle was given[2] by them and defeat was inflicted on De Clare there. And William de Burgh was at the rere of his force in following up the defeat. And, though he was captured, it is with him the triumph of the defeat remained.—Tadhg O'hAinlidhe was killed[3] by Jordan de Exeter.—Great war in Thomond in this year and battle was given by Donnchadh Mac Conmara and by his sept, namely, by the Cantred of Ui-Caisin, against Ua Briain and all the Men of Munster. And Donnchadh Mac Conmara was killed therein and all the chiefs of his sept and Domnall O'Grada, chief of Cenel-Dunghaile [were killed]. And countless slaughter [took place] between them, side for side.— [1311]

O'Hanly was slain in pursuit of the party led by de Exeter into Magh Luirg (barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon).

adbur riǯ Erenn, do marbad a mebail do Murčad, mac Mat̆gamna [U]i Briain.—Ločlainn riabač O Deaǯad do marbad le Mat̆gamain, mac Domnaill Connač̆taiǯ [U]i Briain.—Seonag Mac Uiǯilin do marbad in Gruelaiǯ i m-Baile-tobair-Briǯde 7 a marbad fein ind. Ocus is do'n gerrṡa[m̆]t̆aiǯ d'ar'marb̆ se Aed̆ Breifneč O Concobuir, ri Connač̆t, do marbad e fein.—Crec̆ do d̆enum le Feid̆limid̆ O Conč̆obuir, ri Connač̆t, ar Clainn-Muircertaiǯ, ar bord Muiǯi-Cetni. Ocus Mael-Sečlainn, mac Concobuir ruaid̆, risi raitea Ceann in meiǯil, do marbad ann 7 daini eile.—Domnall hUa Ruairc, ri Breifne, mortuus est.—Diarmait Cleireč hUa Briain mortuus est.—Muircertač O Briain do riǯad̆.—Domnall O Birn, taisec̆ Tire-Briuin, quieuit in [Christo].—Gilla-Isu O Dalaiǯ, ollam dana, quieuit in [Christo].

A67c[Bis.] Kal Ian. [uii.ª f., l. xx.ª], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° uiii.° [-x.° ii.°] Uilliam Mac Fheoraiṡ, airdeṡpuc Tuama, in Christo quieuit.—Beinid̆ečt O Bragа[i]n, eṡpuc Luiǯne. quieuit in [Christo].—Malaci Mag Aed̆a, eṡpuc Oilfind, do t̆oǯa[d̆] cum airdeṡpucoide Tuama.

Kal. Ian. [ii.ª f., l. i.ª], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° ix.° [-x.iii.°] Clemens Papa mortuus est.—Rex Franci[a]e mortuus est.—Gilla-Isu Mag Dorcaid̆ do marbad̆ do

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[4] *Gruelach.*—The name here intended has not been identified.

[5] *Baile-tobair-Brigde.*—*Town of the well of* [*St.*] *Brigit* (Balintober, co. Roscommon). The well "from which the place took its name is yet in existence here, but not regarded as a holy well" (O'D. iii. 500).

[6] *Killed.*—In [1311], *supra.*

[7] *Head of the Harvest-band.*—So called, in all probability, from having devoted himself to agriculture rather than to warfare.

[1312] [1] *1308* = 1312 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Malachy.*—On the death of Birmingham, the Chapter elected (per viam compromissi) Philip, dean of Tuam. He having refused to consent, the Chapter in the same manner chose Malachy of Elphin ([1309], note 4, *supra*). The bishop

Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Munster and one fit to be [1311]
king of Ireland, was killed in treachery by Murchadh, son of Mathgamain Ua Briain.—Lochlainn O'Deaghadh the Swarthy was killed by Mathgamain, son of Domnall Ua Briain the Connacian.—Johnock Mac Uighilin killed the Gruelach[4] in Baile-tobair-Brighde[5] and himself was killed [immediately] therefor. And it is with the short [handled-] axe wherewith he killed[6] Aedh O'Concobuir the Brefnian, he was killed himself.—A foray was made by Feidhlimidh O'Conchobuir, king of Connacht, on the Clann-Muircertaigh, on the verge of Magh-Cetne. And Mael-Sechlainn, son of Concobur the Red, who was usually called Head of the harvest-band[7] and other persons were killed therein.—Domnall Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, died. —Diarmait Ua Briain the Cleric died.—Muircertach Ua Briain was made king.—Domnall O'Birn, chief of Tir-Briuin, rested in Christ.—Gilla-Isu O'Dalaigh, professor of poetry, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. [1312Bis.]
1308[1][-12]. William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], archbishop of Tuaim, rested in Christ.—Benedict O'Braga[i]n, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Malachy[2] Mac Aedha, bishop of Oil-finn, was chosen to the archbishopric of Tuaim.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon], A.D. [1313]
1309[1][-13]. Pope Clement [V.] died.[2]—The king of France died.[3]—Gilla-Isu Mag Dorchaidh was killed by

submitted himself in the matter to the decision of the Curia and proceeded to Avignon, in company with the capitular proctors. Having been questioned and approved by three examiners deputed ad hoc, he was transferred to Tuam by Clement V., December 19, 1312 (Theiner, p. 185-6). The text accordingly is antedated by four years.

[1313] [1] *1309* = 1313 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Died.*—This obit is five years antedated. Clement V. died April 20, 1314.

[3] *Died.*—A similar prolepsis of five years. Philip le Bel of France lived until 1314.

Conc̆obur Carrac̆ Mac Diarmata. — Tad̆g, Mac Annrias, d'eg.—Cat̆al, mac Murc̆ad̆a Carraiḡ h[U]i Fherḡail, quieuit in [Christo].

Kal. Ian. [iii.ª f., l. x.iiª] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° [-x.° iiii.°] Niall O Domnaill occisus est.—Maidm Muinnteri-Raiḡillaiḡ ic Druim-let̆an le Ruaid̆ri, mac Cat̆ail [U]i Concobuir.—Maḡnus, mac Domnaill h[U]i Eaḡra, do marbad̆ le Magnus, mac Uilliam [U]i Eaḡra, i feall.—Niall, mac Briain hUi Neill, in t-aen mac riḡ ro bo línmuire 7 rob' ferr mait̆[i]us bo bí a n-Erinn i n-aen aimsir ris fein, quieuit in [Christo].

Kal. Ian. [iii.ª f., l. x.ii.,ª] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° i.° [-x.° iiii.°] Mat̆a Mag Tigerna[i]n do marbad̆ do Chat̆al O Ruairc.—Niall O Domnaill do marbad̆ le hAed̆ O n-Domnaill.—Mat̆a Mag [Dh]uib̆ne, espuc na Breifne, d'ég.—Roolb̆ Mag Mat̆gamna do marbad̆ d'a brait̆rib̆ fein.

Kal. Ian. [iiii.ª f., l. xx.iii,ª] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° ii.° [-x.° u.°] Sluaḡ-loinges mor do t̆ec̆t a hAlbain le derbrat̆air riḡ Alban, le hEdub̆ard, i cric̆aib̆ Ulad̆. Creč̆a mora do d̆enum dó ar muinntir in Iarla 7 ar Gallaib̆ na Mid̆e. Sluaḡ mor do t̆inol do'n Iarla i n-aḡaid̆ na n-Albanac̆. Feid̆limid̆, mac Aed̆a hUi Choncobuir, ri Connac̆t, do d̆ul leisin. Sluaḡ mor aile
A 67d do tinol | le Ruaid̆ri, mac Cat̆ail [U]i Chonc̆obuir, i

[4] *Tadhg.*—According to the eulogistic account in the *A. L. C.*, he was grandson of Turlough Mor O'Conor, and died a monk in the abbey of Boyle.

[1314] [1] *1310* = 1314 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Niall.*—The entry in the *Four Masters* states that he was grandson of Turlough O'Donnell, who was slain [1303], *supra.*

[3] *1311* = 1314 of the *A. L. C.* From this to the textual year 1366 (=1369) inclusive, the dating is three years in advance.

[4] *Niall.*—A repetition (with the name of the slayer added) of the first entry of the textual year 1310 (=1314).

Conchobur Carrach Mac Diarmata.—Tadhg,[4] son of Andrew [Ua Conchobair], died.—Cathal, son of Murchadh Carrach Ua Ferghail, rested in Christ. [1313]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. 1310[1][-14]. Niall[2] O'Domnaill was slain.—Defeat of the Muinter-Raighillaigh [was inflicted] at Druim-lethan by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Maghnus, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, was killed by Maghnus, son of William Ua Eaghra, in treachery.—Niall, son of Brian Ua Neill, the one son of a king who was most bountiful and best in goodness that was in Ireland at the same time as himself, rested in Christ. [1314]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. 1311[3][-14]. Matthew Mag Tigerna[i]n was killed by Cathal O'Ruairc.—Niall[4] O'Domnaill was killed by Aedh O'Domnaill.—Matthew Mag [Dh]uibhne, bishop of the Breifni [Kilmore], died.—Ralph Mag Mathgamna was killed by his own kinsmen.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. 1312[1][-15]. A great fleet-host came from Scotland with the brother of the king of Scotland, that is, with Edward [Bruce],[2] into the territories of Ulidia. Great forays were made by it on the people of the Earl [de Burgh] and on the Foreigners of Meath. A great host was collected by the Earl against the Scotch. Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, went with that. Another great host was collected by Ruaidhri,[3] son of Cathal Ua [1315]

[1315] [1] *1312* = 1315 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Edward* [*Bruce*].—For the proceedings of the Bruces in Ireland, see Gilbert's *Viceroys*, p. 134 sq.

[3] *Ruaidhri.*—According to the *A. L. C.*, instead of employing the force to aid Bruce (the ostensible purpose for which it was raised), Ruaidhri marched unopposed through the province, in the absence of Feilim, and had himself inaugurated king of Connaught.

Connaċta. Caiſlena do loſgaḋ 7 do bṙiſiuḋ.—Aeḋ, mac Magnuſa [U]i Conċobuiṙ, do maṙbaḋ le Caṫal, mac Domnaill [U]i Concobuiṙ. Maǧnuſ, mac Magnuſa, in mac ṙiǧ ṙob' ſeṙṙ einec̆ 7 eǧnom do bí do Connaċtaiḃ 7 Domnall, a deṙbṙaṫaiṙ, do maṙbaḋ in la aṙ namaṙaċ leſin ſeṙ cetna. Diaṙmaiṫ, mac Simoin n a t ṙ a ǧ a, do maṙbaḋ in la do maṙbaḋ Aeḋ, mac Maǧnuſa [U]i Concobuiṙ, leſin Clainn cetna a n-diǧail a n-aṫaṙ.—Caṫ do'n 1aṙla d'on d-aṙa leṫ 7 d'Eduba ṙd co n-a ṡedain do'n leṫ aile, guṙ'maidm[eḋ] aṙ in 1aṙla 7 aṙ Gallaiḃ aṙċena. Ocuſ do gabaḋ ann Uilliam Búṙc 7 da mac Mic-in-Mhiliḋ.—Maṫgamain Mag Raǧnaill, taiſeċ Muinnteṙi-hEolu[i]ſ, do maṙbaḋ le Maelṙuanaiǧ Mac n-Diaṙmata, ṙí Muiǧe-Luiṙg 7 O Mailm̆iaḋaiǧ, taiſeċ Muinnteṙi-Ceaṙballa[i]n 7 moṙan do Muinntiṙ-Eolu[i]ſ aṙaen ṙiu. Conċobuṙ ṙuaḋ, mac Aeḋa Bṙeiſníǧ, do maṙbaḋ ann.—Maelṙuanaiǧ Mac Diaṙmata 7 Gilleberd Mac Goiſdelḃ do ṫeċt i Maǧ-Luiṙg 7 cṙeaċa do denum doiḃ. Ocuſ ṙucaduṙ ben Diaṙmata Ga[i]ll leo 7 do aiṙgedaṙ uile muin[n]tiṙ Diaṙmata Ga[i]ll.—Taíníc Aeḋ O Domnaill ſa ċaiſlen Sligiḋ 7 do cuaſ ſaiṙ leiſ. Ruaidṙi, mac Domnaill [U]i Concobuiṙ, do maṙbaḋ le Deṙboṙgaill, ingen Magnuſa [U]i Choncobuiṙ, aṙ cennaiḋeċt do ceiṫiṙn gallóglaċ.

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[4] *Father.* — Domnall O'Conor, father of Cathal, was slain in an encounter with Hugh O'Conor the Brefnian [1307], *supra.* According to the *A. L. C.*, he was wounded in the contest by Dermod, son of Simon. Hence the vendetta here mentioned.

[5] *Was fought.*—At Connor, co. Antrim (*A. L. C.* and Grace).

[6] *William de Burgh.*—Probably, the son of the Earl.

[7] *Mathgamain, etc.* — See the *A. L. C., ad an.* (Rolls' ed., i. 175).

[8] *Maelruanaigh, etc.*—See the *A. L. C.* (*ib.* 577).

[9] *Derborgaill.* — According to Mageoghegan (O'D. iii. 509–10) and the *A. L. C.*, the reduction of Sligo and the assassination of Rory were to avenge the slaying of her father (second entry of this year) by Domnall, brother of Rory.

[10] *Was done.*—Given at 1216 in

Conchobuir, in Connacht. Castles were burned and broken down.—Aedh, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir. Maghnus, son of Maghnus, the son of a king who was best of hospitality and prowess that was of the Connachtmen and Domnall, his brother, were killed on the morrow by the same man. Diarmait, son of Simon of the Strand, was killed on the day on which was killed Aedh, son of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, by the same Clan, in revenge of their father.[4]—A battle [was fought][5] by the Earl on the one side and by Edward [Bruce] with his force on the other side, so that defeat was given to the Earl and to the Foreigners besides. And William de Burgh[6] and the two sons of Mac-in-Mhilidh were taken prisoners there.—Mathgamain[7] Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s and O'Mailmhiadhaigh, chief of Muinter-Cerballa[i]n and many of Muinter-Eolu[i]s along with them were killed by Maelruanaigh[8] Mac Diarmata. Concobur the Red, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian, was killed there.—Maelruanaigh[8] Mac Diarmata and Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh came into Magh-Luirg and forays were made by them. And they took away with them the wife of Diarmait [Mac Diarmata] the Foreigner and plundered all the people of Diarmait the Foreigner.—Aedh O'Domnaill came against the Castle of Sligech and it was reduced by him. Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by Derborgaill,[9] daughter of Maghnus Ua Concobuir. [The deed was done[10]] for stipend by a band of gallowglasses. [1315]

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the *A. L. C.*, according to which O'Donnell entered the country of Cairpre a second time, with a large force. On that occasion, Rory separated himself from his brothers, made peace with O'Donnell and received the lordship of Cairpre Nevertheless, "in violation of the relics of Tir-Conaill," he was slain as stated in the text.

B68a[bir.] Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f.°, l. iiii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc. x.° iii.°[b] [-x.° ui.°] Sluaġ mor do tinol le Feidhlimidh O Concobuir 7 le Mac Fheorais 7 le Gallaibh Iarthair Connacht. Techt doib co Tochair Mona-Coinnedha. Ruaidhri hUa[1] Concobuir do dhul 'n-a n-aġaidh 7[c] cumur[c] doibh ar a ceile. Ruaidhri hUa[1] Concobuir, ri Connacht, do marbadh ann 7 Diarmait Gall Mac Diarmata, ri Muighi-Luirg 7 Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh, ri Ciarraighe 7 gallogladha uairli 7 daine imda aili.[2] Righ in Coicid[e] do gabail d'Fheidhlimidh[3] arir. Ocur sluaġ mor leis d'innsaighidh Atha-leathain 7 in baile do lorgadh leis. Ocur Sleimne d'Eisetra, tigherna in baile, do marbadh leo 7 in Goganach, in t-aen bhartin ba raise[4] do bi a n-Ethinn, do marbadh leo 7 Goill imda aili.[2] Ocur edala mora d'fhaġbail doibh. Af[f] nór 7 a n-allaidh do dhul fa Ethinn, gur'ġiallsat morran doibh.[f]—Sluaiġedh mor do[g] comoradh[g]
A 68a le[h] Feidhlimidh[h] | mar aen re maithibh an coicidh[e] 7 Donnchadh O Briain, ri Muman 7 O Mael-[Sh]echlainn, ri Midhe 7 Ual[ġ]arc O Ruairc, ri Breifne (Ual[ġ]arc[i] O Ruairc do ġabail rigi in isto anno.[i]) 7 O Ferġail, ri Muinntiri-hAngaile 7 Tadhg O Cellaiġ, ri O-Maine 7 Maġnus, mac Domhnaill hUi Concobuir, tanusti Connacht 7 Art O hEaġra, ri Luiġne 7 Brian O Dubhda, ri O-Riachrach. A n-dul sin uile co hAth-na-righ. Goill Iarthair Connacht uile do thinol 'n-a n-aigidh: idon, Uilliam Burc 7 in bartin Mac Feorais, tigherna Atha-na-righ 7 Goill Leithi

A.D. 1313. [1] O, A. [2] ii., B; eile, A. [3] -lim, B. [4] raeise, A. [b] 1316 overhead, n. t. h., B. [c] om., A. [d] Opposite this place, Ruaidhri, ri Connacht—*Ruaidhri, King of Connacht*—is placed, l. m., t. h., B. [e] .u. (the Latin equivalent for the Irish coic—*five*) with id overhead, A, B. [f-f] om., B. [g-g] docum omorad, which is meaningless, B. It can signify *against* (literally *unto*) [the] *Ui-Mordha*. But this sense is inapplicable here. The reading is a misconception of the A-text. [h-h] do—*by him* (Fedhlimid), A. [i-i] t. m., t. h., A; om., B.

[1316] [1] *1313* = 1316 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Killed.*—Fidelmeus O Conghur interfecit Rororicum, filium Catholi O Conghur (Grace, *ad an.* 1315[= 1316]. His A.D. notation com-

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. [1316 Bis.] 1313[1][-16]. A large host was mustered by Feidhlimidh Ua Concobair and by Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and by the Foreigners of the West of Connacht. They came to the Causeway of Moin-Coinnedha. Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir went against them and they engaged with each other. Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, was killed[2] there along with Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, king of Magh-Luirg and Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh, king of Ciaraidhe and noble gallowglasses and many other persons. The kingship of the Fifth was assumed by Feidhlimidh again. And a large host was led by him to the assault of Ath-lethan and the place was burned by him. And Slevin de Exeter, lord of the town and de Cogan, the noblest baron that was in Ireland and many other Foreigners were killed by them. And many chattels were got by them. Their fame[3] and their renown went throughout Ireland, so that many submitted to them.—A great hosting was undertaken by Feidhlimidh, together with the nobles of the Fifth [of Connacht] and with Donnchadh O'Briain, king of Munster and O'Mael[-Sh]eclainn, king of Meath and Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni (Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc took the kingship that year) and O'Ferghail, king of Muinter-hAnghaile and Tadhg O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Maghnus, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, tanist of Connacht and Art O'hEaghra, king of Luighni and Brian O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach. They went, all those, to Ath-na-righ. The Foreigners of the West of Connacht all assembled against them: to wit, William de Burgh and the Baron Mac Feorais [Birmingham],[4] lord of Ath-na-righ and all the

mences on March 25; the change of the Dominical Letter, on the preceding Jan. 1).

[3] *Their fame, etc.*—A partisan exaggeration. How transient was O'Conor's pre-eminence, is shown in the following entry.

[4] *Birmingham.*—It is worthy of note that he was on the side of O'Conor in the previous expedition.

Cuinn[5] uile d'urm̃or. Cat̃ do comorad leo 7 maidm do t̃abairt ar Gaid̃elaib̃ ann. Feid̃limid̃ O Concobuir (mac[j] Aeda, mic Eoḡain[j]), rí Connac̃t, do marbad̃ ann: in t-aen duine[k] is mo re[l] raib̃e aire Fer n-Erenn uile 7 rob' fer eineč 7 eḡnum. Tad̃g hUa[1] Ceallaiḡ, rí O-Maine, do marbad̃ ann 7 oč̃tar ar ṙič̃it d'ar'd̃ual riḡ[1] do Clainn-Cellaiḡ do marbad̃ ann. Art O hEaḡra, ri Luiḡne, do marbad̃ ann. Ac̃t aen ní, níṙ'marbad̃ 'sin aimsir si i n-Erinn in coimlín do marbad̃ ann[c] do macaib̃ riḡ 7 taiseč 7 do dainib̃ ímd̃a aili[2] osin amac̃. Ruaid̃ri, mac Donnč̃ad̃a, mic Eogain hUi Concobuir, do riḡad̃ do Connac̃taib̃.—Sluaḡ[f] le hUilliam Burc i Sil-Muired̃aiḡ.[f] O Concobuir 7 Connac̃ta do d̃enum sit̃a, ac̃t Mac Diarmata. Tec̃t[f] do Mac Uilliam i Maḡ-Luirg. Creč̃a mora do t̃abairt leó o Ac̃t-in-č̃ir 7 o Uac̃tar-t̃ire 7 in tir uile do loscad̃ 7 do m̃illiud̃ doib̃. Imtec̃t doib̃ astir amac̃ iar sin.[f] In Ruaid̃ri cetna do at̃riḡad̃ le Mac Diarmata iar sin.—Derborgaill,[f] ingen Maḡnusa hUi Concobuir, d'eg.[f]

B 68b Kal. Ian. [uii.[a] f., l. x.u.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° iiii.°[b] [-x.° uii.°] Toirrdelbac̃, mac Aed̃a,[1] mic Eoḡain, do riḡad̃ le Connac̃ta.—Roibeat a Briuir, ri Alban, do t̃ec̃t a n-Erinn maille[c] re gallogla č̃aib̃ imd̃aib̃ i furtac̃t Edubaird, a brat̃ar fein, do d̃ic̃ur Gall a hErinn.—Mailir[d] d'Eisetra, tiḡerna Ac̃t̃a-let̃ain, do marbad̃ le

[5] The MSS. have q for cu.—[6] 1316, overhead, n. t. h., B. From Sluaḡ to ann, inclusive, is translated in C at 1312, [*alias*] 1316. The next year is 1486. [j-j] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [k] Gaid̃el—*Gaidhel*, B. [l] rirri (same in meaning as the word in A), B.

A.D. 1314. [1] Oaed̃a! B. [2] O, B. [b] 1317, overhead, n. t. h., B. [c] Faraaen (same signification as the A word), B. [d-d] om., B.

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[5] *Battle, etc.*—On the feast of St. Lawrence (August 10), according to the *A. L. C.*, Clyn and Grace.

[6] *Made peace.*—Namely, with de Burgh.

[7] *Mac Diarmata.*—Who had not made peace with de Burgh.

[8] *Derborgaill.*—See [1315], note 9, *supra*.

Foreigners of the greater part of the Half of Conn. Battle[5] [1316 Bis] was engaged in by them and defeat inflicted on the Gaidhil there. Feidhlimidh O'Concobuir (son of Aedh, son of Eogan), king of Connacht, was slain there: the one person on whom the attention of the Men of all Ireland was most directed and who was best in generosity and prowess. Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, was slain there and eight and twenty of the Clann-Cellaigh that had right to kingship [of Ui-Maine] were slain there. Art O'hEghra, king of Luighni was slain there. But [for] one thing, there was not slain in this time in Ireland the amount that was slain there of sons of kings and of chiefs and of many other persons in addition.—Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, was [then] made king by the Connachtmen.—A hosting [was made after that] by William de Burgh into Sil-Muiredhaigh. O'Concobuir and the Connachtmen, with the exception of Mac Diarmata, made peace.[6] Mac William [de Burgh] came into Magh-Luirg. Great preys were brought by them from Ath-in-chip and from Uachtair-tire and the whole country was burned and pillaged by them. They went from out the country afterwards. The same Ruaidhri was deposed by Mac Diarmata[7] after that.—Derborgaill,[8] daughter of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. [1317]
1314[1][-17]. Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair] was made king by the Connachtmen.—Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, came to Ireland[2] along with many gallowglasses in aid of Edward, his brother, to expel the Foreigners from Ireland.—Meyler de Exeter, lord of Ath-

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[1317] [1] *1314* = 1317 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Came to Ireland.*—Bruce, according to Clyn, came about Christmas, 1316. But, having regard to Clyn's A.D. notation ([1327], note 4, *infra*), this does not exclude the beginning of 1317.

Cat̆al, mac Domnaill hUi Concobuir, ar bord Dromacliab̆ 7 Domnall, mac Taid̆g, mic Domnaill Irrais, do marbad̆ ann 7 ceit̆ri fir déc aili.—Caislen Ad̆a-cliat̆-
A 68b in-c̆oraind do brisiud̆.[d]—Donnc̆ad̆ hUa[2] | Briain, ri Muman, occissus est.—Conc̆ob̆ur[d] buid̆e Mag Tiğerna[i]n, taisec̆ Tellaiğ-Dunc̆ad̆a, occisus est immaidm Cille-móire [7] Mat̆gamain Mag Tiğerna[i]n 7 in Gilla ruad̆, mac in Aircinniğ 7 moran aile d'a ciniud̆ 7 Nícol Mac-in-Mhaiğistir 7 moran d'a aicme. —Maidm Cille-moire ar mac Ruaid̆ri n-Gallogla c̆ 7 ar Feraib̆ Breifne 7 ar Mhuinntir-Peodaca[i]n, du[e] inar't̆uit moran do d̆ainib̆.[e]—Mael-Isu ruad̆ Mac Aed̆uga[i]n d'eg.—Rağnall[d] Mag Rağnaill do ğab̆ail 7 Seffraiğ Mhag Rağnaill, taisec̆ do denum d̆e.[d]—Gorta mor isin bliad̆ain si.[f]

Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.[a], [l.[b] xx.ui.[b]] Anno Domini M.[c] ccc.[c] x.[c] u.[c c] [-u.[c] iii.[c]] Maidm[d] i n-Elib̆ ar Gallaib̆ leis O Cerb̆aill, dú ar'marbad̆ Adam Maireis 7 Goill imda eile.[d]—Sluağ mor do tinol le Maelruanaiğ Mac n-Diarmata 7 is iat so: idon, Toirrdelbac̆ O Concobuir, ri Connac̆t 7 Concobur O Ceallaiğ, ri O-Maine 7 Ual[ğ]arc[1] O Ruairc, rí Breifne 7 Tomaltac̆ Mac Donnc̆aid̆, tiğerna Thire-hOilella, d'innsaiğid̆ Cat̆ail, mic Doṁnaill, co Fásad̆-coille. Ocus targad[2] Cat̆al coṁad̆a mora do Mac Diarmata do cinn gan teac̆t c̆uigi do'n[e] toisc sin.[e]

A.D. 1314 [e-e] om., A. [f] sin—*that*, B.

A.D. 1315. [1]-g, A. [2]-gaid̆, B. [a-a] om., A. [b-b] Blank space, A, B. [c] 1318, overhead, n. t. h., B. [d-d] om., B. [e-e] om., A.

[3] *Conchobur, etc.*—This item should follow the next.

[4] *The Herenagh.*—Namely, Mag Tighernain.

[5] *Mac-in-maighistir.—Son of the master.* "This name is still extant in the co. Cavan, but generally anglicised Masterson" (O D. iii. 516).

[6] *Mac Aedhaga[i]n.*—"The best learned in Ireland in the Brehon Lawe, in Irish called Fenechus" (Mageoghegan). See the Introduction (p. x.) to the lithographed edition of the Lebar Breac (*Speckled Book* [of the Mac Egans]).

[7] *Great dearth.*—Frumenti magna caritas: cranocus valebat 24s,

lethan, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobur, [1317]
on the border of Druim-cliabh and Domnall, son of Tadhg, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] of Irras and fourteen other persons were killed there.—The Castle of the Hurdle-ford of the Weir was broken down.—Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Munster, was slain.—Conchobur[3] Mag Tigherna[i]n the Tawny, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, was slain in the defeat of Cell-mor and Mathgamain Mag Tigherna[i]n and the Red Gillie, son of the Here-nagh[4] and many more of his tribe and Nicholas Mac-in-maighistir[5] and many of his sept [were slain].—The defeat of Cell-mor [was inflicted] on the Gallowglass, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Ruairc] and on the Men of Breifni and on the Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, wherein fell a great number of persons.—Mael-Isu Mac Aedhaga[i]n[6] the Red died.—Raghnall Mag Raghnaill was taken prisoner and Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill was made chieftain.—Great dearth[7] in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [26th of the moon], A.D. [1318]
1315[1][-18]. Defeat[2] [was inflicted] in Eili on the Foreigners by O'Cerbhaill, where Adam de Marisco and many other Foreigners were killed.—A great host was mustered by Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and these are [they who came]: to wit, Toirdelbach O'Concobuir, king of Connacht and Concobur O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, to attack Cathal, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair], to Fasadh-coille. And Cathal proffered large donatives to Mac Diarmata for the sake of

avenae 16s, vinum 8d. Universa enim regio devastata a Scotis et Ultoniis (Grace, A.D. 1317). Fames irrationabilis prevaluit, adeo quod mensura tritici de la Cronnock continens 4 galones solvebatur pro xxiii. s (Dowling's Annals, 1317).

[1318] [1] *1315.*—The ferial number (1) proves that the true year is 1318.

[2] *Defeat, etc.*—According to Clyn (1318), about two hundred of the force of Edmund Butler were slain by Donatus (Donough) O'Carroll.

Ocus níṙ'ʒabaḋ uaḋa, ʒuṙ'innsaiǯeduṙ na soc̆ṙaiḋeaḋa sin co[3] laṙ a longpuiṙt 7 níṙ'time 7 niṙ[f]'t̆eic̆eḋ do Cat̆alim in toisc sin. Innsaiǯiṙ[4] Cat̆al asna tiǯiḃ amac̆ 7 cumuscit aṙ a c̆eile. Ac̆t en ní, maṙbt̆aṙ[5] Conc̆oḃuṙ O Ceallaiǯ, ṙi O-Maine 7 Bṙian, mac Toiṙṙ-ḋelbaiǯ [U]i Conc̆oḃuiṙ, aḋbuṙ ṙiǯ Connac̆t 7 daine imḋa aili, eteṙ ṁaṙḃaḋ 7 leat̆aḋ. Cat̆al cetna d'innsaiǯiḋ Connac̆t 7 do hat̆ṙiǯaḋ Toiṙṙdelbac̆ O Concoḃuiṙ. Ocus do ǯaḃ Cat̆al ṙiǯe Connac̆t 7 do ṙoine cṙec̆a moṙa aṙ Mac n-Diaṙmata.—Seán, mac Domnaill hUi Neill, do maṙbaḋ le hAeḋ O n-Domnaill.—Ricaṙd a Claṙa do maṙbaḋ.—Eduḃaṙd a Bṙiuiṙ, ꝼeaṙ milltı Eṙenn co[6] coitcenn, eteṙ Ʒhallaiḃ 7 Ʒhaiḋelaiḃ, do maṙbaḋ le Ʒallaiḃ Eṙenn tṙe neṙt cat̆aiǯ[t̆]i aʒ Dun-Dealʒan. Ocus do maṙbaḋ 'n-a ꝼocaiṙ Mac Ruaiḋṙi, ṙi Innsi-Ʒall 7 Mac Domnaill, ṙi Aeṙ[t̆]eṙ-Ʒhaiḋel,[7] maṙ aen ṙe háṙ na n-Albanac̆ uime. Ocus
B 68c ni deṙnaḋ | o t̆uṙ domain ʒnim buḋ ꝼeṙṙ d'Eiṙinncaiḃ ina'n[d] ʒnim̆ sin.[d] Uaiṙ tainic ʒoṙta 7 dit̆ daine
A 68c ṙe [a] linn a n-Eṙinn uile | co coitc̆enn ṙe[d] heaḋ tṙi m-bliaḋan co let̆[d] 7 do it̆diṙ na daine a c̆eile ʒan amuṙuṙ aṙ ꝼut Eṙenn.—Seꝼꝼṙaiǯ hUa[8] Ꝼeṙʒail, taiṙec̆ na hAnǯaile, quieuit in [Chṙiṙto].—Snec̆ta ṁoṙ iṙin bliaḋain sin.[g]—Seann O Ꝼeṙǯail do maṙbaḋ d'aen uṙc̆uṙ soiǯde.

A.D. 1315. [3] ʒu, A. [4] -ǯuṙ, A. [5] -tuṙ, A. [6] ʒo, B. [7] Oiṙiṙ-ʒaiḋil, B. [8] O, A. [f] no—*or*, B. [g] om., B.

[3] *There was not fear, etc.*—Meaning that it was not through dread of his foes, but to avoid bloodshed, the offer of Cathal had been made. Hence there is no warrant for Mageoghegan's: "which he seeing, having none other remedy, *he tooke heart anew.*"

[4] *Killed.*—In Derry, according to the *A. L. C.*

[5] *De Clare.*—The battle (for an account of which, see *Historical Memoir of the O'Briens* by J. O'Donoghue, p. 126–7), we learn from Clyn, was fought on the morning of Thursday, May 11. This concurrence denotes 1318. The text is thus three years predated.

[6] *Dun-Delgan.*—Dundalk. "The

not coming against him on that expedition. And they were not accepted from him and those forces penetrated to the centre of his camp. And there was not fear[3] and there was not flight for Cathal respecting that expedition Cathal sallied from the houses forth and they engage with each other. But [for] one thing, Conchobhur O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Brian, son of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobhuir, one fit to be king of Connacht, were killed and many other persons [were lost] both by killing and by wounding. The same Cathal invaded Connacht and Toirdelbach O'Concobhuir was deposed. And Cathal took the kingship of Connacht and made great forays on Mac Diarmata.—John, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed[4] by Aedh O'Domnaill.—Richard de Clare[5] was killed.—Edward Bruce, the destroyer of Ireland in general, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, was killed by the Foreigners of Ireland by dint of fighting at Dun-Delgan.[6] And there were killed in his company Mac Ruaidhri, king of Insi-Gall [Hebrides] and Mac Domnaill, king of Airthir-Gaidhil [Argyle], together with slaughter of the Men of Scotland around him. And there was not done[7] from the beginning of the world a deed that was better for the Men of Ireland than that deed. For there came dearth and loss of people duing his time in all Ireland in general for the space of three years and a half and people undoubtedly used to eat each other throughout Ireland.—Geoffrey O'Ferghail, chief[8] of the Anghaile, rested in Christ.—Great snow in that year.—John O'Ferghail was killed by one shot of an arrow [by his own son[9]]. [1318]

battle was fought near the hill of Faughard, within two miles of Dundalk, and the natives still point out the spot where he [Edward Bruce] fell" (O'D. iii. 520).

The date is accurately determined by the criteria in Clyn: "1318 on the feast of blessed Calixtus, Pope and Martyr [Oct. 14], on the morning of Saturday."

[7] *There was not done, etc.*—For the opposite view, see Gilbert, *Viceroys*, p. 140 sq.

[8] *Chief.*—For six and thirty years, according to the *A. L. C.*

[9] *By—son.*—From the *A. L. C.*

Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f., l. uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° [b] ui.° [c] [-ix.°] Enri Mac-in-Crosain, espuc Rat̆a-bot̆, in Christo[d] quieuit.[d] Tomas, mac Carmaic hUi Domnaill, abb Essa-ruaid̆, do t̆oḡa[d̆] cum espucoide Rat̆a-bot̆.—Espuc Doire in Christo quieuit.—Espuc Cloc̆air in[d] Christo quieuit.[d]—Espuc Cluana-ferta Brenaínn quieuit[d] in [Christo[d]].—Aine,[e] ingen Mic Diarmata, ben Mic Con[Sh]nama, quieuit in [Christo[e]].—Tomaltac̆[e] O Mael-Brenainn 7 Ec̆marcac̆ Mac Branain, taisec̆ Corco-Ac̆lann, do marbad̆ a c̆eile.[e]—O Bana[i]n, espuc Oirgiall, d'eg.[f]—Brian, Mac Domnaill h[U]i Neill, do marbad̆ le Cla[i]nn-Aed̆a-buid̆e.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [iii.[a] f., l. x.uiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° uii.° [b] [-xx.°] Coínne[c] mór eter Cat̆al O Conc̆obuir 7 Maelruanaiḡ Mac Diarmata: sit̆ do d̆enum doib̆ 7 tainic Mac Diarmata astir iar sin.[c] Feall do d̆enum do['n] Cat̆al cetna[d] ar Mac n-Diarmata i[1] Mullac̆-Dorabruc̆ 7 a gab̆ail ann 7 Graine, ingen Mic Maḡnusa, a ben, do gabail 'sin lo cetna i[2] Port Calad-na-cairgi. Ocus do lomairged in tire uile. Ocus[e] fos[e] do gabad̆ Mael-Isu donn Mac Aed̆aga[i]n 7 a mac[f] 7[g] Tomaltac̆

A.D. 1316. [b] .x. was omitted at first and put overhead afterwards in paler ink, B. [c] 1319, overhead, n. t. h., B. [d-d] quieuit in [Christo], B. [e-e] om., B. [f] lection of d-d, B.

A.D. 1317. [1] a, B. [2] a, A. [a-a] Blank space, A; none left in B. [b] 1320, overhead, n. t. h. (The correction is made in this place, except at 1335, by the same hand at each year down to 1373(=1378), where the misdating ends.), B. [c-c] om., B. [d] O Conċobuir—*O Conchobuir*, B. The words were necessary (in consequence of the omission of the previous entry) to identify Cathal. [e-e] fos 7, B. [f-f] Placed (with ocus—*and*—prefixed) after Tire-hOilella, B. [g] om., B.

[1319] [1] *1316* = 1319 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Bishop of Doire.*—Hugh O'Neill, 1316-1319 (Ware, *Bishops*, p. 289).

[3] *Clochar.*—This obit is omitted in the *A. L. C* and *Four Masters.* It may have reference to the subject of the seventh entry of this year.

[4] *Cluain-ferta.*—Gregory O'Brogy, 1308-1319 (Ware, *ib.*, p. 639).

[5] *Echmarcach.*—He died of his

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. 1316[1][-19]. Henry Mac-in-Crosain, bishop of Rath-both, rested in Christ. Thomas, son of Cormac Ua Domnaill, abbot of Ess-ruadh, was chosen to the bishopric of Rath-both.—The bishop of Doire[2] rested in Christ.—The bishop of Clochar[3] rested in Christ.—The bishop of Cluain-ferta[4] of [St.] Brenann rested in Christ.—Aine, daughter of Mac Diarmata, wife of Mac Con[Sh]nama, rested in Christ.—Tomaltach O'Mael-Brenainn and Echmarcach[5] Mac Branain, chief of Corco-Achlann, killed each other.—O'Bana[i]n,[6] bishop of Oirghialla [Clogher], died.—Brian, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed by the Clann-Aedha-buidhe.[7] [1319]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 18th of the moon,] A.D. 1317[1][-20]. A great meeting between Cathal O'Conchobuir and Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata: peace was made between them and Mac Diarmata came into the country after that. Deception was [nevertheless] practised by the same Cathal on Mac Diarmata in Mullach-Dorabruch and he was taken prisoner there and Graine,[2] daughter of Mac Maghnusa, his wife, was taken prisoner on the same day at the landing-place of the Ferry of the Rock. And the country was laid bare completely. And moreover Mael-Isu Mac Aedhaga[i]n the Brown and his son and Tomal- [1320 Bis.]

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wounds within three days (*A. L. C.*).

[6] *O'Bana[i]n.* — His Christian name, according to Ware, was Gelasius. If so, he may have been the Gelasius, elect of Clogher, whom the primate, Roland de Jorse, was charged with having confirmed and consecrated, whilst Roland lay under sentence of excommunication (Theiner, p. 223).

[7] *Clann-Aedha-buidhe.* — *Clan of Hugh* [*O'Neill*] *the Tawny*, anglicised Clannaboy.

[1320] [1] *1317* = 1320 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Graine.* — "And also took Graine . . . whom he found staying for a boat, to pass over into the Island of Carrick Logha Ke [Rock of Lough Ce]," Mageoghegan.

Mac Donnčaiḋ, tiġerna Tire-hOilella 7 fuarados mor an[h] d'ulc.—Mor, ingen Ui Baiġill,[3] ben h[U]i Ferġail, d'ec.[4]—Maṫġamain, tanurti O Briain, quieuit in [Christo].[c]

Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. xx.ix.[a],] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° uiii.°[b] [-xx.° i.°] Graine, ingen Mic[1] Maġnusa, banriġan[c] Muiġi-Luirġ,[c] ben Maelruanaiġ Mic Diarmata, d'eg.—Ruaiḋri, mac Donnčaḋa, ri Connačt, do marbaḋ le Cačal, mac Aeḋa[2] hUi Concobuir.—Carraccc Loča-Cé do leagaḋ le Cačal O Cončobuir.[c]—Maġnus O hAnluain do ḋallaḋ la Niall O n-Anluain.—Niall O hAnluain,
A 68d ri Oirr|ṫer, do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ Duin-Dealgan i meḃail.—Maidm[c] mor do ṫabairt do Andrú Mac Fheoraris 7 do Gallaiḃ na Miḋe ar macaiḃ riġ O-Failġi.[c]—Bodiṫ mor ar[c] fut[c] Erenn[d] uile co coitčenn.[d]

B 68d Kal. Ian. [ui.[a] f., l. x.,[a]] Anno Domini M° ccc.° x.° ix.°[b] [-xx.° ii.°] Cogaḋ mór eter ri Saxan 7 a Iarlaḋa.—Maṫa O hEoṫaiġ, erpuc Arda-ačaḋ, quieuit in [Christo].—Murčaḋ O Ferġail, ṫairreč na hAnġaile, do marbaḋ le Seoan O Ferġail, le mac a derbraṫar. Muircertač[c] hUa Ferġail do marbaḋ le [a] braṫair fein for 'rin lo cetna.—Donnčaḋ, mac Donnčaḋa Mic Diarmata, quieuit in [Christo].[c]—Gillibert O Ceallaiġ, ri O-Maine, d'eg (i[d] No[i]n Augusti[d]).—Eni Mac Gilli-

A.D. 1317. [3] Bui—, B. [4] -g, A. [h] mor, *much* (adjective used as substantive), B.

A.D. 1318. [1] Meg, A. [2] Aoḋa, B. [a-a] bl. [blank space], A, B. [b] 1321, B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] i n-Erinn in bliaḋain si—*in Ireland this year*, B.

A.D. 1319. [a-a] bl., A, B, [b] 1322, B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] r. m., t. h., B; om., A.

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[3] *Mathgamain.*—Son of Domnall, and grandson of the Domnall O'Brien who died 1194, *supra*.

[4] *Rested in Christ.*—The *A. L. C.* state he was slain by the Clan-Cuilen (Mac Namaras).

[1321] [1] *1318* = 1321 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Graine.*—Mentioned in the last entry but two of the preceding year.

[3] *The Rock.*—See 1187, note 1 *supra*.

[4] *Cathal.*—Son of Domnall. He was slain in [1324], *infra*.

tach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, were captured and received much injury.—Mor, daughter of Ua Baighill, wife of Ua Fergail, died.—Mathgamain[3] O'Briain, tanist of the O'Briains, rested in Christ.[4] [1320]

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1318[1][-21]. Graine,[2] daughter of Mac Maghnusa, queen of Magh-Luirg, wife of Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata, died. —Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir. —The Rock[3] of Loch-Ce was razed by Cathal[4] O'Conchobuir.—Maghnus O'hAnluain was blinded[5] by Niall O'hAnluain.—Niall O'hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed by the Foreigners of Dun-Delgan in treachery. —A great defeat[6] was given by Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and by the Foreigners of Meath to the sons of the kings of Ui-Failghi.—Great cow destruction throughout all Ireland in general. [1321]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 10th of the moon], A.D. 1319[1][-22]. Great war[2] between the king of the Saxons and his Earls.—Matthew O'hEothaigh, bishop of Ardachadh, rested in Christ.—Murchadh O'Ferghail, chief of the Anghaile, was killed by John O'Ferghail, [namely] by the son of his brother. Muircertach O'Ferghail was killed by his own brother likewise on the same day.—Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Gilbert O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine, died on the None [5th] of August.—Henry Mac Gille-Finnein, [1322]

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[5] *Blinded.*—On the Wednesday in Holy Week (*A. L. C.*).

[6] *Great Defeat.* — Circa festum Philippi et Jacobi [Ma. 1] occiduntur de O'Konchours circa 300 in confinio Midie et Lagenie per Andream de Brimegham (Clyn, A.D. 1321).

[1322] [1] *1319* = 1322 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Great war.*—This belongs to 1322, when Edward II. crushed the barons by the capture and decapitation of Lancaster. Clyn says the Earl was beheaded on Monday [March 22], the morrow [of the

Fhinnein, taiseč Muínnteri-Peodača[i]n, do marbaď do clainn Amlaim Meg Uiďir.—Barun[c] Mac Feoraiſ d'eg.[c]—Uilliam liať, mac Uilliam móir, do[1] ecc.[1]

Kal. Ian. uii. f., [l.[a] xx.i.[a]], Anno Domini M.[o] ccc.[o] xx.[o b] [-iii.[o]] Cairpri O Mael[-Sh]ečlainn[1] occiſuſ eſt.—Seoinin[c] O Fergail do marbaď do clainn Sheoain [U]i Fergail.—O hEaǧra do marbaď do hUa Connmaca[i]n in bliaďain ſin.[c]

[Biſ.] Kal. Ian. i. f., [l.[a] ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.[o] ccc.[o] xx.[o] i.[o b] [-iiii.[o]] Uilliam Burc, mac Uilliam móir, morteuuſ eſt.—In boďiť cetna ar fut Erenn, idon,[c] Maeldomnaiǧ.[1c]—Caťal, mac Domnaill, mic Taiďg, mic Briain, mic Annriaſ, mic Briain Luiǧnič, mic Toirrďelbaiǧ m̃oir, idon, ri Connačt, aen duine iſ[e] beoďa 7 buď[e] mó aiťiuſ 7 turčur do bi i[2] n-aen aimſir riſ, do[f] marbaď le Toirrďelbač O Cončobuir 7 le Connačtaiď arcena 7 Mael-Sečlainn, mac Toirrďelbaiǧ hUi Domnaill 7 Gilla-Criſt og Mac Donnčaiď do[g] marbaď ann[g] 7 daine ímda aili.[3] Toirrďelbač (mac[h] Aeďa, mic Eoǧain[h]) hUa[4] Concobuir, do gabail riǧi Connačt.—Raǧnall[i] óg Mag Raǧnaill, taiſeč Muinnteri-hEolaiſ, do marbaď.[i]

A.D. 1319. [1-1] d'eg, A. [c-c] om., B.

A.D. 1320. [1] Maeil—, B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1323, B. [c-c] om., B.

A.D. 1321. [1] Mol—, A. [2] á, B. [3] íí., B; eile, A. [4] hUi (gen.), A; O, B. [a-a] bl., B; none left in A. [b] 1324, B. [c-c] r. m., t. h., A; itl., t. h., B. [d] om., A. [e] fa—(*that*) *was*, B. [f] a—*his*, B. [g-g] om., A. [h-h] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [i-i] om., B.

feast] of St. Benedict, 1321–2. For the others hanged and drawn, see *ib.*

[3] *Sons.*—By his brothers, Lochlainn and Robert, according to the *A. L. C.*

[4] *Died.*—In the beginning of Autumn (Clyn).

[1323] [1] *1320* = 1323 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Cairpri.*—King of Meath; slain treacherously by O'Mulloy (chief of Fir-cell, King's co.), *Four Mast.*

[3] *Ua Connmaca[i]n.*—"The name is still extant in the district of Ballycroy, co. Mayo, and is now generally anglicised Conway" (O'D. iii. 528-9).

[1324] [1] *1321* = 1324 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *William, etc.*—A repetition of the final obit of [1322], *supra*,

chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, was killed by the sons[3] of Amlam Mag Uidhir.—The Baron [Richard] Mac Feorais [Birmingham] died.[4]—William [de Burgh] the Grey, son of William Mor, died. [1322]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. 1320[1][-3]. Cairpri[2] O'Mael[-Sh]eclainn was slain.—Jenkin O'Fergail was killed by the sons of John O'Fergail.—O'hEaghra was killed by Ua Connmaca[i]n[3] in that year. [1323]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria [2nd of the moon], A.D. 1321[1][-4]. William[2] de Burgh, son of William Mor, died.—The same[3] cow-destruction (namely, the Mael-domnaigh[4]) [prevailed] throughout Ireland.—Cathal, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrew, son of Brian of Luighni, son of Toirdhelbach Mor [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht,[5] the person the most active and of most goodness and success that was in the same time with him, was killed by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir and by the Connachtmen likewise. And Mael-Sechlainn, son of Toirdhelbach Ua Domnaill and Gilla-Crist Mac Donnchaidh junior and many other persons were killed there. Toirdhelbach (son of Aedh, son of Eogan) Ua Concobuir took the kingship of Connacht.—Raghnall[6] Mag Raghnaill junior, chief of Muinter-Eolais, was killed. [1324Bis.]

Clyn states he died on Septuagetsima [Sunday, Feb. 11], 1323-4: he true date, judging from the precision of the diurnal notation.

[3] *Same.*—Mentioned in the last entry of [1321], *supra.*

[4] *Mael-domnaigh.*—The meaning of this word in connection with a murrain is unknown to me. (The literal sense is *devotee of Sunday.*)

Item, hoc anno, scilicet 1324, fuit pestis gravis boum et vaccarum in multis locis Hibernie (Clyn).

Fuit pestis communis vaccarum et etiam aliorum animalium, quae dicebatur in Hibernia *Maldow-[naigh?]* (*Annal. Rossen.*, A.D. 1324).

It may accordingly be concluded that there is a prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

[5] *King of Connacht.*—Since [1318], *supra.*

[6] *Raghnall, etc.*—Omitted in the *A. L. C.*; given in the *Four Masters.*

A 69a Kal Ian. (iii.[a] f, l. x.iii.[a]), Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° ii.°[b] [-u.°] Domnall, mac Briain hUi Neill, ri Tire-hEogain, quieuit in [Christo].—Gilla-Crist[c] cleireč Mac Diarmata d'eg.—Diarmait O Mail-Brenaind, taireč Clainne-Concobuir, quieuit in [Christo].[c]—Cu-Ulaď, mac Domnaill, mic Briain h[U]i Neill, değadbur airdriğ Erenn, do marbaď le macaib Neill, mic Briain. Derbraťair fein a ať ar run.—In bodiť cedna i[1] n-Erinn arir.[d]—Brian[e] O Gaďra quieuit in [Christo].[e]

B 69a Kal Ian. [iiii. f.[a], l. xx.iiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° iii.°[b] [-ui.°] Ristard a Burc, iarla Ulaď (an[c] t-iarla ruaď[c]), aen rağu[1] Gall 7 Gaiďel Erenn, d'eg.—Cogaď[2] mor eter ri[d] Saxan 7 ri Franc.[d]—Luirint O Laďtna[i]n, erpuc Oil-finn, quieuit in [Christo]. Maigister[e] Seoan O Finaďta do toğa[ď] cum na herpucoide cedna.[e]

Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. u.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° iiii.°[b] [-uii.°] Cogaď[1] mor eter ri Saxan 7 a ben fein, ingen riğ[2] Fraingc 7 ri Saxan d'ať riğaď le 7 a mac fein do ğaďail a n-ağaiď a ať ar tre forgall a maťar, idon, na riğna 7 coroin riğ do ťabairt do'n mac cedna tre

A.D. 1322. [1] a, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1325, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] ďeor—*still*, B.
A.D. 1323. [1] roğa, B. [2] Ca—, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1326, B. [c-c] l. m., t h., B; om., A. [d-d] ri Franc 7 ri Saxan, B. [e-e] om., B.
A.D. 1324. [1] Ca—, A. [2] ri, B. [3] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1327, B.

[1325] [1] *1322* = 1325 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Rested in Christ.*—At Lough Laeghaire (bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone), according to the *Four Masters*.

[3] *One—arch-king.*—Literally, *excellent material of an arch-king.*

[4] *The same.*—Mentioned in the second entry of the previous year.

[1326] [1] *1323* = 1326 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *De Burgh.*—According to the eulogistic obit in Clyn, he died on the Tuesday [July 29] before St. Peter ad Vincula [Aug. 1], 1326. This is confirmed by the date, Aug. 5, *a. r.* Ed. II. 20, of the writs issued respecting the goods and chattels of the deceased Earl. (*Ib.* note, p. 102-3.) The textual date is thus three years too early.

[3] *War.*—Declared by Edward II. against Charles le Bel on account

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1322[1][-5]. Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, king of Tir-Eogain, rested in Christ.[2]—Gilla-Crist Mac Diarmata, the Cleric, died.—Diarmait O'Mael-Brenainn, chief of Clann-Concobuir, rested in Christ.—Cu-Uladh, son of Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, one full worthy to be arch-king[3] of Ireland, was killed by the sons of Niall, son of Brian. That [man, Cu-Uladh, was] the brother of their father.—The same[4] cow-destruction [prevailed] in Ireland again.—Brian O'Gadhra rested in Christ. [1325]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 24th of the moon], A.D. 1323[1][-6]. Richard de Burgh,[2] Earl of Ulster (the Red Earl), unique choice of the Foreigners and Gaidhil of of Ireland, died.—Great war[3] between the king of the Saxons and the king of the French.—Lawrence O'Lacht-na[i]n,[4] bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ. Master John O'Finachta was chosen to the same bishopric. [1326]

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. 1324[1][-7]. Great war[2] between the king of the Saxons and his own wife,[3] the daughter of the king of the French and the king of the Saxons was deposed by her and her own son was accepted against his father through suggestion of his mother, namely, of the queen and the royal crown was given[4] to the same son through advice[5] of the [1327]

of the invasion of Guienne and detention of his queen and of the heir presumptive.

[4] *O'Lachtna[i]n.*—On the translation of Malachy to Tuam ([1312], note 2, *supra*), the Dean and Chapter of Elphin postulated Lawrence, priest and canon. He was appointed bishop by Clement V., (Avignon) Jan. 21, 1313. On Feb. 18, he was empowered to contract a loan of 1,000 gold florins and receive consecration from any archbishop or bishop he should choose, assisted by two or more bishops. (Theiner, p. 187.)

[1327] [1] *1324* = 1327 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Great war.*—The "war" (the invasion of the queen and the flight and capture of Edward) took place in 1326. It is mentioned to render what follows intelligible.

[3] *Wife.*—Isabella, daughter of Philip le Bel.

[4] *Was given.*—To Edward III.

comaiṛli Shaxan.—Ʒoṛmlaiṫ,[c] inǯean Mic Diaṛmata, moṛtua eṛt.—Flaiṫbeṛtaċ Maʒ Uiḋiṛ, ṛi Feṛ-Manaċ, moṛtuuṛ eṛt.—Mail[-Sh]eċlainn hUa[3] Flannaʒa[i]n, taiṛeċ Tuaiṫi-ṛaṫa, do maṛbaḋ le n-a bṛaiṫṛiḃ ṡein.—Eduḃaṛd, ṛí Saxan, aṛ m-buain a ṛiǯe ḋe, moṛtuuṛ eṛt.—Teidm ʒalaiṛ bṛic aṛ ṡut Eṛenn uile.—Feṛʒal, mac Ual[ǯ]aiṛʒ hUi Ruaiṛc, d'eʒ.[d]—Cuilen hUa Dimaṛaiǯ d'eʒ.[d]—Saḋḃ,[e] inʒen Mic Aeḋaʒa[i]n, d'eʒ.[e]

[Biṛ.] Kal. Ian. [ui.[a] ṡ., l. x.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.[o] ccc.[o] xx.[o] u.[o b][-uiii.[o]] Mael-Seċlainn O Raiǯillaiǯ, ṛi Muinnteṛi-Mailmoṛḋa, do ʒabail 7 do lot do Ʒhallaiḃ na Miḋe. Ocuṛ a ṡuaṛlucuḋ[1] aṛ bṛaiǯdiḃ 7 a eʒ 'n-a tiǯ ṡein d'a
A 69b ǯonaiḃ.—Bṛian, | mac Tomaltaiǯ Mic Donnċaiḋ, do maṛbaḋ do Bṛian, mac Taiḋʒ.—Toiṛneċ 7 teinnteċ anḃail iṛin bliaḋain ṛin, ʒuṛ'milleduṛ toṛaḋ[e] 7 aṛbanna Eṛenn, co ṛabaduṛ ṡinna ṡaṛ.—Teidm[d] ʒalaiṛ coitċinn aṛ ṡut Eṛenn uile, ṛiṛi n-abaiṛṫea S l a e d a n, ṛe heḋ tṛi lá no ċeṫaiṛ aṛ ʒaċ neċ, ʒuṛ'ba tanaiṛti baiṛ é.—Ʒilla-na-nainʒel O Taiċliǯ, aiṛċinneċ Dam-innṛi, moṛtuuṛ eṛt.[d]—Imaṛ Maʒ Raǯnaill, taiṛeċ Muinntiṛe-hEolu[i]ṛ, occiṛuṛ eṛt.—Saṛ hEoan Mac Fheoṛaiṛ, Iaṛla Luǯbaiḋ, in t-aen Ʒall ṛo bo beoḋa 7 ṛob' ṡeṛṛ eineċ[2] 7[d] eʒnom[d] do bi i n-Eṛinn, do maṛbaḋ aṛ[e] n-denum ṡeille d'a

A.D. 1324. [c] The order in B is: Eduḃaṛd—Flaiṫbeṛtaċ—Maeileċlainn—Ʒoṛmlaiṫ. [d] moṛtuuṛ eṛt, B. [e-e] om., B.

A.D. 1325. [1]–ʒaḋ, A. [2]–eaċ, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1328, B. [c] taiṛṫi (pl. of the word in A), B. [d-d] om., B. [e-e] dia muinntiṛ ṡein a ṡell—*by his own people in treachery*, B.

He was crowned, according to Clyn, on Sunday [Feb. 1], the vigil of the Purification [Feb. 2], 1326 (= 1327. The Dominical Letter was changed in Clyn's Annals on Jan. 1; the A.D. notation on the ensuing March 25).

[5] *Advice.*—This and the colourless obit of Edward II. (*infra*) would seem to show that the compiler was in favour of Isabella.

[6] *Gormlaith.*—Married (*A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan) first to Manus O'Conor, tanist of Connaught; next, to O'Kelly of Hy-Many; thirdly, to O'Hara (of Leyny, co. Sligo).

[7] *Died.*—According to Clyn (who employs the misleading *obiit*), on the feast of SS. Eustachius and Companions [Sept. 20] next following his deposition. That the death

Saxons.—Gormlaith,[6] daughter of Mac Diarmata, died.— [1327]
Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach, died.—
Mael[-Sh]echlainn Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-ratha,
was killed by his own kinsmen.—Edward [II.], king of
the Saxons, after his kingship was taken from him, died.[7]
—A plague of small-pox[8] [prevailed] throughout all
Ireland.—Fergal, son of Ual[gh]arg Ua Ruairc, died.—
Cuilen Ua Dimasaigh died.—Sadhbh, daughter of Mac
Aedhaga[i]n, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. [1328 Bis.]
1325[1][-8]. Mael-Sechlainn O'Raighillaigh, king of
Muinter-Mailmordha, was taken prisoner and injured
by the Foreigners of Meath. And he was liberated for
hostages and died in his own house of his wounds.—Brian,
son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, was killed by Brian,
son of Tadhg [Mac Donnchaidh].—Excessive thunder and
lightning in that year, so that they injured the fruit and
crops of Ireland, until[2] they were quite withered.—A
plague of general disease throughout all Ireland, which
was called a C o l d :[3] for the space of three days or four
[it continued] on each person, so that he was nigh unto
death.—Gilla-na-naingel O'Taichligh, herenagh of Daim-
inis, died.—Imar Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-
Eolu[i]s, was slain.—Sir John Mac Feorais [Birmingham[4]],
Earl of Lughbaidh, the one Gaidhel the [most] spirited
and best of generosity and prowess that was in Ireland,

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was violent became known in Ireland at the time. The Annals of Clonmacnoise (Mageoghegan) state "he was pressed to death by pressing a great table on his belly . . with many other tortures."

[8] *Small-pox.*—Literally, *speckled disease* ("pied pox, or little pox," Mageoghegan). "Throughout the province of Connaught, galar breac means the small-pox; but in the south of Ireland, where bolgać is used to denote the small-pox, galar breac is used to denote the spotted fever" (O'D. iii. 537).

[1328][1] *1325*=1328 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Until, etc.*—Literally, *until they were white* [*and*] *empty.*

[3] *Cold.*—Namely, the Influenza.

[4] *Birmingham.*—Slain, according

muinntir fein air.[e] Moran[f] do Gallaib 7 do Gaidelaib maiti[b][g] do marbad for[h] ar in latair cetna. In[f] Caec Mac Cerbaill, idon,[i] Maelruanaig,[i] aen raga timpanac Erenn 7 Alban 7 in domain uile 7[d] ni derbtar a leiteid do tect riam o tus domain risin eladain sin,[d] a[j] marbad fein[d] 7 derbratair mait eile do[d] ar in latair cetna.[k]—Muirir O Gibeala[i]n, ardmaigistir Erenn a n-dligid nua 7 a sein dligid, a Canoin 7 a Lex, fellsam fesa[d] 7[d] eolair,[l] sai[d] n-dana 7 n-ogmoractа 7 eladan imda aile,[d] Cananac corad i Tuaim-da-gualann 7 i n-Oil-finn 7 i n-Accad-Conaire 7 i Cill-alad 7 i n-Eanac-duin 7 i
B69 b Cluain-ferta; Oiffidsel 7 | breitim coitcenn na hairdesrucoide, quieuit in [Christo].—Tomas O Mellaig, esruc Eanaic-duin, mortuus est i Cuirt in[3] Phapa.—Tadg, mac Toirrdelbaig hUi Concobuir, occisus est la Diarmait O n-Gadra i mebail.—Coinde[d] mor eter Baiter a Burc 7 Gillibert Mac Goisdelb do'n d-ara leit 7 Maelruanaig Mac Diarmata 7 Tomaltac, a mac 7 Tomaltac Mac Donncaid 7 Muinnter-Mailruanaig arcena do'n let eile, fa Act-cinn-Loca-Teiced.—Breisim madma ar Mac Uilliam d'ar'marbad Brian, mac Taidg, le [a] bratair fein a n-digail Briain, mic Tomaltaig Mic Donncaid, do marb in fer cetna.—Morsluaigeb le hIarla Ulad 7 le Toirrdelbac O Concobuir, ri Connact 7 le Muircertac O m-Briain, ri Muman, i n-agaid Briain [U]i Bríain. Maidm le Brian O m-Briain, du

[3] an, A. [f] Ocus—*and*—prefixed, B. [g] aiLib—*other*—added, B. [h] om. B. [i-i] l. m., t. h., B. [j] do (the verbal particle), B. [k] Ocus derbratair mait aile do marbad i n-a ṡocair— *and another good brother was killed along with him*—added, B. (The reading is a scribal alteration of the A text.) [l] ocus inntlecta—*and of intelligence*—added, B.

to Clyn, on the vigil of Pentecost and of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 1329. These criteria are accurate: Easter (XIX. A), April 23; Pentecost, June 11 (feast of St. Barnabas). Two of his brothers, nine of his name and over 160 retainers fell on the occasion (*id.*).

[5] *Blind.*—Of an eye. Vocatus Cam O'Kyrwyll, quia luscus erat,

was killed by his own people practising treachery upon him. Many of the foreigners and of the Gaidhil were killed in the same place likewise. The Blind[5] Mac Cerbail, namely, Maelruanaigh, the most choice timpanist[6] of Ireland and of Scotland and of the whole world—and it is not verified that an equal to him in that art ever came from the beginning of the world—was killed, and another good brother of his [was killed] on the same spot.—Maurice O'Gibillain, arch-master of Ireland in new jurisprudence and in old jurisprudence, [i.e.] in the Canon and in the Civil Law, one eminent in wisdom and knowledge, professor of poetry and Ogmic and many other arts, canon chorister in Tuaim-da-ghualann and in Oil-finn and in Achad-Conaire and in Cell-aladh and in Enach-duin and in Cluian-ferta; Official and general judge of the archbishopric, rested in Christ.—Thomas O'Mellaigh, bishop of Enach-duin, died in the court of the Pope.—Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, was slain by Diarmait O'Gadhra in treachery.—A great meeting between Walter de Burgh and Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh of the one side and Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and Tomaltach, his son and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh and the Muinter-Mailruanaigh besides of the other side, near the Ford of the Head of Loch-Teiched.—Defeat was inflicted on Mac William, wherein was killed Brian, son of Tadhg [Mac Donnchaidh] by his own kinsman, in revenge of Brian, son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, whom the same man[7] killed.—A great hosting by the Earl of Ulster and by Toirdhelbach O'Concobuir, king of Connacht and by Muircertach O'Briain, king of Munster, against Brian Ua [1328]

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nec habebat oculos rectos, sed oblique respiciens (Clyn, 1329).

[6] *Most choice timpanist.*—Literally, *unique choice of the timpanist.* Thus amplified by Clyn (*ib.*): Et si non fuerat artis musice cordalis primus inventor, omnium tamen predecessorum et precedentium ipsum et contemporaneorum corrector, doctor et director extitit.

[7] *Same man.*—That is, Brian, son of Tadhg.

A 69c

ıarˈmarbaḋ Concobur O Briain, deġaḋbur riġ Erenn ar ḋeilḃ 7 ar ṫiḋnucal, maille re ceiṫri riṫtiḃ, eter maiṫ 7 raiṫ.[d]—Aine, ingen[4] Fherġail | hUı Raiġilliġ, ben Tomaltaiġ Mic Diarmata, mortua est.—Donnċaḋ[d] Gall, mac Domnaill[m] hUı Concobuir, do marbaḋ la hAeḋ, mac Taiḋg, mic Maġnusa.[d]

Kal. Ian. [ı.[a] f., l. xx.uıı.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° uı.°[b] [-ıx.°] Caṫal, mac Domnaill hUı Ruairc, tennaḋbur riġ Breifne, mac[c] riġ ıf normuire 7 ıf gnımaċı do bı do Breifneċaiḃ,[c] do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ ı fell 7 daine aili.[1]—Muircertaċ, mac Domnaill, mic Taiḋg hUı Concobuir, tiġerna Cairrgi 7 Calraiġi, macaṁ na mac riġ, mortuus est.—Dabuġ[c] donn Mac Uilliam, ridire morconaiġ, quieuıt ın [Christo].—Cagaḋ eter Toirrdelbaċ hUa Concobuir 7 Muinntir-Mailruanaiġ.—Caṫal, mac Aeḋa, mic Eogain, do ḋiċur ar eigin arna Feḋaiḃ 7 a Tir-Maine tre forgoll Baiter a Burc ar Clainn-Ceallaiġ.—Taḋg, mac Toirrdelbaiġ Mic Maṫgamna [mortuus est].—Augustin, ab Lesa-gaḃail for Loċ-Erni, mortuus est prıdıe Kalendas Nouembris.[c]

Kal. Ian. [ıı.[a] f.,[a] l. ıx.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° uıı.°[b] [-xxx.°] Maġnus, mac Aeḋa Breifníġ hUı Conċobuir, do marbaḋ leisın[c] Caṫal cetna sın[c] 7[d] Simon Macan-ṡailgiḋ do marbaḋ ann for, ar ın laṫair cetna.—

A.D. 1325. [4]-ean, B. [m] Diarmata was written after Mac, but deleted by dots placed underneath, A.

A.D. 1326. [1] ii., B; eile, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1329, B. [c-c] om., B.

A.D. 1327. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1330, B. [c-c] la Caṫal, mac Aeḋa, mic Eogain—*by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan*, B. This was necessary in consequence of the omission of the *Cathal* entry (the last but two) of the previous year. [d-d] om., B.

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[8] *Defeat, etc.*—Eodem anno (1329), 14 Kal. Aug., Breyn O'Breyn apud Urlef [Thurles], interfecit de exercitu Willelmi de Burgo, Comitis Ultonie, Walterum, filium Hillarii de Burgo, Konkur O'Breyn [fratrem Muircertachi], Nicholaum Mac Nemare, cum aliis nobilibus de Totmonia (Clyn).

[1329] [1] *1326* = 1329 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Foreigners.*—According to the

Briain [the Fair]. Defeat[8] [was inflicted upon them] by Brian O'Briain, wherein was killed Concobur O'Briain, well worthy to be king of Ireland for figure and bestowal, together with four score, both noble and base.—Aine, daughter of Ferghal Ua Raighillaigh, wife of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, died.—Donnchadh the Foreigner, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair]. [1328]

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 27th of the moon], A.D. 1326[1][-9]. Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Ruairc, excellent material of a king of Breifni, the son of a king the best disposed and most accomplished that was of the Brefnians, was killed along with other persons by the Foreigners[2] in treachery.—Muircertach, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, lord of Cairpre and Calraighi, select son of the sons of kings, died.—Dabug Mac William [de Burgh] the Brown, a knight of great substance, rested in Christ.—War [arose] between Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir and the Muinter-Mailruanaigh.—Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], was put by force from out the Fedha and from Tir-Maine, through injunction of Walter de Burgh [imposed] on the Clann-Ceallaigh.—Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach Mac Mathgamna [died].—Augustine, abbot of Lis-gabhail upon Loch-Erne, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of November [October 31]. [1329]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 9th of the moon], A.D. 1327[1][-30]. Maghnus, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, was killed by that same Cathal[2] and Simon Mac-an-fhailgidh[3] was killed there likewise, on the same spot. [1330]

entry in the *F. M.* (A.D. 1329), he was treacherously slain [probably at a banquet] by the sons of John O'Farrell [of Annaly, co. Longford] and the English of Meath, in the house of Richard Tuite at the monastery of Fore [Westmeath].

[1330] [1] *1327* = 1330 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Same Cathal.* — Mentioned in the third entry of the preceding year.

[3] *Mac-an-fhailgidh.* — Anglicised Mac Anally, or Mac Nally. The

Amur longbuirt le Toirrdelbach O Concobuir ar baithi Mac Uilliam a bure 7 a ruaghadh ar fad Muighi. Gillibert Mac Goirdelb do techt, fedan mor, d'furtacht Mic Uilliam. Innsodh do na fluaghaibh sin, leath ar leth, ar O Conchobuir, no co fanghadur ath Dísirt-Nuadhat. Decan do muinntir [U]i Conchobuir do marbadh annsin 7 O Conchobuir d'imtecht o'n Ath co beodha, normur isna Tuathaibh 7 longport do gabail le Mac Uilliam i Cill-Lomat. Sith cunnail, cairdemail de dhenum d'O Chonchobuir 7 do Mac Diarmata.—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Carmaic, brughaidh coitchenn, d'eg.[d]—Mael-Isu donn Mac Aedhagain[1] d'eg.—Sluaigedh le hUal[gh]arc[2] O Ruairc, ri
A 69d Breifne, co Fidh-in-atha. Goill in baile d'er|ghi daib, gur'marbadh Art O Ruairc ann, adbur risgh Breifne 7[e] moran aile.[e]—Beinidhecht[d] O Flannagha[i]n, prioir Cille-moire Tire-Briuin, in Christo quieuit.[d]—Gilla-Isu hUa[3] Raighillaigh, ri Muinntiri-Mailmordha 7 na Breifne uile re moran d'aimsir, a eg i n-a fhenoir[4] fathmur, iar m-breith buada o doman 7 o dhemon.—Maidm[d] mor le Concobur, mac Taidhg, mic Briain, mic Annriar, mic Briain Luighnigh, ar Daintraighibh, gur'marbadh moran dibh leis.[d]

(No[f] gumad air an Kallainn fo budh choir Maeileachlainn hUa Raighilligh, in festo Natalis Domini, scilicet [A.D.] 1327.[f])

A.D. 1327. [1]–ughan, A. [2]–g, A. [3] O, A. [4] fean—, B. [e-e] et alii multi (the Latin equivalent of the A reading), B. [f-f] t. m., t. h., A; om., B.

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meaning of *failgidh* has not been determined.

[4] *Desert-Nuadhat.—Desert* [hermitage] *of* [*St.*] *Nuadu.* He is the Nuadu, anchorite, commemorated in the Martyrology of Tallaght at Oct. 3 (L.L. 563d). One of the interpolations in the *Tripartite Life* (Part II.) is a prophecy attributed to St. Patrick respecting this saint. By the usual phonetic changes, *Ath-desirt-Nuadhat* became Eastersnow (bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon). See O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 546–7.

[5] *Cell-Lomat. — Church of* [*St.*] *Lomu* (Killumod, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon: O'D., *ubi sup.*).

[6] *Mac Diarmata.*—He had joined

—A camp assault [was delivered] by Toirdhelbach O'Concobuir on Walter Mac William de Burgh and [Toirdhelbach] routed him throughout Magh[-Luirg]. Gilbert Mac Goisdelb came with a large force to aid Mac William. Those hosts turned, side by side, on O'Conchobuir, until they reached the Ford of Desert-Nuadhat.[4] A few of the force of Ua Conchobuir were killed there and O'Conchobbuir went from the Ford spiritedly, orderly into The Territories and camp was taken by Mac William in Cell-Lomat.[5] Peace, honorable [and] cordial, was made by O'Conchobuir and by Mac Diarmata.[6]—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Carmaic, a general entertainer, died. —Mael-Isu Mac Aedhagain the Brown, died.—A hosting by Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni, to Fidh-in-atha.[7] The Foreigners of the town arose against them, so that Art O'Ruairc, material of a king of Breifni and many others were killed there.—Benedict O'Flannaga[i]n, prior of Cell-mor of Tir-Briuin,[8] rested in Christ.—Gilla-Isu Ua Raighillaigh, king of Muinter-Mailmordha and of all the Breifni for a long time, died a prosperous senior, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Great defeat [was inflicted] by Concobur, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrew, son of Brian [Ua Conchobair] of Luighni, on the Dartraighi, so that many of them were killed by him. [1330]

(Or[1] perhaps it is on this Kalend [year] it were right for [the death of] Maeileachlainn Ua Raighillaigh [to be], on the festival of the Nativity of the Lord, namely, [A.D.] 1327.) (1327)

Walter de Burgh against O'Conor on this occasion.

[7] *Fidh-in-atha.*—*Wood of the ford* (on the stream which connects Lough Sheelin and Lough Inny: anglicised Finae. O'D. iii. 544–5.)

[8] *Tir-Briuin.* — One of the Three Territories forming a deanery of ten parishes in Elphin diocese.

(1327) [1] *Or, etc.*—The suggested correction has reference to the first entry of the textual year 1325(= 1328), *supra.*

Kal. Ian. (iii.[a] f., l. xx.[a]), Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° uiii.°[b] [-xxx.° i.°] Maelruanaiǧ Mac Diarmada, rí Muiǧi-Luirg, d'ṙagb̆ail a riǧi 7 do ǧab̆ail aibide manač[1] liat̆[1] i Mainistir na Buille. Tomaltač Mac Diarmata, a mac, do ǧab̆ail na riǧi cetna, in[c] seissed̆[d] la iar m-Bealltaine.—Fergal, mac Mail[-Sh]ečlainn Charraiǧ Mic Diarmata, do marbad̆ le Tad̆g, mac Cat̆ail, mic Domnaill hUi Concobuir.—Sluaǧ le Baiter Mac Uilliam i Maǧ-Luirg 7 in tir uile do loscad̆, ač̆t na cealla 7 tuc comuirce doibsein.[e]

Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a] f., l. i.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° ix.°[b] [-xxx.° ii.°] Baiter Mac Uilliam do ǧabail lesin Iarla 7 a breit̆ do leis co Caislen Innsi-hEogain 7 a eg isan prisun do ǧorta.—Mait̆i[c] Alban do marbad̆
B 69c leisin Aid̆elbač̆.[c]— | Maidm Berna-in-mil ar Tomaltač Mac n-Diarmata 7 ar Mac Uilliam, ait a[d] r'marbad̆ moran do muinntir Mic Uilliam ann[e] [la] mac in Iarla 7 Tomaltač Mac Donnč̆aid̆.[e]

Kal. Ian. [ui.[a] f., l. x.ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.°[b] [-iii.°] Tomaltač, mac Donnč̆ad̆a Mic Diarmata,
A 70a mortuus est.—Uilliam a Burc, Iarla Ulad̆, | do

A.D. 1328. [1-1] manaiǧ leit̆ (sg. of the A reading), B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1331, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] .ui. (the Latin equivalent), with ed̆ placed above, (A) MS.

A.D. 1329. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1332, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] i n-a—*in which*, B.

A.D. 1330. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1333, B.

[1331] [1] *1328* = 1331 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Took, etc.*—According to the Clonmacnoise Annals (Mageoghegan): "within a short while after died, after whose death his sonne," etc.

[3] *A host, etc.*—In retaliation for the defection of Mac Dermot ([1330], note 6, *supra*). The *A. L. C.* add that Mac Dermot attacked de Burgh, but was defeated with heavy loss; which, however, he did not suffer to remain unavenged (apparently, by making sudden attacks on the retiring force of de Burgh).

[1332] [1] *1329* = 1332 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Castle.*—Green Castle, at the western entrance to Lough Foyle, according to O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. 1328[1][-31]. Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, abandoned his kingship and took the habit of the Grey [Cistercian] monks in the Monastery of the Buill. Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, his son, took[2] the same kingship the sixth day after May-Day.—Fergal, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn Carrach Mac Dairmata, was killed by Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir.—A host[3] [was led] by Walter Mac William [de Burgh], into Magh-Luirg and the whole country was burned, except the churches and he gave protection to those. [1331]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 1st of the moon], A.D. 1329[1][-32]. Walter Mac William [de Burgh] was taken prisoner by the Earl [de Burgh] and carried by him to the castle[2] of Inis-Eogain and he died in that prison of want.—The nobles of Scotland were slain[3] by the Baliol. —The defeat of Berna-in-mil [was inflicted] on Tomaltach Mac Diarmata and on Mac William, where were killed many of the people of Mac William [by][4] the son of the Earl and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh. [1332 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. 1330[1][-33]. Tomaltach, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, died.—William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, was killed[2] by [1333]

550). But the New Castle of the *A. L. C.* rather identifies it with the castle mentioned in the "Names of all the chiefe places in O'Dowghertie's Cuntry, that is called Eunsheun (Inishowen)" contained in the Munich MS. 68[a], fol. 60b: "First, on the south syde of the cuntry, at the coming in [to Lough Swilly], is an old castle called Newcastle." ([Unpublished] Report on Rymer's *Foedera*, p. 171. Cf. Suppl. to Ap., *ib.* p. 51.)

[3] *Slain.*—At Dupplin Moor, Perthshire, in 1332. Hence there is a prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

[4] *By.*—Taken from the *A. L. C.*

[1333] [1] *1330* = 1333 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Killed.*—Clyn says on July [June] 6, the Octave of Trinity Sunday (Easter—IV. C—was Ap. 4; Trin. Sun., May 30. Hence July is a scribal error for June. The latest Octave in question is June 27.). There is accordingly a prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

marbad le Gallaib Ulad 7 na Goill sein do toitim ann, eter croc̆ad 7 marbad 7 tarraing, do[c] muinntir rig Saxan.—Gillibert Mac Goisdelb do marbad le Cat̆al Mac Diarmata Gall, ar lar a caislein fein.—Aed, mac Domnaill hUi Domnaill, ri Thire-Conaill, aen duine fa[d] mo grain 7 coscur, feic̆ium coitc̆enn,[1] neoc̆ rob' ferr smac̆t 7 riağail robi i[2] n-aen aimsir ris, ar m-breit̆ buad̆a o doman 7 o d̆em̆an, ar n-gabail aibiti manaic̆ leit̆ uime, a eg i[3] n-a[3] longp̆ort fein 7 a ad̆nucal i tempall[e] Mainistrec̆[f] Esa-ruaid̆. Conc̆obur, mac Aed̆a cetna, do ğabail riği Thire-Conaill ar[4] eis a at̆ar. Imcosnaṁ eter Art hUa[5] n-Domnaill 7[h] Concobur,[h] mac a at̆ur féin, im[i] an[i] riğe 7 Art do ğabail le Concobur 7 a marbad̆ a cetoir leis.—Donnc̆ad̆,[h] mac Aed̆a hUi Cellaiğ, do ğabail le Toirrd̆elbac̆ O Conc̆obuir, ri Connac̆t.—Aed̆ Mac Con[Sh]nama mortuus est.—Domnall Mac Con[Sh]nama, taisec̆ Muinnteri-Cinait̆, mortuus est.—M a c n a h a i d̆ c e Mag[Fh]lannc̆ad̆a, adbur taisiğ Dartraiği, do marbad̆ le Connac̆taib̆.

Kal. Ian. [uii.[a] f., l. xx.iii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° i.°[b] [-iiii.°] Sluagad̆ le Connac̆taib̆, eter Gall 7 Gaid̆el, sa Mumain cum Ma[i]c Conmara. Braiğde[1] 7 nert do ğabail doib̆ ar Mac Conmara. Tempoll do loscad̆ le

A.D. 1330. [1]–c̆inn, B. [2] a, A. [3-3] n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. [4] tar, B. [5] O, A. [c] le—*by*, B. [d] is—(*who*) *is*, A. [e] om., B. [f] Mainistir—(*in*) *the Monastery*, B. [g] (eter) Concobur 7—(*between*) *Concobur and*, B. [h-h] om., B. By this and the preceding variant the order of the proper names in the Imcosnaṁ item, as given in A, is inverted. [i-i] 'mun (aphaeresis of i), B.

A.D. 1331. [1] braiğdi, (pl. of A word), B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1334, B.

[3] *Fell, etc.*—According to Clyn, the slayers and more than 300 of their associates were slain by John de Mandeville on one day within two months after the slaying of de Burgh. On the other hand, Grace asserts (1333) that John Darcy, the justiciary, proceeded to Ulster, defeated the homicides, captured some and slew others.

Mageoghegan states the "king of England [by the justiciary?] caused the said Englishmen to be hanged, drawn and quartered."

[4] *Killed.*—Treacherously (*A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan).

the Foreigners of Ulidia and those Foreigners fell[3] therefor, either hanged, or slain, or drawn, by the people of the king of the Saxons.—Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh was killed[4] by Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, in the centre of his own castle.—Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Domnaill,[5] king of Tir-Conaill, the one person that caused most fear and triumph, general guarantor, the one of best sway and rule that was in the same time as he, after gaining victory from world and from demon, after taking the habit of a Grey [Cistercian] monk upon him, died in his own stronghold[6] and was buried in the church of the Monastery of Ess-ruadh. Conchobur, son of the same Aedh, took the kingship of Tir-Conaill after his father. Contention [arose] between Art Ua Domnaill and Concobur, the son of his [Art's] own father, respecting the kingship, and Art was taken prisoner by Concobur and killed immediately by him.—Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir, king of Connacht.—Aedh Mac Con[Sh]nama died.—Domnall Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died.—Son of the night Mag [Fh]lannchadha, material of a chief of Dartraighi, was killed by the Connachtmen. [1333]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 23rd of the moon,] A.D. 1331[1][-4]. A hosting by the Connachtmen, both Foreigner and Gaidhel, into Munster, against Mac Conmara. Pledge and sway were gained by them on Mac Conmara. A church was burned by a party of the host, wherein were two score and one hundred[2] persons, both [1334]

[5] *Ua Domnaill.* — Died [1281], *supra.*

[6] *His own stronghold.*—Inis-saimer (*Four Masters*). "A small island in the river Erne, close to the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon. It is to be distinguished from the monastery of Assaroe [in which O'Donnell was buried], which is situated on the north side of the river, about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon" (O'D. iii. 552).

[1334] [1] *1331* = 1334 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Two score and one hundred.*—"Some of the said armie burnt a church, wherein 180 persons [the number given in the *A. L. C.*] with two priests were alltogether burnt and turnt to asshes" (Mageoghegan).

dreim do'n t-ṡluaġ ifrabadur da ṡiḃit 7 cet do ḃaiṁiḃ, eter uaral 7 ifel 7 diar do ṡacartaiḃ dib fin 7 a[c] loṡcaḋ[c] fin uile.—Deiḃnebur[d] do ṁuinntir Dhonnḃaḋa fiabaiġ, mic Mail[-Sh]eḃlainn Carraiġ Mic Diarmata, do baḃuḋ ar Loḃ-Teiḃed.—Taḋg, mac Caṫail, mic Domnaill, quieuit in [Christo].[d]

Kal. Ian. [i.[a] f., l. iiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° ii.°[b] [-u.°] Seaan[c] O'hEaġra do ġabail le mac in Iarla 7 forġla a ṁuinntire d'arġain.—Creḃ le clainn Domnaill ar Gallaiḃ, idon, ar Clainn Muirir Shugaiġ Mic Ġearailt. Creḃ mor le Clainn-Muirir ar a[n] clainn cetna. Iarṫar Chonnaḃt do ṁilliuḋ uile le Uilliam Burc. Daine imda do marbaḋ 7 creaḃa 7 loirceti 7 uilc diairmiḋe ar mac in Iarla 7 ar Chlainn-Ricaird a Burc do ḋenum ḋo. Siṫ eter na Burcaḃaiḃ cetna.[c]

A70b[Bir.] Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f., l. x.u.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° iii.°[b] [-ui.°] Tomaltaḃ Mac Diarmada, ri Muiġi-Luirg,
B 69d fer fo bo mo | grain 7 corcur 7 fob'[c] ferr fiṫ 7 cocaḋ,[1] derc[d] 7 daenaḃt[d] fo[e] ḃi a[d] n-Erinn[d] i n-a aimsir fein, a eg a[d] n-Domnaḃ na Trinoide,[d] i n-a longport fein, i Calaḋ na Cairrġe[2] 7 a aḋnucal i[f] Mainistir na Buille,[g]

A.D. 1331. [c-c] alloṡcaḋ, B. [d-d] om., B.
A.D. 1332. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1335, B. [c-c] om. (i.e. the year is blank), B.
A.D. 1333. [1] cagaḋ, A. [2] cairġi (doubtless a scribal mistake for cairrġi), A. [b] 1336, B. [c] dob', B. [d-d] om., B. [e] do, B. [f] im, B. [g] 7 araile—*and the rest* (of the A text, which the compiler deemed it unnecessary to transcribe)—added, B.

[1335] [1] *1332* = 1335 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Earl.*—Richard de Burgh, the Red Earl, who died [1326], *supra.*

[3] *Domnall.*—O'Conor, mentioned in the final entry of the preceding year.

[4] *Gerald.*—Taken from Mageoghegan: "The sonns of Donnell O'Connor took a prey from the sonns [descendants] of Gerald Succkagh [Merry] and killed Mac Morishe himself. This is Mac Morish of the Bryes, he is of the Geraldines" (1335).

From this it may be concluded that the founder of the family of Mac Maurice of the Bryes (or Brees: a castle in the par. of Mayo, bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo, O'D.

noble and base and two priests were of them and those all were burned.—Ten of the people of Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Mael[Sh]echlainn Carrach Mac Diarmata, were drowned on Loch-Teiched.—Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] rested in Christ. [1334]

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 4th of the moon,] A.D. 1332[1][-5]. John O'hEaghra was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl[2] and considerable part of his people were plundered.—A foray was made by the sons of Domnall[3] on the Foreigners, namely, on the Clan of [Gerald[4]] the Merry [Mac] Maurice Fitz Gerald. A great [retaliatory] foray [was made] by the Clann-Maurice on the same sons of Domnall.—The West of Connacht was all destroyed by William de Burgh.[5] Persons numerous were killed and preys and burnings and ills innumerable were done by him on the son[6] of the Earl and on the Clann-Ricaird[7] de Burgh. Peace [was made] between the same de Burghs. [1335]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. 1333[1][-6]. Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, the man who wrought most fear and triumph and was the best for peace and war, charity and humanity that was in Ireland in his own time, died on the Sunday of the Trinity,[2] in his own stronghold, at the Strath of the Rock[3] and was buried in the Monastery of the Buill with an [1336 Bis]

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iii. 638) was the Gerald the Merry who died in 1251 (*A. L. C.*).

[5] *William de Burgh.*—This should be Edmond Mac William de Burgh (*A. L. C.*). He was the eponymous head of Mac William Ichtar, or Lower.

[6] *Son.*—William, mentioned in the first entry of this year. He took the name of Mac William Uachtar, or Upper.

[7] *Clann-Ricaird.*—*Descendants of Richard* (de Burgh, the Red Earl); anglicised Clanrickard. The tribe was Mac William Upper.

[1336] [1] *1333* = 1336 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Sunday of the Trinity.*—May 26. May 24, *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan, but erroneously; Easter (VII. F) fell on March 31 in 1336.

co[d] ſoc̆raiḋ onoraċ. Quicunque legerit oret.[d] Concobur, mac Tomaltaiǯ Mic Diarmata, do ǯabail riǯi ar[h] eiſ[h] a aṫar.—Teboit a Burc mortuuſ eſt.—Mailir[d] Mac Siurtan d'Exetra, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Maidm le hEogan hUa Maduǯa[i]n ar Clainn-Ricaird a Burc, du itroc̆air ſeiſſer 7 tri ſic̆it, eter maiṫ 7 ſaiṫ.[d]—Domnall, mac Seaa[i]n, mic Domnaill [U]i Concobuir, mortuuſ eſt.—Niall,[d] mac Concobuir Mic Taiḋg, occiſuſ eſt d'aen urc̆ur ſoiǯdi.—Trinoit O Naa[i]n, maiǯiſter coitcenn i n-ealaḋnaiḃ exaṁlaiḃ, i n-Dliǯeḋ c̆anonda 7 illex, mortuuſ eſt.—Creċ mor le macaiḃ Diarmad[a] Gall ar Clainn-nGoiſdelḃ 7 do marbaḋ Maiug, mac Bailtrin Mic [Gh]oiſdealb.—Creċ mor le hEmonn Mac Uilliam ar Clainn-Caṫail, du ar'hairged Conc̆obur O Flannaga[i]n 7 moran aile do luc̆t in tire. Ocuſ do marbaḋ Mael-Sec̆lainn, mac Aeḋa hUi Fhlannaga[i]n, ar toraiḋec̆t na creiċe 7 do gabaḋ leoſan mac Mic-in-Miliḋ.—Cancobur Mac Diarmada, ri Muiǯiluirg 7 Aeḋ, mac Aeḋa 7 luc̆t tiǯe h[U]i Conc̆obuir 7 Clann-Donnc̆aiḋ 7 glaſlaṫ Criċe-Cairpri im Cormac, mac Ruaiḋri, do ḋul ar creiċ hi Tir-Fhiac̆rac̆, co rangadur Mullac̆-raṫa. Ocuſ ba in tire do ṫeiċeḋ rompa. Mairbedala mora 7 capaill imḋa do ṫabairt doiḃ leo 7 le Connac̆taiḃ arc̆ena.[d] Caiſlen mor Mic Goiſdelḃ do legaḋ[3] le Toirrdelbac̆ 7 le Connac̆taib arc̆ena.

Kal Ian. [iiii.[a] f., l. xx.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° iiii.° [b][-uii.°]. Siṫ[c] do ḋenum do mac in Iarla re Brian m-ban O m-Briain.—Siṫ do ḋenam d'Aeḋ remur hUa Neill (idon,[d] Aeḋ meiṫ[d]) re hOirǯiallaiḃ 7 re

A.D. 1333. [3] leagan, A. [h-h] d'eiſ (same in meaning as the A reading, B).

A.D. 1334 [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1337, A. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] itl., t. h., (A) MS.

[3] *The Rock.*—Of Lough Ce. See O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 556.

[4] *Son of Domnall.*—Son of Eogan, B; against the *A. L. C.*

[5] *Clann-Cathail—Descendants of Cathal*: the tribe name of the O'Flannagans (co. Roscommon).

[6] *Son of Aedh.*—Son of Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eogan O'Conor, *A. L. C.*; son of Feidh-

honourable funeral. Whoso reads, let him pray. Concobur, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, took the kingship after his father.—Theobald de Burgh died.—Meyler Mac Jordan de Exeter, rested in Christ.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Eogan Ua Madugha[i]n on the Clann-Ricaird de Burgh, wherein fell three score and six, both good and bad.—Domnall, son of John, son of Domnall[4] Ua Concobuir, died.—Niall, son of Concobur Mac Taidhg, was slain by one shot of an arrow.—Trinity O'Naa[i]n, general master in divers arts, in the Canon Law and [Civil] Law, died.—A great foray by the sons of Diarmait [Mac Diarmata] the Foreigner on the Clann-Goisdelbh and Maiug, son of Waltrim Mac [G]oisdelb, was killed.—A foray [was made] by Edmond Mac William [de Burgh] on the Clann-Cathail,[5] wherein Conchobur O'Flannaga[i]n and many more of the people of the country were plundered. And Mael-Sechlainn, son of Aedh Ua Flannaga[i]n, was killed in the pursuit of the foray and the son of Mac-in-Milidh was taken prisoner by them.—Concobur Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg and Aedh, son of Aedh[6] and the household force of Ua Conchobuir and the Clann-Donnchaidh and the recruits of Crich-Cairpri under Cormac, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair] went on a foray into Tir-Fiachrach, until they reached Mullach-ratha. And the beeves of the country fled[7] before them. Large inanimate chattels and many horses were brought by them and by the Connachtmen also with them. The great castle of Mac Goistelb[8] was levelled [on that occasion] by Toirdhelbach and by the Connachtmen likewise. [1336]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. 1334[1][-7]. Peace was made by [William] the son of the Earl [de Burgh] with Brian O'Briain the Fair.—Peace was made by Aedh Ua Neill the Stout (that is, Aedh the [1337]

limidh, son of Aedh O'Conor, Mageoghegan.

[7] *Fled.*—That is, were driven off hastily.

[8] *Great castle of Mac Goistelb.*—Anglicised Castlemore Costello (bar. of Costello, co. Mayo. O'D. iii. 558–9).

[1337] [1] *1334* = 1337 of the *A.L.C.*

Feraib̆-Manac̆.—Faslongport do d̆enum le Toirrd̆el-b̆ac̆ hUa Concobuir ig Ad̆-liacc i n-ad̆aig Emoind a Burc.—Seoan O Fallamain, taisec̆ Clainni-hUadac̆, mortuus est.[c]—Tad̆g Mag Flannc̆aid̆, taisec̆ Dartraigi, do marbad̆ le Cormac, mac Ruaid̆ri, mic Dom-
A 70c naill, maraen re socraide aile,[1] | a[c] n-digail Seaain Mic Domnaill. Ocus creac̆a mora do denum ar Dartraigib̆ 7 mac Muiris Meg Fhlannc̆aid̆ do marbad̆ an la cetna.[c]—Tad̆g[c] 7 Mail[-Sh]ec̆lainn, da mac Imair Meg Raǧnaill, do ǧabail do Chad̆al Mág Raǧnaill. Uilliam, mac Matǧamna 7 in blad̆ aile do clainn Imair, idon, Concobur 7 Tomaltac̆, rigad̆buir Muinnteri-hEolu[i]r, do tinol d'a tóraid̆ec̆t 7 Cad̆al Mac Raǧnaill 7 Maǧnus, mac Fergail, do marbad̆ doib̆. Taisec̆ do d̆enum do Thad̆g Mag Raǧnaill.[c]—Domnall ruad̆[2] O Maille 7 Cormac O Maille, a mac, do marbad̆ do Clainn-Meibric 7 do Ghallaib̆ ailib̆ maille friú, ad̆aig[c] feil Stefain in bliad̆ain si.[c]—Tomás, mac Carmaic hUi Domnaill, espuc Tiri-Conaill, saí n-egna 7 crabad̆ coitcenn[c] fa biad̆ 7 fa ellac̆ d'eigsib̆ 7 d'ollamnaib̆ in bet̆a,[c] in Christo quieuit.

Kal. Ian. u. f., [l.[a] uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx. u.°[b][-uiii.°]. Ruaid̆ri (in[c] einiğ, mac Flait̆bertaiğ, mic Dhuinn oig, aliar Carraic̆[c]) Mag Uiid̆r, ri Fer-Manac̆ 7 Lac̆a-Eirne (per[c] quatuordecim annos; aliar, per duos annos[c]), in fer is mo ro t̆idlaic d'airged 7 d'innmus, d'ec̆aib̆ 7 d'alm̆aib̆ 7 d'innilib̆, do d̆ul d'eg re had̆art,

A.D. 1334. [1] oile, A. [2] -ġ, A.

A.D. 1335. —[a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1338, c. m., B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A; om. (except in einiğ) B.

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[2] *Edmond de Burgh.*—The Lower (or northern) Mac William.

[3] *In revenge, etc.*—From this it can be inferred that John O'Conor had been slain by the Mac Clancys (Maic Flannchadha).

[4] *Mathgamain, Fergal.*—Brothers The former treacherously slew the latter in 1306 (*A. L. C.*). Hence the feud between their sons.

[5] *Bishop.*—Since [1319], *supra.*

[1338] [1] *1335.*—The ferial (5) proves that the true year is 1338.

Fat) with the Oirghialla and with the Fir-Manach.—A fortress was made by Toirdhelbach Ua Concobuir at Ath-liacc against Edmond de Burgh.[2]—John O'Fallamain, chief of Clann-hUadach, died.—Tadhg Mag Flannchaidh, chief of Dartraighi, was killed, together with a multitude besides, by Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] in revenge[3] of John, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair]. And great forays were made on Dartraighi and the son of Maurice Mag Flannchaidh was killed the same day.—Tadhg and Mael[-Sh]echlainn, two sons of Imhar Mag Raghnaill were taken prisoners by Cathal Mag Raghnaill. William, son of Mathgamain[4] [Mag Raghnaill] and the other part of the children of Imar, namely, Concobur and Tomaltach, royal heirs of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, assembled to pursue them and Cathal Mag Raghnaill and Maghnus, son of Fergall[4] [Mag Raghnaill], were killed by them. Tadhg Mag Raghnaill was [in consequence] made a chieftain of.—Domnall O'Maille the Red and Cormac O'Maille, his son, were killed by the Clann-Mebric and by other Foreigners along with them, the night of the feast of Stephen [Dec. 26] this year.—Thomas, son of Carmac Ua Domnaill, bishop[5] of Tir-Conaill [Raphoe], eminent in wisdom and in general benevolence in food and in cattle to the learned and the poets of the world, rested in Christ. [1337]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [7th of the moon], A.D. 1335[1][-8]. Ruaidhri (of the hospitality, son of Flaithbertach, son of Donn junior, otherwise Carrach) Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach and of Loch-Eirne (for fourteen[2] years; otherwise, for two years), the man that most bestowed of money and of goods, of horses and of [1338]

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[2] *Fourteen.—Recte*, eleven. Ruaidhri succeeded Flaithbertach in [1327], *supra*.

ıar m-buaıð[d] o[e] éıgsıb̃ 7 o ollamnaıb̃.[e]—Mac Iarla Ulað do g̃abaıl d'Emonn a Burc 7 a c̃ur ıllocʼ-Oırbsen. Uılc[e] mora 7 cagað coıtc̃enn ı Connac̃taıb̃ trıd sın.—Taðg mac Ruaıðrı, mıc Cat̃aıl hUı Conc̃obuır, do g̃abaıl do Tomas Mág Sam̃raðaın 7 moran d'a muínntır do marbað. Mag Sham̃raða[ı]n do dul do t̃ıg̃ [U]ı Concobuır ın blıaðaın cetna 7 a t̃ec̃t arís ı n-a [ṡ]rıt̃eıng 7 aırcıs do t̃abort do Claınn-Muırcertaıg̃ aır 7 do Muınntır-Eolu[ı]s 7 do coımt̃ınol na Breıfne, eter Gaıðel 7 Galloglac̃. Ocus Mag Sam̃raða[ı]n do g̃abaıl 7 moran d'a muınntır do marbað.[e]—Aeð ın c̃leıtıg̃, mac Ruaıðrı [U]ı Conc̃obuır, do lot ar dereð creıc̃e 'sa Bolegan 7 a eg ðe.—Derb̃aıl,[e] ıngen Cat̃aıl Mıc Murchaıð, ben Donnc̃aða, mıc Aeða oíg, d'eg.[e]

Kal. Ian. uı. f., [l.[a] x.uıı.[a]] Anno Domını M.[o] ccc.[o] xxx.[o] uı.[o b][-ıx.[o]] Sluag̃[1] mor la hAeð remar[2] hUa Neıll cum
A 70d Tíre-Conaıll, dar'marbað mac | Seaaın hUı Neıll 7 Gaffraıg̃ hUa Domnaıll la muínntır hUı Doc̃artaıg̃.—Ruaıðrı O Ceallaıg̃, rı hUa[3]-Maıne, do marbað la Cat̃al, mac Aeða, mıc Eogaın, ar[c] n-dul a tıg̃ Toırrdelbaıg̃ hUı Concobuır d'a tıg̃ feın. Saı Erenn gan ımresaın seın.[c]—Emonn Mac Uıllıam a Búrc d'ınnarba[ð] ın blıaðaın sı.[d]—Bean[c] mıc Iarla Ulað, ıdon, ıngen Toırrdelbaıg̃ hUı Brıaın, do t̃abaırt do Toırrdelbac̃ hUa Concobuır, do rıg̃ Connac̃t, ın blıaðaın sı 7 Derbaıl, ıngen Aeða [U]ı Domnaıll, do legan do.—Tomas Mag Samraða[ı]n, do bí ıllaım ı[c] Claınn-

A.D. 1335. [a] 7 araıle—*and so on*—added, B. [e-e] om., B.

A.D. 1336. [1]-g7, B. [2] rea—, A. [3] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1339, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] om., B.

[3] *Put into.*—With a stone tied to his neck, according to the *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan.

[4] *Went to the house.*—See [1339], note 4, *infra.*

[5] *Of the Quill.*—Mageoghegan, according to O'Donovan (iii. 564), says the soubriquet was applied to Aedh, because his mother could weave.

[1339] [1] *1336.*—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1339.

herds and of cattle, died on the pillow after victory [of praise] from learned and from poets.—[Edmond] son of the [red] Earl of Ulster was taken prisoner by Edmond de Burgh and put into[3] Loch-Oirbsen. Great evils and general war [arose] in Connacht through that.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir, was taken prisoner by Thomas Mag Samhradha[i]n and many of his people were killed. Mag Shamhradha[i]n went to the house[4] of Ua Concobuir the same year and he came back again and on his return an attack was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh and by Muinter-Eolu[i]s and by the muster of the Breifni, both Foreigner and Gallowglass, on him. And Mag Shamhradha[i]n was taken prisoner and many of his people were killed.—Aedh of the Quill,[5] son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, was [mortally] injured in the rere of a foray in the Bolegan and he died thereof.—Derbhail, daughter of Cathal Mac Murchadha, wife of Donnchadh, son of Aedh [Mag Uidhir] junior, died. [1338]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [18th of the moon], A.D. 1336[1][-9]. A great host [was led] by Aedh Ua Neill the Stout to Tir-Conaill, whereby were killed the son of John Ua Neill and Geoffrey Ua Domnaill by the people of Ua Dochartaigh.—Ruaidhri O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], after going from the house of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir to his own. The most eminent in Ireland without dispute [was] that man.—Edmond Mac William de Burgh was expelled[2] this year.—The wife of the son of the Earl of Ulster, namely, the daughter of Toirdelbach Ua Briain, was taken [to wife] by Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, [that is,] by the king of Connacht, this year and Derbail, daughter of Aedh Ua Domnaill, was abandoned by him.—Thomas Mag Samradha[i]n, who [1339]

[2] *Expelled.*—This was the second expulsion. See the account of the first in the *A. L. C.* under 1338.

Muirceртaiǯ, do ďul ar in bliaďain rin, ar n-diultaď ď'ingin Donnčaďa riabaiǯ rir 7 a da mac d'eloǯ irin bliaďain rin for.[c]—Plaiǯ[4] mor do ṙnečta 7 do ṙic in[c] bliaďain rin[c], o cenn caicidiri do ǯeiṁreď co tainíc bloď d'errač, co n-deačaiď moran d'ellač Erenn d'eg[e] ann 7[c] guirt geṁair Erenn do ďul a muguďa in bliaďain cetna.[c]

B 70a [Bir.] Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] [l.[b] xx.ix.[b]], Anno Domini M.[o] ccc.[o] xxx.[o] uii.[o c][-xl.[o]] Comtógbail[d] mor cagaiď eter Mainečaiď, idon, eter Taďg, mac Taiďg [U]i Cheallaiǯ 7 Uilliam, mac Donnčaďa Muimníǯ [U]i Cheallaiǯ 7 Donnčaď, mac Aeďa [U]i Chellaiǯ, d'a tuc Toirrdelbač O Concobuir urlaṁur O-Maine, do Taďg 7 moran d'a cineď fein for, gur'ťeilgret Uilliam arťir imač. Ocur rolenrat uile e, gur'ímpo Uilliam orra 7 gur'marbaď Donnčaď, mac Aeďa [U]i Cellaiǯ 7 gur'gabaď Taďg O Cellaiǯ 7 gur'loiteď 7 co n-deačaiď d'eg d'a loitiď.[d]—Mael-Seč̌lainn hUa[1] Gairmleaǯaiď, tairеč Cene[oi]l-Moa[i]n, d'eg.—Toirc[d] doč́óďar meic Ual[ǯ]airc hUi Ruairc, idon, Domnall 7 Aeď 7 Gilla-Crird 7 Ruaiďri, ar creič cum Cať̌ail, mic Aeďa Breifniǯ 7 do rinneaďur

A.D. 1336. [4]-ď, B. [e] om., A.
A.D. 1337. [1] O, B. [a-a] om., B. [b-b] bl., A, B. [c] 1340, B. [d-d] om., B.

[3] *Was set free.*—Literally, *went out of it* (the captivity, by consent of his custodians).

[4] *Donnchadh.*—Namely, O'Conor.

[5] *Was renounced.*—From this it appears that the "going to the house of O'Conor," mentioned in the previous year, was to contract a marriage alliance, the rescision of which was the condition of Magauran's release.

The *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan merely state that he was set at liberty.

[6] *Snow, etc.*—"This year was very stormy and hurtful to men and animals; for from the feast of All Saints [Nov. 1, 1338] to Easter [March 28, 1339] for the most part there was rain, snow, or frost. From the feast of St. Andrew [Nov. 30, 1338] tillage operations ceased on account of the snow and frost, which at that time abounded almost continuously. . . . This year [1339] oxen and cows were dying, and sheep especially were almost destroyed: so that, according to common report, scarce a seventh part of the sheep escaped the

was in custody with the Clann-Muircertaigh, was set free[3] [1339]
in that year, after the daughter of Donnchadh[4] the Swarthy was renounced[5] him and his two sons escaped that year likewise.—A great plague of snow[6] and of frost [prevailed] that year from the beginning of a fortnight of winter until a part of spring came, so that much of the cattle of Ireland suffered death and the green crops of Ireland went to nought the same year.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. [1340 Bis.]
1337[1][-40]. Great levy of war [took place] between the Ui-Maine, namely, between Tadhg, son of Tadhg[2] Ua Cellaigh and William, son of Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh the Momonian[3] and Donnchadh son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, to whom[4] Toirdelbach O'Concobuir gave the governance of Ui-Maine, [namely] to Tadhg[5], and [between] great part of their own tribe likewise, so that they cast William from the country forth. And they all followed him, until William turned upon them and Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, was killed and Tadhg O'Cellaigh was taken[6] prisoner and wounded and underwent death of his injuries. —Mael-Sechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh, chief of Cenel-Moen, died.—An expedition was gone upon by the sons of Ual[gh]arc Ua Ruairc, namely, Domnall and Aedh and Gilla-Crisd and Ruaidhri, on a foray against Cathal, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian and they made an

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plague; but there was greater loss of lambs. Also in this year, in Lent, sallows produced roses in England, which were carried to different countries as a sight" (Clyn).

[1340] [1] *1337.*—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1340.

[2] *Tadhg.*—Slain in the battle of Athenry, co. Galway [1316], *supra.*

[3] *Donnchadh the Momonian* (reared in Munster).—King of Ui-Maine; died [1307], *supra.*

[4] *To whom—Tadhg.*—This clause should have been inserted after *son of Tadhg Ua Cellaigh.*

[5] *Gave to Tadhg.*—After the slaying of Ruaidhri in the preceding year.

[6] *Was taken, etc.*—"And at his taking was hurt grievously, of which hurt Teig died afterwards" (Mageoghegan).

cpeč adbal gan impeṡain 7 do ṁapb̆adup Concobup, mac Donnč̆ad̆a piabaiǧ 7 mopan aile. Do pinne Cat̆al dopaid̆ maiť, dap'ḟaṡto mopan do'n cpeič 7 dap'mapbad̆ Domnall O Ruaipc, aen paga mac piǧ na Bpeiṡne 7 mopan d'a muinntip mapaen pip 7 dap'gabad̆ ann Gilla-Cpiṡd O Ruaipc 7 Mac Con[Sh]nama. Tad̆g, mac Ruaid̆pi Ui Concobuip, do bi illaim ag O Ruaipc, do legan amač tpe comḟuaṡlugad̆ Gilla-Cpiṡd [U]i Ruaipc. —Aed̆, mac Ḟeid̆limid̆ Ui Concobuip, do ǧabail do Thoippd̆elbač O Conč̆obuip, do piǧ Connač̆t 7 cagad̆ d'eipǧi tpid ṡin etep O Conč̆obuip 7 Concobup Mac n-
A 71a Diapmata, | pí Muiǧi-Luipg 7 gup'milled̆ mopan etoppa. —Siuptan puad̆ Mac Goiṡdelb do mapbad̆ do Cat̆al Mac Diapmata Gall.—Tad̆g Mac Donnč̆aid̆ do ǧabail do Concobup Mac Diapmata in bliad̆ain ṡin.[d]—Cat̆al Mac Diapmata Gall, aen paǧu[2] mac piǧ Connač̆t ap[d] goil 7 ap gaiṡced̆, ap tpeiṡi 7 ap aǧmuipe 7 ap innṡaiǧid̆, ap coṡnum Aiptiǧ 7 Sleibe-Luǧa do ap tapad̆ a laṁa laidipe,[d] do mapbab̆ do Dhonnč̆ad̆ piabač, mac Mail [-Sh]eč̆lainn Chappaiǧ, tpe ḟell ig Lip-ṡelbaiǧ i Cloind-Conč̆obuip.—Maǧnup,[d] mac Cat̆ail, mic Annpiaṡ, do mapbad̆ do Cat̆al, mac Aed̆a Bpeiṡniǧ.[d]—Bpian og Mag Sampad̆a[i]n do mapbad̆ do Thellač-Dunč̆ad̆a.—Eogan[d] hUa hEiǧin, pi O-Ḟiač̆pač-Aid̆ne, do mapbad̆ d'a bpaiť̆pib̆ ḟein.—Eogan, mac Seḟpaiǧ Meg Raǧnaill 7 Aed̆ O Mailmíad̆aiǧ do mapbad̆ a č̆eile.—Ad̆am̆ Mag Theič̆ed̆a[i]n d'eg.—Pilib O Duib̆genna[i]n, ṡai gan ímpeṡain, d'eg.—Iníug, ingen Mic Goiṡdelb, ben Eogain

A.D. 1337. [2]-a, B.

[7] *Donnchadh.*—Grandson of Murtough O'Conor the Momonian, *A. L. C.* They add that this was the first rupture between the O'Rourkes and the descendants of Murtough the Momonian.

[8] *In custody.*—See the third entry of [1338], *supra.*

[9] *Aedh, etc.*—This entry is given with more detail in the *A. L. C.* and *F. M.* (Mageoghegan's version is quoted in the latter, iii. 569).

[10] *Son of Andrew.*—Son of Domnall, *A. L. C.* (apparently with more accuracy).

indisputably enormous foray and killed Concobur, son of [1340]
Donnchadh[7] the Swarthy and many others. Cathal made good pursuit, whereby much of the prey was wrested and Domnall O'Ruairc, the choicest of the sons of the kings of the Breifni and many of his people along with him were killed and Gilla-Crisd O'Ruairc and Mac Con[Sh]nama were captured. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, who was in custody[8] with O'Ruairc, was left out for the co-liberation of Gilla-Crisd Ua Ruairc.—Aedh,[9] son of Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And war arose through that between O'Conchobuir and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and much was destroyed between them.—Jordan Mac Goisdelb the Red was killed by Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner.—Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh was taken prisoner by Concobur Mac Diarmata that year.—Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, the choicest of the sons of the kings of Connacht for spirit and for prowess, for excellence and for felicity and for attack, for defending Airtech and Sliabh-Lugha by virtue of his strong hand, was killed by Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Mail[-Sh]echlainn Carrach [Mac Diarmata], through treachery, at Lis-selbaig in Clann-Conchobuir.—Maghnus, son of Cathal, son of Andrew[10] [Ua Conchobair], was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobair the Brefnian.—Brian Mag Samradha[i]n junior was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Eogan Ua hEighin, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Eogan, son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill and Aedh O'Mailmiadhaigh killed each other.—Adam Mag Teichedha[i]n died.—Philip O'Duibhgenna[i]n, a sage[11] without question, died.—Iniug, daughter of Mac

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[11] *Sage.*—O'Duigenan, according to the *A. L. C.*, was ollam (historian) of Conmaicni (i. e. the O'Rourkes, co. Leitrim).

Mic Fingin, d'eg.—Uilliam, mac Gillibert Mic Goisdelb̆, do marbad̆ ar greis 'sa Breifne do Tellac̆-Eac̆ac̆.—Ruaid̆ri, mac Magnusa [U]i hEağra, d'eg.—Mat̆a, mac Annaiğ hUi Raiğillaiğ, do marbad̆ d'Annriar, mac Briain hUi Raiğillaiğ 7 crec̆a mora do d̆enum 'sin Bolgan do'n toisc sin.[d]

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. [x.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx. uiii.°[b][-xl.° i.°] Maidm mor do t̆abairt do Mac Uilliam Burc ar Clainn-Muiris, dú inar'marbad̆ Tomas Mac Muiris, Muiris, mac Seonag ruaid̆ 7 deic̆nebur 7 tri fic̆it ar aen riu.—Domnall[c] Mag Dhorc̆aid̆, taisec̆ Cene-[oi]l-Luac̆a[i]n, d'eg.—Donnc̆ad̆, mac Mic na haid̆ce Meg [Fh]lannc̆ad̆a, do marbad̆ d'Aed̆, mac Taid̆g Meg [Fh]lannc̆ad̆a.—O Gairmleağaid̆ d'eg.—Brian O Flaind, taisec̆ Sil-Mailruanaiğ, d'eg.—Cat̆al Mac Ceit̆ernaiğ do marbad̆ d̆'esgur[c].—Caislen Rosa-Comain do gabail do Thoirrd̆elbac̆ hUa[1] Conc̆obuir. Ocus Aed̆, mac Feid̆limid̆, do bí illiam̆ 'sa c̆aislen, do treig d'O Choncobuir é.—Seaan Mag Mat̆gamna do c̆ur a hA[i]rğiallaib̆.—Cu-Chonnac̆t[c] O Cuind, taisec̆ Muinnteri-Gillga[i]n, mortuus est.[c]

(Muircertac̆[d] Mac-in-ğabann, abb Cloc̆air, mortuus est Kalendis Februarii.[d])

A 71b Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. [xx.i.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° ix.°[b][-xl.° ii.°] In Gilla dub Mag Uidir do bat̆ud̆ ar Loc̆-Eirne ar dered̆ creic̆e.—Cagad̆[c] mor d'eirği eter Thoirrdelbac̆ O Concobur, ri Connac̆t 7 Concobur Mac

A.D. 1338. [1] O, B. [a].xx.° ii°, A, B. This epact does not occur in the Decemnovennal Cycle. [b] 1341, B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] n. t. h., A, om., B.
A.D. 1339. [a].xx.° iiii.° ! A, B. [b] 1342, B. [c-c] om., B.

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[12] *Were made.* — By Andrew O'Reilly (*A. L. C.*)

[1341] [1] *1338.*—The ferial (2) proves that the true year is 1341.

[2] *Johnock.*—Mac Maurice.

[3] *Three score and ten.* — Seven score, *A. L. C.* The *Four Masters* adopt the textual number.

[4] *O'Gairmleghaidh.* — Chief of Cenel-Moen (the tribal name of the O'Gormleys), *A. L. C.*

Goisdelb, wife of Eogan Mac Fingin, died.—William, son of Gilbert Mac Goisdelb, was killed on a night-foray in the Breifni by the Tellach-Eachach.—Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus Ua hEaghra, died.—Matthew, son of Annagh Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by Andrew, son of Brian Ua Raighillaigh and great forays were made[12] in the Bolegan during that expedition. [1340]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [10th of the moon,] A.D. 1338[1][-41]. Great defeat was inflicted by Mac William de Burgh on the Clann-Maurice, wherein were killed Thomas Mac Maurice, son of Johnock[2] the Red and three score and ten[3] along with them.—Domnall Mag Dorchaidh, chief of Cenel-Luacain, died.—Donnchadh, son of Son of the Night Mag [F]lannchadha, was killed by Aedh, son of Tadhg Mag [F]lannchadha.—O'Gairmleghaidh[4] died.—Brian O'Flainn, chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh, died.—Cathal Mac Ceithernaigh was killed by a fall.—The castle of Ros-Comain was taken by Toirdhelbach Ua Conchobuir. And Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], that was in custody[5] in the castle, betrayed it to O'Concobuir.—John Mag Mathgamna was put out of Airghialla.—Cu-Connacht O'Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gillga[i]n, died. [1341]

(Muircertach[1] Mac-in-ghabann,[2] abbot of Clochar, died on the Kalends [1st] of February.) (1338)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [21st] of the moon, A.D. 1339[1][-42]. The black Gillie Mag Uidhir was drowned on Loch-Eirne in the rere of a foray party.—Great war arose between Toirdelbach O'Conchobuir, king [1342]

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[5] *In custody.* — See the fourth entry of the preceding year.

(1338) [1] *Muircertach, etc.*—Given in the *Four Masters* under 1341.

[2] *Mac-in-ghabann.—Son of the Smith;* "generally anglicised Mac Gowan in the north of Ireland, but in Meath and Leinster it is often translated Smith" (O'D. iii, 571).

[1342] [1] *1339.*—The ferial (3)

Diarmata, ri Muige-Luirg. Emond a Burc d'eirgi le Mac Diarmata 7 Aed, mac Feidlimde 7 Donnchad O Birn. Ocur in t-O Birn hirein do chur [U]i Conchobuir i tempoll Oil-rind ar n-dul dó do gabail gill creiche do rinnedur Muinnter-Birn ar hoibert a Burc 7 ní d'a gallogladachaib do marbad fa'n Conrtabla, idon, fa Mac Ruaidhri. Rudur mór 7 olc adbal 7 cagad coitchenn d'eirgi trid rin i Connachtaib uile 7 Clann-Muircertaig d'eirgi le O Concobuir ar tur a n-agaid Mic Diarmata 7 impod doib arir le Mac Uilliam 7 le Mac Diarmata. Feall do denum ar Clann-Uilliam Burc tre urail [U]i Conchobuir, dar'marbad Tomar a Burc i fell granna 'n-a n-oirechtur fein, le Clann-Muirir 7 Seoinin a Burc do marbad ar in latair (no[d], ar in airti[d]) cetna do Clann-Ricaird. Cathal, mac Gilla-Crist, Mac Diarmata do marbad d'Fergal hUa Taidg air in cagad cetna. Fergal, mac Gilla-Crist rind Mic Cormaic, do marbad ar in cagad cetna.—Breirim brog[d]a do tabairt do Conchobur Mac Diarmata 7 d'a macaib rig ar O Concobuir fa Bhel-ata-fliren, dar'linged in t-at co togda tairrib 7 d'ar'marbad ann Diarmait, mac Briain [U]i Fhergail, in t-aen mac tairic na aera dob'-ferr do bi 'n-a aimrir do Conmaicnib 7 mac hoibert a Burc, mídach gan erbad 7 Concobur, mac Donnchada duib [U]i Eilide.[e]—Seaan Mag Mathgamna, rai n-einig 7

A.D. 1339. [d-d] itl., t. h., (A) MS.

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proves that the true year is 1342.

[2] *O'Birn.*—Lord of Tir-Briuin, the O'Beirnes' country, in co. Roscommon.

[3] *To take.*—By force: "to distrain for a prey that O'Byrne tooke before from Hobert Burke," Mageoghegan, 1342.

[4] *Mac Ruaidhri.* — Mac Rory "was leader of a Scottish band of gallowglasses from the western islands of Scotland, who were at this period in the pay of the king of Connaught" (O'D. iii. 573).

[5] *Assembly.*—*Oirechtus* in the original: anglicised *Iraghte.* "Item, he shall not assemble the queen's

of Connacht and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg. Edmond de Burgh and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair] and Donnchadh O'Birn[2] rose out with Mac Diarmata. And that O'Birn forced Ua Conchobuir into the church of Oil-finn, on his having gone to take[3] a pledge for a foray committed by the Muinter-Birn on Hubert de Burgh and portion of his gallowglasses were killed under the Constable, namely, under Mac Ruaidhri.[4] Great loss and evil excessive and general war arose through that in all Connacht. And the Clann-Muircertaigh rose out with O'Concobuir in the beginning against Mac Diarmata and they turned again with Mac William and with Mac Diarmata. Treachery was practised on the Clann-William de Burgh, through instigation of O'Conchobuir, whereby Thomas de Burgh was killed in ugly treachery in their own assembly[5] by the Clann-Maurice and Jenkin de Burgh was killed in the same place (or, in the [same] transaction) by the Clann-Ricaird. Cathal, son of Gilla-Crist, Mac Diarmata, was killed by Fergal Ua Taidhg in the same war. Ferghal, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Cormaic the Fair, was killed in the same war.—A crushing defeat was inflicted by Conchobur Mac Diarmata and by his sons of kings on O'Concobuir near Bel-atha-slissen, whereby the Ford was crossed in a masterly manner[6] past them and Diarmait, son of Brian Ua Ferghail, the best son of a chief of the [same] age that was in his time of the Conmaicni and the son of Hubert de Burgh, [an] honourable [man] without defect and Concobur, son of Donnchadh Ua hEilidhe the Black, were killed there.—John Mag Mathgamna,[7] eminent for generosity and prowess [1342]

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people upon hills, or use any *Iraghtes*, or parles, upon hills," Privy Council Book, 25 Eliz., quoted in Hardiman: *Irish Minstrelsy*, ii. 159 (O'D. iii. 574).

[6] *In a masterly manner.*—Literally, *choicely.*

[7] *Mag Mathgamna.* — Namely, Mac Mahon, king of Oriel.

n-eǯnuma, a[e] ṁarbaď ar dereď creiče[1] co n-a gallogla-čaiḃ do lučt tiǯe[1] Aeďa, mic Rooilḃ 7 do Clainn-Ceallaiǯ i[c] toraiďečt.[c] Ocus is commor do marbaď 7 do baťaď iat.—Diarmaiť ruaď, mac Cormaic óig Mic Diarmata, d'eg i n-aibit manaič leiť í Mainistir na Buille, gan aen guť a n-diaiď a anma fa einеč, no fa crabaď.[c]—Concobur ruaď Mag Eočaga[i]n do marbaď do Gallaiḃ.—Cormac,[c] mac Ruaiďri, mic Domnaill [U]i Cončobuir, do gabail le Cončobur, mac Taiďg 7 le Ruaiďri, mac Caťail [U]i Cončobuir 7 Concobur do gabail le Brian, mac Ruaiďri 7 a tabairt illaim Concobuir Mic Diarmata 7 a cur do sen d'a coimed i Carraiǯ Lača-Cé.[c]—Domnall hUa Dočartaiǯ, ardtaiseč
A 71c Arda-Míďair 7 nočo[e] n-éď aṁain, uair is bec nač | raiḃi tiǯernus Innsi-hEoǯain 7 tiǯernus[c] Trička-cet Thiri-hEnna 7[c] ro bo terc a n-Erinn taiseč 'g ar' lia daine 7 ba mó marcsluaǯ 7 ba ferr goil 7 gaisceď, eineč 7 tiďnucal innár.[c] Ocus[f] a dul d'eg ar lar a tiǯe fein[f] 7 Seaan hUa[2] Dočartaiǯ do ǯabail a ínaiď.[g]—Sil-Muire-ďaiǯ,[c] eter deoin 7 aindeoin, do ďilsiuǯuď riǯ Connact, idon, Toirrdelbač, mac Aeďa, ma[i]c Eogain [U]i Concobuir. Ocus is iat is oiregďa do eiriǯ do: Emond Mac Uilliam a Burc 7 Concobur Mac Diarmata, ri Muiǯi-Luirg, co n-a braiťriḃ 7 co n-a oirečt. Ocus Aed, mac Aeďa Breifníǯ, mic Caťail ruaiď 7 sočraide na Breifne 7 Conmaicní ar aen rú 7 Aeď, mac Feiď-limťe, rí Connačt. Ocus a ínnarba[ď] astir amač lesna cuibrennaiḃ sin. Ocus as i comuirle tucsat a cairde dó: dul do ťiǯ Mic Diarmata 'san aiďci. Ocus

A.D. 1339. [1]-i, B. [2] O, A. [e] do (verbal particle), B. [f-f] a eg i n-a tiǯ fein—*he died in his own house*, B. [g-g] a n' inaiď—*in his stead*, B.

[8] *Equal number, etc.*—Literally, it is equally great they were slain and they were drowned.

[9] *Without — name.* — Literally, without any voice [of reproach] after his name.

[10] *Some— constraint.* — Literally, between willingness and unwillingness.

was killed with his gallowglasses in the rere of a foray- [1342?]
party by the household force of Aedh, son of Ralph [Mag Mathgamna] and by the Clann-Ceallaigh, in the pursuit. And an equal[8] number were slain as were drowned.—Diarmait the Red, son of Cormac Mac Diarmata junior, died in the habit of a Grey [Cistercian] monk in the Monastery of the Buill, without[9] leaving reproach to his name respecting hospitality or respecting piety.—Conchobur Mag Eochaga[i]n the Red was killed by Foreigners.—Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir, was taken prisoner by Conchobur, son of Tadhg and by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and Concobur was taken prisoner by Brian, son of Ruaidhri and given into the hand of Concobur Mac Diarmata and placed by him in keeping in the Rock of Loch-Ce.—Domnall Ua Dochartaigh, arch-chief of Ard-Midhair—and it is not this alone, for there was little wanting from his having the lordship of Inis-Eogain and the lordship of the Cantred of Tir-hEnna and there was scarcely in Ireland a chief that had more people and a larger horse-host and better spirit and valour, hospitality and bestowal than he—and he died in the centre of his own house and John Ua Dochartaigh took his place.—The Sil-Muiredhaigh, some[10] willingly and some by constraint, disowned the king of Connacht, namely, Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir. And these are the chiefest that rose against him: Edmond Mac William de Burgh and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, with their kinsmen and with their sept. And Aedh, son of Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair] the Red and the muster of the Breifni and the Conmaicni along with them and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht. And he was expelled from the country by those allies. And this is the advice his friends [then] gave him: to go to the house of Mac Diarmata by night. And the Clann-Muir-

ꝼuaraduꝛ Clann-Muiꝛceꝛtaiǯ a ꝼiꝛ ꝛin 7 do innleduꝛ ꝛen aꝛ ꝛliǯtib̆ 7 aꝛ caꝛanaib̆ 7 aꝛ beꝛnad̆aib̆-bead̆ail in longꝛuiꝛt. Ocuꝛ taiꝛic tꝛempa ꝛin 'ꝛan aid̆ci ꝛé doꝛc̆a, diaꝛ no tꝛiuꝛ maꝛcac̆. Ocuꝛ do eiꝛǯed̆ do aꝛ toc̆uꝛ in longꝛuiꝛt 7 taiꝛíc uait̆ib̆ aꝛ taꝛad̆ a lama laidiꝛe 7 do loit ꝛé Cat̆al, mac Aed̆a Bꝛeiꝼníǯ. Ocuꝛ ní ꝛaib̆e a ꝼiꝛ ꝛin aꝫ Mac Diaꝛmata no co cuala ꝛe na comaiꝛc 7 in mallac̆ad̆ 'ꝫa denum aꝛ ꝼut in longꝛuiꝛt. O ꝛin doib̆ co lá aꝛ namaꝛac̆ 7 aꝛ ꝼaǯail a ꝼeꝛa do Mac Diaꝛmata, do c̆uiꝛ daine taiꝛiꝛi cuiꝫi d'a c̆uꝛ 'ꝛa Chaꝛꝛaiꝫ 7 do bí ꝼoꝛꝫla ꝛec̆tmuine innti. Ocuꝛ do teiǯdiꝛ daine mait̆i in tiꝛe ꝼa ꝛec̆ ꝫac̆ lae cuíꝫi. Ocuꝛ da n-deꝛnta aꝛ Mac n-Diaꝛmata, do ꝫenta ꝛit̆ ꝛiꝛ. Ocuꝛ o nac̆ deꝛnad, do [t̆]innlaic é co Caiꝛlen Roꝛa-Comain 7 ꝛoꝼaꝫaib̆ annꝛin é.—Simon, mac Concobuiꝛ, mic Simoin Mic Ꝫille-Aꝛꝛait̆, taiꝛec̆ do t̆aiꝛec̆aib̆ Luiǯne, moꝛtuuꝛ eꝛt.[c]—Aed̆, mac Aed̆a Bꝛeiꝼníǯ, do ǯabail ꝛiǯi Connac̆t Dia-Luain,[c] idon, in cet Luan do ǯeimꝛeǯ.[c]—Concobuꝛ hUa[2] Domnaill, ꝛí Tiꝛe-Conaill 7 ꝛoit̆ec̆ dingbala[3] d'aiꝛdꝛiǯi n-Eꝛenn ꝫan amuꝛuꝛ é aꝛ cꝛut̆ 7 aꝛ ceill 7[c] aꝛ cetꝼad̆, aꝛ uaill 7[c] aꝛ eineč 7 aꝛ oiꝛꝛdeꝛcuꝛ, aꝛ[c] menmnaiǯi 7 aꝛ moꝛ toiꝛbeꝛtaiǯi, aꝛ cꝛod̆ac̆t 7 aꝛ cat̆iꝛǯail, aꝛ uaiꝛli 7 aꝛ ailꝫine, aꝛ daenac̆t 7 aꝛ deǯ cꝛabad̆,[c] a maꝛbad̆ la Níall hUa[2] n-Domnaill, la mac a at̆aꝛ ꝼein, aꝛ tabaiꝛt amaiꝛ[4] longꝛuiꝛt ꝼaiꝛ. Ocuꝛ[c] teinnti 7
A 71d tennala do c̆uꝛ iꝛin tec̆ móꝛ 7 O Domnaill | d'eiꝛǯi amac̆ 7 a toitim a n-doꝛuꝛ a tiǯi ꝼein, aꝛ m-bꝛeit̆ buad̆a o doman 7 o dem̆an. Ocuꝛ iꝛ dilliuc̆ta an eiꝫꝛi, 7 an elad̆a ꝫan ꝼeꝛ a himoc̆aiꝛ, na a haltꝛuim taꝛeiꝛ

A.D. 1339. [3]-ꝫmala, B. [4] amuꝛ (pl.), B.

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[11] *And—fortress.*—This is a prolepsis; it should follow morrow of the next sentence.

[12] *Fortress.*—This, according to the entry in the *Four Masters*, was Murbhach (Murvagh), a place about three miles south-west of the town of Donegal (O'D. iii. 417, 578).

certaigh got tidings thereof and they lay in wait on the roads and on the paths and on the gaps of danger of the fortress. And he came through those in the night, owing to the darkness, [with] two or three horsemen. And an attack was made on him on the causeway of the fortress and he came [safe] from them by virtue of his strong hand and he injured Cathal, son of Aedh the Brefnian. And[11] news thereof reached not Mac Diarmata, until he heard the frays and the execration a-doing throughout the fortress. Thus was it with them till the morrow. And on Mac Diarmata receiving tale thereof, he sent trusty persons to him to put him into the Rock. And he was the greater part of a week therein. And the noble persons of the country used to go secretly every day to him. And if it had been done for Mac Diarmata, peace would have been made with him. And, as it was not made, he [Mac Diarmata] escorted him to the castle of Ros-Comain and left him there.—Simon, son of Concobur, son of Simon Mac Gille-Arraith, a chief of the chiefs of Luighni, died. —Aedh, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian, took the kingship of Connacht on Monday, namely, the first Monday of Winter.—Conchobur Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill—and fitting vessel for the arch-kingship of Ireland [was] he without dispute, for shape and for sense and for intellect, for highmindedness and for generosity and for pre-eminence, for magnanimity and for great bestowal, for courage and for battle-vigour, for nobility and for gentleness, for humanity and good piety—was killed by Niall Ua Domnaill, [namely] by the son of his own father, after assaulting his fortress.[12] And [his death happened thus :] fires and brands were put into the palace. And O'Domnaill came out and fell in the door of his own house, after gaining victory from world and from demon. And orphaned are wisdom and science without a man to [1342]

The *A. L. C.* state it was in Finnros (*fair-wood*), which has not been

in ečta sin.[c]—Flann óg O Domnall[i]n, ollam̆ Connačt, in[h] Christo quieuit.[h]—Domnall O Coindlis, senčaiδ suaδamail 7[c] taibleoir glan[ṡ]oclač na Gaiδilgi, do marbaδ la h[U]iδ-Diarmata, gairit[c] re Caisc.[c]—Brugaiδ coitcenn, ciall[c] conaiǯ,[c] do bi ar Loc-Eirne, gan diultaδ do t̆ruaǯ, no do tren, idon Mat̆a Mac Magnusa, d'eg in bliaδain sin[i] (14[cd] Kalendas Septimbris[cd]).—Tomas[c] Mac Gilli-Coisgli, sai n-egna, in Christo quieuit.—Taδg Mac Donnčaiδ, rí Tire-hOilella, d'innarba[δ] le Concobur Mac n-Diarmata, d'a tiǯerna 7 d'a brat̆air fein 7 Fergal, mac Tomaltaiǯ Mic Diarmata, do gabail Tire-hOilella ar a eis.[c]

B 70b Kal. Ian. iiii.f., l. ii[a]., Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° [b][-xl.° iii.°] Slaine, ingen [U]i Briain, ben Toirrdelbaiǯ [U]i Concobuir 7 derbṡiur a mat̆ar fein fos, mortua est.—Derbail, ingen [U]i Domnaill, in aen bean rob' ferr tainic d'a cineδ fein riam, do t̆ečt[1] ar cuairt cum Conč̆obuir Mic Diarmata co hInis-Doiǯri 7 galar a hega d'a gabail 7 a hadnucal[2] í[3] Mainistir na Búille.—Dubč̆ablač,[c] ingen Concobuir Mic Diarmata, ben [U]i Birn, saí mna gan ímreain, mortua est.[c]—Tómas Mag Samraδa[i]n, aen raǯu taisec̆ Erenn, mortuus est.—Muircertač O Briain, rí Tuaδ-Muman,[4] d'eg 7 Diarmait hUa[5] Briain do riǯaδ i[6] n-a inaδ 7[c] a indarba[δ] sen le Brian O m-Briain 7 mait̆i Tuaδ-Muman do creidium do.[c]—Uillíug, mac Ricaird, mic Uilliam leit̆, macam̆ Gall Erenn ar[c] einec̆ 7 ar egnum, mortuus est.—Cat̆al[c] O Maduǯa[i]n do marbaδ le

A.D. 1339. [h-h] quieuit in [Christ to], B. [i] si—*this*, B.

A.D. 1340. [1] t̆oċt, A. [2] haδlucaδ, B. [3] a, B. [4] Tuaǯ—, A. [5] O, A. [6] om., A. [a] .u., A, B. Scribe mistook ii for u. [b] 1343, B. [c-c] om., B.

identified. It may be concluded that, like Murvagh, it was in Tir-Aedha (Tirhugh).

[1343] *1340.*—The ferial (4) and amended epact (2) prove that the true year is 1343.

[2] *Slaine.* — Mentioned in the fourth entry of [1339] *supra.*

support or to foster them, after that deed.—Flann O'Domnalla[i]n junior, ollam of Connacht, rested in Christ.— [1342]
Domnall O'Cuindlis, excellent historian and pure-worded exponent [?] of the Gaidhilic, was killed by the Ui-Diarmata, shortly before Easter.—A general entertainer, of considerable substance, that was on Loch-Erne, without refusal to powerful or to weak, namely, Matthew Mac Maghnusa, died this year (on the 14th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 19]).—Thomas Mac Gille-Coisgli, an eminent sage, rested in Christ.—Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, king of Tir-Oilella, was expelled by Concobur Mac Diarmata, [namely] by his own lord and by his own kinsman and Fergal, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, took Tir-Oilella after him.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1343]
1340[1][-3]. Slaine,[2] daughter of Ua Briain, wife of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir and sister of his own mother likewise, died.—Derbail,[3] daughter of Ua Domnaill, the best woman that ever came of her own tribe, came on a visit to Conchobur Mac Diarmata to Inis-Doighri and the illness of her death seized her and she was buried in the Monastery of the Buill.—Dubchablach, daughter of Concobur Mac Diarmata, wife of Ua Birn, a choice woman without dispute, died.—Thomas Mag Samradha[i]n,[4] unique choice of the chiefs of Ireland, died.—Muircertach O'Briain, king of Thomond, died and Diarmait Ua Briain was made king in his stead. And he was expelled by Brian O'Briain, who was acknowledged by the nobles of Thomond.—Ulick, son of Richard, son of William [de Burgh] the Grey, the best Foreign youth of Ireland for generosity and for valour, died.—Cathal[5] O'Madugha[i]n was killed by the Clann-

[3] *Derbail.*—Repudiated wife of O'Conor. See the reference in note 2.

[4] *Mag Samradha[i]n.*—Lord of Tellach-Echach (bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan).

[5] *Cathal.* — Chief of Sil-Anmchadha (O'Madden's country, com-

Clainn-Ricaird 7 ro bo do maitib Erenn dó.—Donnčad cleireč O Mail-Brenaind, canonač corad i n-Oil-finn, a marbad d'aen určur roiǯdi le muínntir Hoibert, mic Daibit duinn Mic Uilliam.—Cat̆al Mac-in-Liat̆anaiǯ, ab na Trinoide, mortuus est.[c]—Maidm mor le Clainn-Fheoraiſ 7 le Clainn-Ricaird ar [U]ib-Maine, du inar'-marbad[7] en mac riǯ deg do Clainn-Cellaiǯ, fa Concobur cerrbač hUa[5] Ceallaiǯ.—Aengus hUa[5] Domnaill do riǯad leis hUa[5] n-Dočartaiǯ 7 le Domnall dub[8] hUa[5] m-Baiǯill 7 le nert Aeda ream̆air [U]i Neill 7 Níall hUa[5] Domnaill d'at̆riǯad leó. Gairit as a aitle sin
A 72a co tucsat | imresain d'a ceile 7 do marbad le hAengus 7 le Clainn-Muircertaiǯ Aindiles O Baiǯill, taiseč Tiri-hAinmireč 7 a mac 7 Eogan, mac Airt [U]i Domnaill 7 daine imda aili eturru, let̆ ar let̆.—Iohannes[c] Ollaitim, espuc Cille-alad, in Christo quieuit.—Seoan Mac Eoaiǯ, macam suibespuc Erenn, idon, espuc Conmaicne, quieuit in [Christo][c].—Concobur Mac Diarmata, rí Muiǯi-Luirg, 7 Airtiǯ 7 Tiri-hOilella 7 Tiri-Tuat̆ail 7 na Renn 7 sečt m-baile do Clainn-Cat̆ail 7 in fer ris nar'gabad gan urraim do buain do gač aen d'a tegmad ris—oir[c] do derbadur uǯdair no haimsiri si gur'b'e sin aen raǯa urriǯ na hErenn, ar crut̆ 7 ar čeill, ar blad 7 ar buantid̆lucad, ar eineč 7 ar egnum, ar aǯ 7 ar ḟíruaisli[c], co[9] nar' b'ínimarbaǯa neč ris do'n[c] fine Gaid̆elaiǯ[c] i[6] n-a aimsir fein[d]. Co[e] 'n-a derbad sin[e] adubert in[10] file an duain d'a dan fein :

A.D. 1340. [7] a r'm—, A. [8] n-d—, A. [9] gu, A. [10] an, A. [d] om., A. [e-e] Amail—*As*, B.

prising part of Galway co. and part of King's).

[6] *Cathal.*—See the fourth entry of [1309], *supra.* The omission of his election to the bishopric of Elphin is noteworthy.

[7] *Gave battle.*—At Achadh-mona [*bog-field*], according to the *Four Masters* (Aghawoney, a townland in par. and bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, O'D. iii. 582.)

[8] *Clann - Muircertaigh.* — They had been expelled shortly before from Breifny and had Tirhugh granted to them by Aenghus O'Donnell (*A. L. C.*)

Ricaird and he was one of the noble[st] persons in Ireland. [1343]
—Donnchadh O'Mail-Brenainn, the Cleric, canon chorister in Oil-finn, was killed by one shot of an arrow, by the people of Hubert, son of David Mac William [de Burgh] the Brown.—Cathal[6] Mac-in-Liathanaigh, abbot of the Trinity, died.—Great defeat [was inflicted] by the Clann-Feorais [Birmingham] and the Clann-Ricaird on the Ui-Maine, where were killed eleven sons of kings of the Clann-Cellaigh, under Concobur Ua Ceallaigh the Long-haired. — Aengus Ua Domnaill was made king by Ua Dochartaigh and by Domnall Ua Baighill the Black and by the power of Aedh Ua Neill the Stout and Niall Ua Domnaill was deposed by them. A short time after that, they gave battle[7] to one another and there were killed by Aengus and by the Clann-Muircertaigh[8] Aindiles O'Baighill, chief of Tir-hAinmirech and his son and Eogan, son of Art Ua Domnaill and many other persons between them, side for side.—John O'[Fh]Laitim, bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.—John Mac Eoaigh, most distinguished of the learned bishops of Ireland, that is, the bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested in Christ.—Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Airtech and Tir-Oilella and Tir-Tuathail and the Renna and the seven towns of Clann-Cathail and a man with whom a contest was not entered upon without his wresting superiority from every one that engaged with him—for the authors of this time certified that he was the choicest of the sub-kings of Ireland for shape and for sense, for renown and for substantial bestowal, for generosity and for prowess, for disposition and for true nobleness, so that no one was to be vaunted of beside him of the Gaidhilic stock in his own time. Hence, to certify that, the poet said this poem in his own art:

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[9] *Stanza.*—the metre is *Debide*, for which see *Todd Lectures*, Vol. iii. p. 102 sq.

[10] *Conn.*—Of the Hundred Battles; slain A.D. 187 (*Todd Lect.*, iii. 308.)

Rann[d]—Da n-derṅaiṅn imuirbaiǯ ar,
Mac Diarmata, 'r ni derṅur,
Cennur Temṙa 7 Claiṅni Cuíṅn,
Do barr Berb̆a do beraiṅd.

Ni[c] ṙaicim a n-Inir-Fail
Fer coimera a ʒ-cleiṫ imd̆aiṅ;
Ní ṙuil co teč Ciṅn-č̆orad̆
Neč ar nar'ciṅn Concobur.

Imurbaiǯ ni denta dam
Re Feraib̆ Erenn arran,—
Ʒan imarbaid ṙuair an ʒeall
Sluaiǯ ṙiṅnurlair na hErenn[c].—

a éʒ in urriǯ rin i taiǯ m̆ór na Cairrʒi, ar[f] m-breiṫ buad̆a o doman 7 o d̆em̆on, reč̆tmaiṅ[c] re Samaiṅ, Dia-Sat̆airn do ṙoṅnrud̆ 7 a ad̆nacal i Maíniṡtir na Buille[c]. Ocur [d] Ferʒal Mac Diarmata, a derbrat̆air ṙéiṅ[g], do riǯad̆ 'n-a ínad̆.

(No[h], ʒumad̆ ar in Kallaiṅn ṡi bud̆ coir Nícol Maʒ-raiṫ[h].)

[Bir.] Kal. Ian. u. f., l.[a] [x.iii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° i.°[b] [-iiii.°] Erpuc Luiǯne[1] d'eʒ. Murč̆ad̆[c], mac Mailmuad̆ [U]í Eaǯra, ab na Buille 7 adbur erpuic Luiǯne, quieuit in [Christo].—Mat̆a, mac Ʒilla-Crist cleiriǯ Mic Diarmata, do marbad̆ le Muiṅntir-nEiliḋe ar in Coirr-ṡliab̆.—Uilliam, mac Matʒamna Meʒ Raǯnaill, do marbad̆ le macaib̆ Catail Meʒ Raǯnaill[c].

A.D. 1340. [f] iar—*after*, B. [g] om., B. [h-h] 71d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.
A.D. 1341. [i]-ní, A. [a-a] bl., A; l., with blank for epact, B. [b] 1344, B. [c-c] om., B.

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[11] *A week—Saturday.*—This concurrence is another proof that the text is three years antedated in this place. In 1343, Oct. 25 and Nov. 1 fell on Saturday (E); in 1340, on Wednesday (A).

Stanza :[9] If I had made a vaunt of him, [1343]
Mac Diarmata and I made [it] not,
Headship of Tara and of the Clan of Conn[10]
To the chief of Berbha I should give.

I see not in Inis-Fail
A man to be compared to him;
There is not as far as the house of Cenn-choradh
One whom Concobur surpassed not.

Vaunting shall not be done by me
Before the Men of Ireland out of that,—
Without vaunting he obtained the pledge
Of the host of the fair surface of Ireland.—

the death of that sub-king [took place] in the great house of the Rock, after gaining victory from world and from demon, a week[11] before November-Day, Saturday precisely, and he was buried in the Monastery of the Buill. And Fergal Mac Diarmata, his own brother, was made king in his stead.

(Or[1] it may be on this Kalend [year] it were right [for (1340)
the death of] Nicholas Magraith [to be].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [13th] of the moon, A.D. [1344Bis.]
1341[1][-4]. The bishop of Luighni[2] died.—Murchadh, son of Maelmuadh Ua Eaghra, abbot of the Buill and likely to be bishop[3] of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Matthew, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Diarmata the Cleric, was killed by the Muinter-Eilidhe on the Corr-sliabh.—William, son of Mathgamain Mag Raghnaill, was killed by the sons of Cathal Mag Raghnaill.—Aedh, son of Ralph Mag Math-

(1340) [1] *Or, etc.*—See the second additional entry under next year.

[1344] [1] *1341.*—The ferial (5) proves that the true year is 1344.

[2] *Luighni.*—That is, Achonry.

[3] *Likely to be bishop.*—The original expression (*material of a bishop*), in all probability, signifies that the character of the abbot would have ensured his election to the bishopric.

From this obit, Ware (*Bishops*, p. 659) erroneously infers that he was bishop.

Aeð, mac Rooilb Meg Mat̆gamna, ri Oirgiall, d'eg 7 Murčað óg Mhag Mat̆gamna do t̆oǧa[ð] i[2] n-a inað 7 a eg i[3] cinn ṙečtmaine. Maǧnuṙ, mac Eačaða, Mac Rooilb̆ do ǧab̆ail riǧi n-Oirgiall.—Art hUa[4] Mail-[-Sh]ečlainn, ri Míðe, do marbað le Cormac m-ballač O Mail[-Sh]ečlainn 7 e fein do ríǧað i[2] n-a inað.

(Urian, mac Ruaiǧri Mheg Uiðir, 15 Kalendaṙ Februarii quieuit.—Nicol Magraiť, comarba Termuinn Dabeog, mortuuṙ eṙt Nonis Septimbriṙ[d].)

A 72b B 70c Kal Ian. uii. f., [l.[a] xx.iiii[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° ii.°[b][-u.°] Tomaṙ[c], mac Cat̆ail riabaiǧ [U]i Ruairc, do marbað le Clainn-Muircertaiǧ iṙ t-[ṙ]aṁraðᶜ.—Toirrdelbač hUa[1] Concobuir, ri Connačt, 7 adbur rig[d] Erenn, neč[d] ro bo mó 7 rob' uairli 7 rob' [ṙ]err eineč 7 egnum do bí i n-Erinn i n-aen aímṙir riṙ, do dul do cungnum le Taðg Mag Raǧnaill, la taiṙeč Muinnteri-hEolu[i]ṙ, co Loč-Oirind a n-aiǧaið Clainni-Muircertaiǧ. Ocut Clann-Muircertaiǧ d'a innṙaiǧið 7 bloð do Muinntir-Eolu[i]ṙ leó 7 a lenmain doib̆ co Fið-Doruða 7 aen určur ṙoiǧdi d'a marbað ann 7 ní feṙ cia tuc. Ocuṙ airmít ugdair na haimṙiri ṙi gurab' é ṙin gnim iṙ mó do rinned le ṙoigid a n-Erinn riam. Ocuṙ bennačt na heigṙi 7 na helaðna ar a anmain in airdriǧ ṙin; oír ní hímda aici fer a himcair na a haltruma ar a eiṙ. Et in Aptumno eṙt oc[c]iṙuṙ[d].—

A.D. 1341. [2] om. (by aphaeresis), A. [3] a, B. [4] O, A. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1342. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1345, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] airdriġ—*arch-king*, B. [d-d] do marbað le Clainn-Muircertaiġ 7 le cuid do Muinntir-Eolu[i]ṙ d'en urċur ṙoigde—*was killed by the Clann-Murcertaigh and by a portion of Muinter-Eoluis with one shot of an arrow*, B.

(1341) [1] *Brian-Nicholas.*—Given in the *Four Masters* under 1344.

[2] *Mag Uidhir.*—King of Fermanagh; died [1338], *supra.*

[1345] [1] *1342.*—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1345.

[2] *Killed.*—Interlined in a Latin hand in B is: *13* [*15*] *Octobris. Vide Clinn.* The account in Clyn (1345) varies from that of the text: Item, die Sabbati, in crastino Calixti Pape, occiditur in parlia-

gamna, king of Oirghialla, died and Murchadh Mag Mathgamna junior was chosen in his stead and died at the end of a week. Maghnus, son of Echaidh, son of Ralph, took the kingship of Oirghialla.—Art Ua Mail[-Sh]ech-lainn, king of Meath, was killed by Cormac O'Mail-[-Sh]echlainn the Freckled and himself was made king in his stead. [1344]

(Brian,[1] son of Ruaighri Mag Uidhir,[2] rested on the 15th of the Kalends of February [Jan. 18].—Nicholas[1] Magraith, incumbent of the Termon of [St.] Dabeog, died on the Nones [5th] of September.) (1341)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [24th of the moon], A.D. 1342[1][-5]. Thomas, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc the Grey, was killed by the Clann-Muircertaigh in the Summer.—Toirdhelbach Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht and one fit to be king of Ireland and one who was of the greatest and noblest and best generosity and prowess that was in Ireland at the same time as he, went to assist Tadhg Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, to Loch-Oirinn, against the Clann-Muircertaigh. And the Clann-Muircertaigh and part of Muinter-Eolu[i]s with them attacked him and he was pursued by them to Fidh-Dorudha and one shot of an arrow killed[2] him there and it is not known who discharged it. And the authors of this time narrate that this is the greatest deed that ever was done with an arrow in Ireland. And the blessing of wisdom and of science on the soul of that arch-king; for not many a man have they to support, or to foster them after him. And in Autumn was he slain.—Brian Ua Ferghail, material [1345]

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mento [*Parle :* for which see [1342], note 5, *supra*] a suis consanguineis Tir Halwaht [Toirdelbach] O'Konkur, rex Conactie, ex discordia orta inter eos, una cum [*lege* cum una] sagitta, projecta ad interitum ad comunem populum, eum in genu percussit, statim interiit, aliis illesis omnibus permanentibus.

In 1345, the morrow (Oct. 15) of the feast of St. Calixtus (Oct. 14) fell on Saturday; in 1342, on Tues-

Brian hUa[1] Fergail, adbur[e] ardtaisiǯ[e] Conmaicne 7[f] aen raǯu mac taiseč Erenn i n-a aimsir fein, ar m-breitˇ buada o domon 7 o deṁon [d'eg][f]. Ocus[c] rainic gan aen gutˇ ačmorain o eigsibˇ 7 o ollamnaibˇ Erenn[c].

(Nualaitˇ[g], ingen Meg Matˇgamna, mortua est 6 Kalendas Iuini[g].—Maiǯistep[h] Tomas Mac Gilla-Coisgle do čur [A.D.] 1342[h].)

Kal. Ian. i. f., [l.[a] u.[a]], Anno[b] Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° iii.°[b][-ui.°]

(A)

Cagaď mor eter Mac n-Diarmata 7 Maǯnus Mac Diarmata Gall in bliaďain sin 7 fell do ďenaṁ do clainn Baillτrin Mic Goisdelb 'n-a tiǯ fein ar Maǯnus Mac Diarmata Gall 7 a marbaď ann 7 Cormac caeč Mac Fingin do marbaď ann.

(B)

Maǯnus Mac Diarmata Gall do marbaď a fell do clainn Baillτrin Mic Goisdelb 'n-a tiǯ fein 7 Corbmac caec Mac Finǯin do ṁarbaď ann beos.

Cagaď[c] mor d'eirǯi eter Ual[ǯ]arc O Ruairc 7 Ruaiďri, mac Catˇail [U]i Cončobuir 7 troid do tˇabairt doib d'a čeile 7[c] maidm do tˇabairt ar hUa[1] Ruairc[d] do Ruaiďri, mac Catˇail[e] 7 gallóglačа hUi[2] Ruairc uile do marbaď[f], idon Mag Buirrce 7 mac Neill caim 7 a muinnter uile d' forgla. Ocus O Ruairc fein do lenmuin 7 a marbaď[f] do Maelruanaiǯ Mac Donnčaiď.

A.D. 1342. [e-e] idon, taiseċ—*namely. chief*, B. [f-f] mortuus est, B. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B. [h-h] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1343. [1] O, A. [2] hI, B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b-b] Anno Domini 1343, in paler ink, on space originally left blank, t. h., A; t. h., B: 1346, B., [c-c] om., B. [d] idon, ar Ualarg hUa Ruairc—*namely, on Ualarg Ua Ruairc*, itl., t. h., B. [e] hUi Concobuir—*Ua Concobuir*, itl., t. h., B. Both these interlineations became necessary, in consequence of the omission of the opening portion of the entry as found in A. [f] ann—*therein*, added, B.

day. The textual date is accordingly three years in advance.

(1342) [1] *Nualaith.*—This entry I have not found elsewhere.

[2] *Thomas.*—See the last item but one [1342], *supra*.

[1346] [1] *1343.*—The ferial (1) proves that the true year is 1346.

of an arch-chief of Conmaicni and the choicest of the sons of chiefs of Ireland in his own time, after gaining victory from world and from demon, died. And he passed without [incurring] any voice of reproach from the learned and from the poets of Ireland. [1345]

(Nualaith,[1] daughter of Mag Mathgamna, died on the 6th of the Kalends of June [May 27].—Master Thomas[2] Mac Gilla-Coisgle was buried [A.D.] 1342.) (1342)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [5th of the moon], A.D. 1343[1][-6]. [1346]

(A)[2]

Great war between [the] Mac Diarmata and Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner this year and treachery was committed by the sons of Waltrin Mac Goisdelb in his own house on Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner and he [Maghnus] was killed there and Cormac Blind[-eye] Mac Fingin was killed there.

(B)[2]

Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner was killed in treachery by the sons of Waltrin Mac Goistelb in his own house and Cormac Blind [-eye] Mac Finghin was killed there likewise.

Great war arose between Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair. And battle was given[3] by them to each other and defeat was inflicted on Ua Ruairc by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal and the gallow-glasses of Ua Ruairc were all slain, namely, Mag Buirrce and the son of Niall the Lame and all their people, [or] for the chief part. And O'Ruairc himself was pursued and slain by Maelruanaigh Mac Donnchaidh. And this

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[2] *A, B.*—The A recension is given in the *A. L. C.* (1346); B is followed in substance by the *Four Masters.*

[3] *Was given.*—In Calry-Lough-Gill (bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), *A. L. C.*

[4] *Cormac.*—King of Cashel; slain in the battle of Ballaghmoone, co. Kildare, 907 (-8), *supra.*

Ocur[c] ir é rin gnim ar mo do rinned o bar Cormaic, mic Cuilennain, anuar i n-Erinn[c].—Ceithri meic Cathail, mic in[3] chaich[4] Meg Raghnaill, do ghabail ar Loch-in-ysuir do Concobur Mag Raghnaill 7 Tomaltach Mag Raghnaill d'a m-breith leis co Cairel-Corcraigh 7 a marbadh ann[g],
A 72c —ysel[c] ir truaighi do rinneadh 'ran aimsir sin[c].— | Comarba Patraig, idon, Daibid Mag Oireachtaigh, mortuus est.—Cu-Uladh Mac Cathmail, ardtaisech Cene[oi]l-Feradaigh, do marbadh do Domnall Mac Cathmail.—Maidm la Brian Mag Mhathghamna ar Ghallaibh, d'a rainic tri cet cenn co lathair.—Niall[c] O Domnaill 7 Clann Muirchertaigh 7 mac Feidhlimidhe 7 Maghnus Mac Diarmata do lenmhuin Ruaidhri, mic Cathail, i Culmhail 7 maidm imrisech do thabairt fair 7 ar Clainn-Donnchaidh 7 ár adbal do thabairt forro, eter bathadh 7 leth[r]adh 7 foilleach 7 do chrechaibh mora[ibh] leis[c].

Kal. Ian. ii. f., [l.[a] x.ui.[a],] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° iiii.°[b] [-uii.°] Gilla-na-naem hUa[1] Ferghail, taisech Muinntiri-hAnghaili,[c] an[d] duine ir mó do rinne do

A.D. 1343. [3] an, B. [4] chaich, A. [g] 7 araile—*and so on* (referring to the concluding statement in A), B.

A.D. 1344. [1] O, A, [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1347, B. [c] mortuus est, added, B. [d-d] om., B.

[5] *David.*—From the Bull of appointment (by John XXII., Avignon, July 4, 1334) we learn that, on the death (1333) of Stephen (Segrave), the Chapter unanimously chose David, canon and priest of Armagh. The elect and capitular proctors proceeded to the Curia to obtain confirmation of the postulation. After examination and approval by three deputed ad hoc, David was appointed to the See. On July 26, having received consecration in the meantime, he was empowered to proceed to his church. (Theiner, p. 263.)

The Nuncio in England, Pelegrini, having fulminated censures against the archbishop to recover 700 marks, fourteen arrears of fifty marks payable by the primate at his triennial visitation to the Apostolic See, Clement VI., on the petition of David, who pleaded inability to pay, directed (Avignon, August 3, 1344) security to be taken for the amount, the process to be discontinued and absolution imparted. (Theiner, p. 281–2.)

The words, nuper diem clausit extremum, of the Bull (July 31, 1346) appointing his successor (for

is the greatest deed that was done in Ireland from the death of Cormac,[4] son of Cuilennan, downwards.—Four sons of Cathal, son of Mag Raghnaill the Blind[-eye], were taken prisoners on Loch-in-sguir by Concobur Mag Raghnaill. And Tomaltach Mag Raghnaill took them with him to Caisel-Coscraigh and they were killed there,—the saddest tale that was done in that time.—The successor of [St.] Patrick, namely, David[5] Mag Oirechtaigh, died.—Cu-Uladh Mac Cathmail, arch-chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by Domnall Mac Cathmail. — Defeat[6] [was inflicted] by Brian Mag Mathgamna on the Foreigners, whence came[7] three hundred heads [of slain to be counted] at[8] the place.—Niall O'Domnaill and the Clann Muircertaigh and the son of Feidhlimidh[9] and Maghnus Mac Diarmata pursued Ruaidhri, son of Cathal,[9] into Culmhail and dispersing defeat was inflicted upon him and on the Clann-Donchaidh and slaughter enormous was inflicted upon them, both by drowning and lacerating and wounding. And large preys were carried off by him. [1346]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [16th of the moon] A.D. 1344[1][-7]. Gilla-na naem[2] Ua Ferghail, chief of Muinter-hAnghaile, the person that did most of good deeds for [1347]

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whom see the seventh entry of [1360], *infra*) show that he died in the first half of 1346. The textual date is consequently three years in advance.

[6] *Defeat.*—This is probably the event mentioned by Clyn: Item, circa festum Baptiste [Jun. 24] occiduntur de hominibus [Anglis] Erglaie [Oriel] et Dundalk cccc. per Hibernicos (1346).

[7] *Came, etc.*—The idiomatic turn of phrase is intended to emphasize the obstinacy of the contest. The vanquished fell on the field, not in the flight.

[8] *At.*—Literally, *to.*

[9] *Feidhlimidh, Cathal.*—O'Conor.

[1347] [1] *1344.*—The ferial (2) proves that the true year is 1347.

[2] *Gilla-na-naem.*—Son of Jeffrey, who died [1318], *supra.* He and Cathal were grandsons of Gilla-na-naem, who died [1274], *supra.*

ꝫnimarṫaiḃ maiṫi[ḃ] do Dia 7 do duine, d'eꝫ, ar m-
breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o deman do.[d] Caṫal[e] mac Mur-
čaḋa [U]i Ferꝫail, do[d] ǯabail[d] a[f] ínaiḋ[f].—Muirǯir
Mac Diarmata, aen[d] raǯa[d] mic urriǯ Erenn[g] 'n-a aimsir
fein[g], do marbaḋ la Seoan ruaḋ[2] Mac Daibiṫ a Burc.—
Taḋꝫ[h] Maꝫ Raǯnaill taiseč Muinntire-hEolu[i]s, do
ꝫabail do Clainn-Muircertaiǯ in bliaḋain sin.—
Uilliam[d] Mac Daibiṫ Bimilis, do marbaḋ do Thaḋꝫ
ruaḋ, mac Diarmata Ꝫall, a m-Baile-in-tobair in
bliaḋain sin.—Ferꝫal Mac Cormaic do marbaḋ 7 ni
fes cia do marḃ[d].—Tempall Cille-Ronain do denum
la Ferꝫal hUa[1] n-Duibꝫenna[i]n in bliaḋain sin.[i]—
Finnꝫuala, inꝫen Mic Fhinꝫin, ben Fherꝫail [U]i
Duibꝫennain,[c] in[d] ben rob' ferr re [a] cerd fein do
mnai duine elaḋna do bi i n-Erinn, d'eꝫ in bliaḋain
sin[d].—Tomas Mac Arta[i]n, (no[j] Maꝫ Cartain[j]) rí
O-nEaṫač Ulaḋ, do cročaḋ do[k] Ꝫhallaiḃ[l]. Ocus[d] nir'
cročaḋ o Dhia anuas ꝫnim buḋ mó[d] (do[j] sꝫel[j]).—Finn-
ǯuala[d], inꝫen Mail[-Sh]ečlainn [U]i Raiǯillaiǯ, d'eꝫ.—
In Ꝫilla duḃ Mac Ꝫilla-Cua d'eꝫ.[d]

[Bis] Kal. Ian. iii. f., [l.[a] xx.uii.,[a]] Anno Domini M° ccc.°
xl.° u.° [-uiii..°] Caṫal hUa[1] Ferꝫail, taiseč Muinntir
hAnǯaile, d'eꝫ[c].—Caꝫaḋ[d] d'eirǯi eter Ferꝫal Mac n-
A 72d Diarmata 7 Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail, | mic Annrias 7
longport Mic Diarmata do loscaḋ do mac Caṫail.

A.D. 1344. [z]-ǯ, A. [e] Ocus — *And* — prefixed, B. [f-f] i n-a inaḋ — [*was received*] *in his stead*, B. [g-g] rob ferr i n-a aimsir—*who was best in his time*, B. [h] This entry follows the Tomas item, and is, consequently, the last of the year, in B. [i] om., B. [j] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. [k] le (same meaning as the A—reading), B. [l] in bliadain si—*this year*—added, B.

A.D. 1345. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1348, B. [c] mortuus est, B. [d-d] om., B.

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[3] *Murchadh.*—Slain [1322], *supra.*

[4] *Bimilis.*—The meaning of this word is obscure.

[5] *Mac Cormaic.*—The editor of the *A. L. C.* says that the meaning may be *son of Cormac* (*Mac Dermot*).

[6] *The church, etc.*—This entry is omitted in the *A. L. C.*, which

God and for man, died, after gaining victory from world and from demon. Cathal, son of Murchadh,[3] Ua Ferghail took his place.—Maurice Mac Diarmata, unique choice of the son of a sub-king of Ireland in his own time, was killed by John Mac David de Burgh the Red.—Tadhg Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, was taken prisoner by the Clann-Muircertaigh that year.—William Mac David Bimilis[4] [de Burgh] was killed by Tadhg the Red, son of Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, in Baile-in-tobair that year. —Fergal Mac Cormaic[5] was killed and it is not known who killed him.—The church[6] of Cell-Ronain[7] was erected by Fergal Ua Duibgenna[i]n that year.—Finnguala, daughter of Mac Finghin, wife of Fergal Ua Duibgennain, the woman who was the best that was in Ireland in her own sphere as the the wife of a learned man, died that year.—Thomas Mac Arta[i]n (or, Mag Cartain), king of the Ui-nEathach of Ulidia, was hanged by the Foreigners. And there was not a hanging from [that of] God downwards that was a deed of more [pitiable] (tale).—Finnghuala, daughter of Mail[-Sh]echlaim Ua Raighillaigh, died.—The Black Gillie Mac Gilla-Cua[8] died. [1347]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [27th of the moon], A.D. 1345[1][-8]. Cathal Ua Fergail, chief of Muinnter-hAnghaile, died.—War arose between Fergal Mac Diarmata and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Andrew,[2] and the fortress[3] of Mac Diarmata was burned by the son of [1348 Bis.]

state that the church was built by O'Duigenan (who was the hereditary herenagh) in 1339, and burned in 1340. The re-building is consequently here intended.

[7] *Cell-Ronain.—Church of (St.) Ronan.* See 1218, note 1, *supra.*

[8] *Cua.—Mo-Chua* (the devotional form of the name; *cf.* 1246, note 1, *supra*) in the *A. L. C.* The person in question thus apparently belonged to Mayo.

[1348] [1] *1345.*—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1348.

[2] *Son of Andrew.*—This should be *son of Domnall* (O'Conor), *A. L. C.* (1348), Mageoghegan (1347).

[3] *Fortress.*—Not the rock of Lough Ce, but a fortification situated on Longford Hill. (O'D. iii. 593.)

Mac Diarmata do tinol Connačt 7 gluaγγaδ doib a n-diaiǯ mic Cať ail 7 nir' laṁaδ cenn do togbail doiḃ co rangadur longport mic Cať ail, idon, Baile-in-muta. Ocus do luať loiγceδ eter cloič 7 teč 7 tucadur i raibe do braiǯdiḃ ann leó, fa mac [U]i Ruairc 7 do cuadur
B 70d fein γlan d'a tiǯiḃ[d].— | Niall hUa[1] Domnaill do marbaδ la Maǯnus hUa[1] n-Domnaill.—Mail[-Sh]ečlainn Mag Oirečtaiǯ, taiγeč Muinntire-Raδuiḃ, imper in einiǯ[e] 7[d] feiť meoir na feile 7 didneoir na daennačta, quieuit in [Christo]. Ocus dabris craiδi na heigri 7 na helaδna do cumaiδ in caemtaiγiǯ γin, co nač inγibail, idon, d'a eis[d].—Donnčaδ Mag Bradaiǯ, taiγeč Cuile-Briǯdin, d'eg[c].—Gilla-na-naem[f] hUa Ciana[i]n, ab Leaγa-gaḃail, mortuus est i Prid id August.[f]

Kal. Ian. u. f., [l.[a] ix.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl°. ui.°[b][-ix.°] Eoin duḃ Mac Domnaill do marbaδ la Maǯnus, mac Ečaδa Meg Mhať gamna.—Gilla-na-naem hUa[1] hUigind,[2] in[c] file gribδa, glanṙoclač ir coitčinne do bi i cerdiḃ na filiδečta i n-Erinn, a eg caicidir re Cairc, ar m-breiť buaδa o doman 7 o deṁon[c].—Maidm do tabairt la Aeδ hUa Ruairc ar Flaiť-berťač hUa[1] Ruairc 7 ar Donnčaδ hUa[1] n-Domnaill 7 ar Dartraiǯiḃ 7 Aeδ Mag [Fh]lannčaδa, taiγeč Dartraiǯe, do marbaδ ar aen rir 7 Gilla-Crist Mag [Fh]lannčaδa 7 Lačlainn, mac Aindilir [U]i Baiǯill,

A.D. 1345. [e] mortuus est, added, B. [f-f] 72 c., f. m., t. h., A; 70 c, f. m., t. h., B.

A.D. 1346. [1] O, A. [2] =1345[e]. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1342, B. [c-c] om., B.

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[4] *No attempt—them.*—Literally, It was not attempted to raise a head to [=against] them.

[5] *Son of Ua Ruairc.*—Hence it may be inferred that he was made prisoner in the defeat mentioned in the second entry of [1346], *supra.*

[6] *Niall, Maghnus.*—Respectively called *Garbh* (Rough) and *Meblach* (Guileful).

[7] *Slain.*—A detailed account is given in the *Four Masters* (1348).

[8] *Died.*—The obit occurs in the *F. M.* at 1345 and 1348.

Cathal. Mac Diarmata mustered Connacht and they pro- [1348]
ceeded after the son of Cathal, and no attempt[4] was made to oppose them until they reached the fortress of the son of Cathal, namely, Baile-in-muta. And it was quickly burned, both stone [structure] and [wooden] house, and they took what was there of hostages with them, including the son of Ua Ruairc,[5] and they went themselves safe to their houses.—Niall[6] Ua Domnaill was slain[7] by Maghnus[6] Ua Domnaill.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn Mag Oirechtaigh, chief of Muinter-Radhuibh, emperor of generosity and guarantor of hospitality and protector of benevolence, rested in Christ. And the heart of wisdom and learning broke of grief for the fair chieftain, so that it cannot progress after [the loss of] him.—Donnchadh Mag Bradaigh, chief of Cuil-Brighdin, died.—Gilla-na-naem Ua Ciana[i]n, abbot of Lis-gabhail, died[8] on the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of August.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [9th of the moon], A.D. [1349]
1346[1][-9]. John Mac Domnaill the Black was killed by Maghnus, son of Echaidh Mag Mathgamna.—Gilla-na-naem Ua hUiginn, a poet the readiest, most pure-worded and most general in the arts of poetry that was in Ireland, died a fortnight before Easter[2], after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Defeat was inflicted by Aedh Ua Ruairc on Flaithbertach Ua Ruairc and on Donnchadh Ua Domnaill and on the Dartraighi and Aedh Mag [Fh]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain along with him,[3] and Gilla-Crist Mag [Fh]lannchadha and Lachlainn, son of Aindiles Ua Baighill, were slain

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[1349] [1] *1346.*—The ferial (5) proves that the true year is 1349.

[2] *A fortnight before Easter.*—Namely, on Sunday, March 29; Easter (I. D) falling on April 12.

[3] *Him.*—That is, Flaithbertach (anglicised Flaherty).

do marbad ann for 7 daine imda aili[2] nach[c] airmitheir.—Mac mic in Iarla do thecht i Connachtaib 7 cpech do gabail do 7 Mac Uilliam 7 Mac Pheoraiр do breith air 7 maidm adbhal do thabairt air 7 mac mic an Iarla do gabail ann 7 moran do Clainn-Ricard do gabail 7 do marbad ann for.—Cagad mor d'eirghi eter Ruaidhri, mac Cathail 7 Ferghal Mac Diarmata, gur'thinoil Mac Diarmata Goill 7 Gaidhil Connacht uile 7 Cenel-Conaill 7 Clann-Muircertaigh, gur'cuireadh mac Cathail i Clainn-Ferrmhuighe. Ocur nir'fhetrat Goill na Gaidhil ni do, gur'-inntodur uile uadha gan giall, gan eideire, gur'loirc riun 7 gur'mill 7 gur'airg urmor Maighi-Luirg d'a eiri. —In plaidh mor in galair coitcenn do bi ar fud Erenn a Muigh-Luirg in bliadain rin, co tucadh ar mor daine innti. Matha, mac Cathail [U]i Ruairc, d'eg de.—Donnchadh riabach Mac Diarmata do gabail do Cormac bodhor Mac Diarmata 7 a breith do leir a n-Airtech 7 a marbadh i dunachaith do luchd Airtigh[c].—Rirderd hUa[1] Raighilligh, ri Breifne, d'eg in[d] bliadain ri[d].—Gillebert hUa[1] Flannagha[i]n, taireach Tuaithi-Ratha, do[c] marbadh[c] do macaibh Briain [U]i Flannagha[i]n.— | Muircertach Riaganach Mag Aenghusa do marbadh d'a braithribh fein in [d] bliadain ri[d].—Donn[e] hUa Daimin, taireach Tire-Cennfota, mortuus est.[e]

A 73a

Kal. Ian. ui. f., [l.[a] xx.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° -uii.°[b][-l.°] Ferghal, mac Ual[gh]aire [U]i Ruairc, do marbadh do mac Cathail cleirigh Mic Donnchaidh.—Brian Mac Diarmata, adbur righ Muighi-Luirg, do marbadh a

A.D. 1346. [2] eile, A. [d-d] om., A. [e-e] 72 d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.
A.D. 1347. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1350, B.

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[4] *Earl.*—Richard de Burgh, who died [1326], *supra*.

[5] *Or.*—Literally, *and*. Some were made prisoners and others slain.

[6] *Cathal.*—Son of Domnall O'Conor.

[7] *Plague.*—See the vivid account of Clyn (who himself fell a victim to the pestilence), A.D. 1348-9, and

there also, and many other persons that are not numbered. [1349]
—The grandson of the Earl[4] came into Connacht and a prey was seized by him, and Mac William and Mac Feorais overtook him and inflicted enormous defeat on him, and the grandson of the Earl was taken prisoner there, and many of the Clann-Ricaird were taken prisoners or[5] slain there likewise.—Great war arose between Ruaidhri, son of Cathal[6] and Fergal Mac Diarmata, whereupon Mac Diarmata assembled the Foreigners and Gaidhil of all Connacht and the Cenel-Conaill and Clann-Muircertaigh, so that the son of Cathal was forced into Clann-Fermhuighe. And the Foreigners or the Gaidhil could do nothing to him, whence they all turned away from him without pledge or hostage. And he burned and pillaged and harried the greater part of Magh-Luirg after them.—The great plague[7] of the general disease that was throughout Ireland [prevailed] in Magh-Luirg this year, so that geat destruction of people was inflicted therein. Matthew, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, died thereof.—Donnchadh Mac Diarmata the Swarthy was taken prisoner by Cormac Diarmata the Deaf and brought with him to Airtech and killed secretly by the people of Airtech.—Richard Ua Raighillaigh, king of [East] Breifni, died this year.—Gilbert Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, was killed by the sons of Brian Ua Flannaga[i]n. Muircertach Riaganach Mag Aenghusa was killed by his own kinsmen this year.—Donn Ua Daimin, chief of Tir-Cennfota, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [20th of the moon], A.D. [1350]
1347[1][-50]. Ferghal son of Ual[gh]arc Ua Ruairc, was killed by the son of Cathal Mac Donnchaidh the Cleric.—Brian Mac Diarmata, one fit to be king of Magh-Luirg,

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the notes in the Ir. Arch. Soc. edition (pp. 33, 65).

[1350] [1] *1347.*—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1350.

m-baile Rosa-Comain leisin esbuc hUa[1] Finačta d'aen[2] určur soiǯde. Ocus in[3] t-é[4] ar ar'cuireď in t-určur do cirrbaď 7 do marbaď ann, idon, Ruaidrí in t-ṡeomra h[U]a[1] Donnčaďa.—Brian hUa[1] Briain do marbaď a feall do mačaiď Me[c] Ceo[ť]ač.—Aeď, mac Aeďa Breifníǯ hUi[c] Concobuir,[c] ri Connačt, do marbaď la hAeď hUa[1] Ruairc ar Muiǯ-Enǯaide. Aenǯus hUa[1] hEoǯusa, sai coitčenn, coimďes a cerdaiď na filiďačta, d'eg.—Aenǯus ruaď[5] hUa[1] Dalaiǯ (idon,[d] mac Donnčaďa, mic Aenǯusa, mic Donnčaďa moir[d]), sai ǯan uiresbaiď, mortuus est.—Ruaiďri, mac Caťail, mic Domnaill [U]i Concobuir, do marbaď do macaib Ferǯail Mic Donnčaiď.—Aeď, mac Aṁlaim Meg Uiďir, mortu[u]s est.

Kal. Ian. uii. f., [l.[a] i.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° uiii.°[b] [-l.° i.°] Pilib Mag Uiďir (idon[c], taiseč Muinntiri-Peódačа[i]n[c]) mortuus est.—Enna hUa[1] Flan-
B 71a naǯa[i]n, taiseč eile, mortuus est.— | Eoǯan Mac Suiďne do marbaď la Maǯnus hUa[1] n-Domnaill.—Aeď[d] O Ruairc do ǯabail ic tečt o Cruaič-Patraic do mac Pilbin Mic Uilliam 7 Ferǯal Mac Diarmata d'eirǯi tríd 7 caǯaď coitcenn i Connačtaiď 7 Maǯ-Luirg uile do lomarǯain tríd[d].—Maťǯamain Mac Con[-Sh]nama do marbaď do clainn Donnčaďa Mic Con[-Sh]nama.—Fuaǯra[e] coitcenn O Uilliam hUa[1] Cellaiǯ ar damaiď

A.D. 1347. [1] O, A. [2] d'aon, B. [3] an, B. [4] t-i, B. [5] -ǯ, B. [c-c] om., A. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1348. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1351, B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A, B. [d-d] om., B. In B, Aeď is written with dots underneath, showing the compiler omitted the entry designedly. [e] ǯairm—*invitation*, B.

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[2] *With the bishop.*—The *A. L. C.* (1350) state that he was slain by mischance by the bishop's people.

[3] *Ua Finachta.*—Bishop of Elphin [1326], *supra*; 1354, *infra*.

[4] *To whom—home.*—Literally, on whom was placed the shot.

[5] *Brian.*—Grandson (son of Domnall) of Brian the Red, who was murdered by Thomas de Clare, [1277], *supra*.

was killed in the town of Ros-Comain, [whilst he was] with the bishop[2] Ua Finachta,[3] with one shot of an arrow. And the person to whom[4] [the discharge of] the shot was brought home[4] was mangled and killed therefor, namely, Ruaidhri Ua Donnchadha of the Chamber.—Brian[5] Ua Briain was killed in treachery by the sons of Mac Ceo[th]ach.—Aedh, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir the Brefnian, king of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Ruairc on Magh-Enghaide.—Aenghus Ua hEoghusa, a general, expert proficient in the arts of poetry, died.—Aengus Ua Dalaigh the Red (namely, son of Donnchadh, son of Aengus, son of Donnchadh Mor), a sage[6] without defect, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by the sons of Ferghal Mac Donnchaidh. —Aedh, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, died. [1350]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [1st of the moon], A.D. 1348[1][-51]. Philip Mag Uidhir (namely, chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n) died.—Enna Ua Flannagain, another chief,[2] died.—Eoghan Mac Suibhne was killed by Maghnus Ua Domnaill.—Aedh O'Ruairc was taken prisoner by the son of Philpin Mac William [de Burgh], in coming from Cruach-Patraic[3] and Fergal Mac Diarmata rose out on account of that, and there was general war in Connacht and Magh-Luirg was all laid bare through it.—Mathgamain Mac Con[Sh]nama was killed by the sons of Donnchadh Mac Con[Sh]nama.—A general invitation[4] [was issued] from William Ua Cellaigh to the learned of [1351]

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[6] *Sage.*—The most eminent poet of Ireland, according to the *A. L. C.*

[1351] [1] *1348.*—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1351.

[2] *Another chief.*—Of Fermanagh. O'Flanagan was lord of Tuath-ratha (Tooraah: bar. of Magherboy), which adjoined Muinter-Peodachain (bar. of Clanawley).

[3] *From Cruach-Patraic.*—See 1115, note 1, *supra.*

[4] *Invitation.*—See Mageoghegan's account, quoted in the *F. M.* iii. 600-1.

Erenn, 7 tangadur co m-buiδeč uaδa.—Cristinus[f] hUa Leanna[i]n, ab Lesa-gabail, mortuus est . . Idus[d] Aprilis.[d f]

(Iohannes[g] Andree, excellentissimus doctor, qui[h] propria Sexti, Clementis, atque Nouellas, Hieronymi Laudes, Speculique iura peregit,[h] obiit hoc anno, die 7mo mensis Iulii, perdirae pestis fato, et sepultus est in ecclesia Sancti Dominici in ciuitate Bononiensi.[g])

[bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. [x. ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° ix.° [b][-l.° ii.°] Aeδ, mac Toirrdealbaiξ, do ξabail riξe Connačt[c] ar eigin tar Gallaiδ 7 tar Ghaiδelaiδ.—Nualaiδ, ingen Mic Diarmata, d'eg.—Aeδ[d] O Maelbrenainn 7 a δa mac do marbaδ d'Aeδ, mac Fheiδlimiδ hUi Cončobuir.—Taδg, mac Secusa hUi Cellaiξ, d'eg[d].—Aeδ hUa[1] Ruairc do marbaδ la Clainn-Muir-

[f-f] f. m., t. h., A; text, B. The numeral before Idus is illegible. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B. [h-h] Slightly altered from the second and third of the four hexameters forming the epitaph:

Primus qui Sextum Clementis, quique Nouellas,
Hieronymi laudes, Speculi quoque iura peregit.

A.D. 1349. [a] .x.° iii.°, A, B. [b] 1352, B. [c] om., B. [d-d] om., B.

(1348) [1] *John Andreae.*—A Florentine, doctor of Civil and Canon Law, and professor at Bologna. In a *Notice and Commendation* of him appended to the *Sixth*, it is said (inter alia): qui, contra consuetudinem hominum nostri temporis, quamvis uxoris esset vinculis alligatus, incredibile tamen studium literis impendit.

[2] *Sixth.*—A collection of Decretals issued by Boniface VIII., A.D. 1296, to supplement the Five Books (whence the title) promulgated by Gregory IX. in 1234. The work of Andreae here referred to is the *Mercuriales*, or Commentary on the (eighty-eight) legal Rules (*Regulae Juris*), which form the final Title (V. 13) of the *Sixth*.

[3] *Clement[ine].* — Constitutions made public by John XXII. about 1416, and so called as consisting mainly of the Decrees of Clement V. (1305–14). One of the items in the printed title is: *vna cum profundo apparatu domini Ioannis Andreae.* The quotation given Vol. I., p. 13, *supra*, belongs to a gloss of Andreae on the title, *De Magistris* (Clem. V. 1), the Decretal of Clement V. in the Council of Vienne, A.D. 1312, respecting the teaching of Hebrew, Arabic and

Ireland, and they came gratefully from him.—Christian Ua Leanna[i]n, abbot of Lis-gabhail, died on the . . Ides [13th] of April. [1351]

(John Andreae,[1] most excellent doctor, who explained the peculiar Rules of the *Sixth*,[2] the Laws of the *Clement[ine]*,[3] and composed the *Novellae*,[4] the *Praises of* [*St.*] *Jerome*,[5] and explained the enactments of the *Speculum*,[6] died this year,[7] on the seventh day of the month of July, of the very dire pestilence, and was buried in the church of St. Dominic in the city of Bologna). (1348)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [12th] of the moon, A.D. 1349[1][-52]. Aedh, son of Toirdelbach,[2] took the kingship of Connacht by force against the Foreigners and against the Gaidhil.—Nualaith, daughter of Mac Diarmata, died.—Aedh O'Mael-Brenainn and his two sons were slain by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuirr.—Tadhg son Jacques Ua Cellaigh, died.—Aedh Ua Ruairc was [1352 Bis.]

Chaldaic in the Curia, and in the Universities of Paris, Oxford, Bologna and Salamanca.

[4] *Novellae.*—Most of the summaries and glosses of the *Sixth* were written by Andreae. (His well known Tree of Consanguinity is inserted at the end of the Fourth Book. Two of the laudatory lines at foot run :

Ioanni celebres Andreae dentur honores ;
Arboreos fructus quo mediante legis.)

These he styled *Novellae*, in honour of his daughter, Novella, who sometimes, it is said, supplied her father's place in the lecture chair.

[5] *Praises of St. Jerome.*—One of the works of Andreae. In the prologue of the *Novellae* he calls St. Jerome *patrinus meus*.

[6] *Speculum.*—*The Speculum Juris* was edited with additions by Andreae. It was the work of Durandus (thence called *Speculator*), a canonist of Provence, who died at Rome in 1296. The *Rationale divinorum officiorum* of the same author is better known.

[7] *This year.*—The *Notice* agrees with the present obit as to the year, but omits the day of the month.

[1352] [1] *1349.*—The ferial (1) proves that the true year is 1352.

[2] *Toirdelbach.* — Turlough O'Conor.

cerṫaiǯ. — Aenǯuſ hUa[1] Domnaill do marbaḋ la Maǯnuſ hUa[1] n-Domnaill.—Tomaſ Maȝ Raȝnaill morṫuuſ eſṫ.—Commaċ Baile-in-duin la hAeḋ, mac
A 73b | Toiſſḋelbaiǯ hUi Conċobuiſ 7 diṫ bó 7 caeraċ ann.—Concobuſ, mac Muiſǯiſa Mic Donnċaiḋ, ſai[d] coiṫċenn im ellaċ 7 im biaḋ[d], d'éȝ[1].—Dabuȝ Dilmain, mac Uillíuȝ Umaill, cenn ceiṫeſn[2] 7[d] Dilmaineċ Connaċṫ[d], morṫuuſ[e] eſṫ[e].—Daibiṫ[f] hUa hEoȝain, aiſcinneċ Innſicain ſoſ Loċ-hEſne, morṫuuſ eſṫ 12 Kalendaſ Iuini.[f]

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx[iii.], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.°[a] [-l.° iii.°] Ȝoſmlaiṫ, inȝen [U]i Domnaill, ben[1] [U]i Neill, quieuiṫ[b] in [Chriſto][b].—Aeḋ, mac Ruaiḋſi h[U]í Neill, d'eȝ.—Taḋȝ Maȝ Raǯnaill, aſdtaiſeċ Muinnteſi-hEolu[i]ſ, macam̃[c] taiſeċ Eſenn,[c] do marbaḋ do clainn t-Sheſſſaiǯ Meȝ Raǯnaill.

(Eoin[d] hUa Caiſbſi, comoſba Tiȝeſnaiǯ i Cluain-Eoiſ, d'heȝ in bliaḋain [ſi] Kalendiſ Februarii.[d])

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. [iiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° i.°[b] [-iiii.°] Briaſ hUa[1] Duḃda, ſi Tiſe-Fiaċſaċ, morṫuuſ eſṫ.—Siṫſiuȝ Maȝ Samraḋa[i]n d'eȝ.—Deſḃorȝaill, inȝen[1] [U]i Concobuiſ, morṫua eſṫ.—Taḋȝ Mac Senlaiċ[2] d'eȝ.[c]—Caṫal, mac Neill [U]i Ruaiſc, d'eȝ[c].—Ruaiḋſi hUa[1] Morḋa, ſi Laiǯeiſ, do marbaḋ d'a braiſ-

A.D. 1349. [1] O, A. [2] ceiṫiſne (sg. of the A reading), B. [e-e] om., A. [f-f] 73 a, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1350. [1] bean, A. [a] 1353, B. [b-b] d'heȝ, with 14 Aprilis overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1351. [1] O, A. [2] Seann—, A. [a] .uii., A, B. The first two ii were mistaken for u. [b] 1354, B. [c] morṫuuſ eſṫ, B.

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[3] *Slain.*—The *A. L. C.* add that great slaughter was inflicted on the gallowglasses of the Mac Sweeneys on the occasion.

[4] *Slain.* — A fuller account is given in the *F. M.* (1352).

[5] *Breaking down.* — *Commach* = *combach*, for which see the Stowe Missal, 64a (Tr. R. I. A., xxvii. 250).

[6] *Baile-in-duin.* — *Town of the moated fort* (Cf. O'Curry: *Man. and*

slain[3] by the Clann-Muircertaigh.—Aenghus Ua Domnaill was slain[4] by Maghnus Ua Domnaill.—Thomas Mag Ragnaill died.—The breaking down[5] of Baile-in-duin[6] [was effected] by Aedh, son of Toirdhelbach Ua Conchobuir and destruction of cows and sheep [was wrought] there.—Concobur, son of Maurice Mac Donnchaidh, general benefactor respecting cattle and food, died.—Dabug Dillon, son of Ulick of Umall, head of the kerns and of the Dillons of Connacht, died.—David Ua hEogain, herenagh of Inis-cain upon Loch-Erne, died on the 12th of the Kalends of June [May 21]. [1352]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [23rd] of the moon, A.D. 1350[1][-3]. Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Domnaill, wife of Ua Neill,[2] rested in Christ.—Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Neill, died.—Tadhg Mag Raghnall, arch-chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, the choicest of the chiefs of Ireland, was slain by the sons of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill. [1353]

(John[1] Ua Cairbri,[2] successor of [St.] Tigernach in Cluain-Eois, died this year on the Kalends [1st] of February).

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [4th] of the moon, A.D. 1351[1][-4]. Brian Ua Dubhda, king of Tir-Fiachrach, died.—Sitric Mag Samradha[i]n died.—Cathal, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, died.—Ruaidhri Ua Mordha, king of Laighis, was killed by his own kinsmen and by the folk [1354]

Cust. s. v. Dun): Ballindoon, near Lough Arrow, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo (O'D. iii. 602).

[1353] [1] *1350.*—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1353.

[2] *Ua Neill.*—Aedh, or Hugh, king of Ulster.

(1350) [1] *John, etc.*—The obit is given in the *Four Masters* at 1353, which most probably is the true date.

[2] *Ua Cairbri.*—The Domhnach Airgid (for an account of which reliquary see Petrie, Tr. R. I. A., xviii. 16 sq., O'Curry, *MS. Mat.*, p. 322 sq.) perpetuates his name in one of its two inscriptions: JOHANNES O KARBRI, COMORBANUS SANCTI TIGERNACII, PERMISIT [OPERIMENTUM FIERI].

[1354] [1] *1351.* — The ferial (4) proves that the true year is 1354.

ṫṙiḃ ƒein 7 ɗ'a luċṫ tiǯi.—Eɾpuc Sil-Muiɾeɗaiǯ, iɗon, Maiʒiɾteɾ Seoan hUa[1] Finečta, ɗ'ec[d].—Feɾʒal Máʒ Eočaʒa[i]n ɗ'eʒ, iɗon,[e] taiɾeč Ceniuil-Fiačaiǯ[e].—Eɾpuc Connačt, hUa[1] Lačtna[i]n, quieuit in[f] [Chɾiɾto][f].—Seƒ-ƒɾaiǯ Maʒ Raǯnaill ɗ'eʒ.—Seƒ[ƒ]ɾaiǯ hUa[1] Raiǯil-laiǯ ɗ'eʒ (nono[g] ɗie menɾiɾ Maɾcii).—Mac Muɾčaɗa ɗo ṫaɾɾainʒ ɗo Ʒhallaiḃ 7 caʒaɗ moɾ eteɾ Ʒhallaib 7 Ʒaiɗelaiḃ tɾiɗ ɾin.—Aeɗ Maʒ Samɾaɗa[i]n ɗ'eʒ ɗ'a loitiḃ, aɾ n-a ǯuin ɗ'hUa[3] Fhala[i]n.—Feɾǯal[f] Maʒ Eočaʒa[i]n, taiɾeč Cene[oi]l-Fiačaiǯ, ɗ'ec[f].—Bɾian, mac Aeɗa moiɾ hUi Neill, ɗ'éc, ɾai coitčenn.—Ruaiɗɾi, mac Seoain Meʒ Mhaṫʒamna, ɗo maɾbaɗ illonʒpoɾt Meʒ Maṫʒamna.—Ab[b] Sɾuṫɾa, mac[f] Caṫail, ɗ'eʒ[f]: iɗon, Muɾčaɗ, mac Caṫail [U]i Feɾǯail, ɗ'eʒ.

(Pilib[h] Maʒ Uiɗiɾ, taiɾeač Muintiɾe-Feoɗačan, ɗ'hec inNoin Fheaḃɾa.[h])

B 71b Kal. Ian. [u.[a] ƒ., l. xu.[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° ii.°[b] [-u.°] Muiɾiɾ, mac Tomaiɾ (Iaɾla[c] De[ɾ]-Muman[c]),
A 73c | Ʒiuɾtiɾ na hEɾenn, ɗ'eʒ.—Niall Maʒ Maṫʒamna ɗo maɾbaɗ ɗo clainn Seoain Meʒ Mhaṫʒamna.—Domnall, mac Seaain hUi Feɾʒail, taiɾeč Muinntiɾe-hAnʒaile,

A.D. 1351. [3] ɗ'O, A. [d] ɗ'heʒ, moɾtuuɾ eɾt! B. [e-e] om., A. [f-f] om., B. [g-g] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1352. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1355, B. [c-c] r. m. (which is partly cut off), t. h., B; om., A.

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[2] *Ua Finachta.* — Shortly before the demise of Clement VI. (Dec. 1352), a report reached Avignon that Rodulph, bishop of Down, was dead. That pope not having acted upon it, his successor, Innocent VI., nominated (Jan. 29, 1353) Gregory, priest and provost of Killala, and had him consecrated at the Curia. (Theiner, p. 302–3.) Though the rumour proved unfounded, Rodulph died soon after. The Chapter elected Richard, prior of the Benedictine House of Down, and he was confirmed by Innocent, Dec. 4, 1353 (*ib.* p. 305). Having received consecration, he was directed (Dec. 23) to proceed to the church (*ib.* p. 305–6). Though the collation had been reserved to the Pontiff, to impose a selection made before the vacancy arose would have

of his house.—The bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], [1354]
namely, Master John Ua Finachta,[2] died.—Fergal Mag Eochaga[i]n, namely, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, died.—The bishop of Connacht,[3] Ua Lachtna[i]n, rested in Christ.—Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill died.—Geoffrey Ua Raighillaigh died (on the 9th day of the month of March).—Mac Murchadha was drawn [asunder] by the Foreigners and a great war [arose] between the Foreigners and Gaidhil through that.—Aedh Mag Samradha[i]n died of his injuries on being wounded by Ua Fala[i]n.—Fergal[4] Mag Eochaga[i]n, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, died.—Brian, son of Aedh Mor Ua Neill, a general sage, died.—Ruaidhri, son of John Mag Mathgamna, was killed in the fortress of Mag Mathgamna.—The abbot of Sruthair, the son of Cathal, died: that is, Murchadh, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail, died.

(Philip Mag Uidhir, chief of Muinter-Feodachan, died on the None [5th] of February).

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. [1355]
1352[1][-5]. Maurice[2] Fitz Thomas (Earl of Desmond), Justiciary of Ireland, died.—Niall Mag Mathgamma was slain by the sons of John Mag Mathgama.—Domnall, son of John Ua Fergail, chief of Muinter-Anghaile, died.—

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appeared too arbitrary. Hence, doubtless, the silence of the second Bull respecting the existence of the first.

Gregory thus remained (evidently at the Papal Court) bishop of no church, until he was appointed to succeed John in the diocese of Elphin, Feb. 27, 1357 (*ib.* p. 310-1). Whence it may be inferred that the death of O'Finaghty took place towards the close of 1354.

[3] *Connacht.*—Perhaps the same as Richard O'Loughlain, bishop of Kilfenora (Ware, p. 624).

[4] *Fergal, etc.*—A repetition of the sixth entry.

(1351) [1]*Philip, etc.*—The first obit of [1351] *supra*+the day of the month.

[1355] [1]*1352*=1355 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Maurice.*—Grace states that he became Justiciary in 1355 (July 8, note, p. 145) and died soon after. One item in his encomium of Desmond is that he well chastised the Irish.

d'eg.—Concobur Mac Con[S]nama, eſpuc na Breiſne o[d] Druímcliaḃ co[e] Cenannuſ[1], d'ég[f].—Diarmaiṫ[g] O Mailmía-ḋaiǯ, taiſeč Muinntire-Cerballa[i]n, do marbaḋ do Muinntir-Birn 7 moran do Muinntir-Eolaiſ ar aen riſ[g].—Priorr na Trinoide, Mac Gall-Gaiḋil, mortuuſ[h] eſt[h].—Caṫal[g] O Cuind, taiſeč Muinntire-Gillga[i]n, do marbaḋ 7 coicer d'a braiṫriḃ do clainn Aeḋa 7 do clainn t-Seoain[g]. — Adug Mac Uiḋilín[2] do marbaḋ d'Oirrṫeraiḃ.—Cormac Mag Raǯnaill, taiſeč Muinn-tire-Eolu[i]ſ, do marbaḋ do clainn Imair Meg Raiǯ-naill 7 Conn, mac Tomalṫaiǯ, do marbaḋ ann.—Bor-gaill,[g] ingen [U]i Fherǯail, d'eg[g].

(A)

Donnčaḋ O Domnaill do marbaḋ (idon[i], le Donn Mac Murčaḋa i longport Aeḋa ruaiḋ[i]) ic taḃairt ingine Meg Uidir ar eigin leiſ, idon, (Gormlaiṫ) ingen Aeḋa ruaiḋ.

(B)

Donnčaḋ hUa Domnaill do marbaḋ ic tabairt in-ǯine Meg Uiḋir leiſ ar eigin, idon, ingen Aeḋa ruaiḋ Meg Uidir (idon Gormlaiṫ). Ocuſ le Donn Mac Murčaḋa do mar-baḋ e illongport Meg Uiḋir, 7 araile.

Taḋg Mac Aéḋaga[i]n d'eg.

[Biſ]. Kal. Ian. [u]i. f., l. x[x.ui.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° iii.°[a] [-ui.°] Mor, ingen [U]i Concobuir, ben [U]i Fer-ǯail, d'eg.—Ruaiḋri, mac Aeḋa [U]i Concobuir, d'éc.—

A.D. 1352. [1]-ntuſ, B. [2] Uib—, B. [d] a (the Latin equivalent), overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. [e] usque ad (the Latin rendering) overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. [f] quieuit in Chriſto, B. [g-g] om., B. [h-h] om., A. [i-] itl., t. h., (A) MS.

A.D. 1353. [a] 1356, B.

[3] *Breifni.*—That is, the diocese of Kilmore.

[4] *Mac Gall-Gaidhil.* — There is little likelihood that a native of Galloway (Vol. I., p. 365–6, *supra*) was a member of the Trinity Community, Lough Ce, at this time. Mac Gall-Gaidhil (*son of a Foreign-Gaidhel*), we may thus conclude, was n patronymic. The prior, in

Concobur Mac Con[Sh]nama, bishop of the Breifni[3] from Druim-cliabh to Cenannus, died.—Diarmait O'Mailmiadhaigh, chief of Muinter-Cerballa[i]n, was slain by the Muinter-Birn, and many of the Muinter-Eolais [were slain] along with him.—The Prior of the Trinity, Mac Gall-Gaidhil,[4] died.—Cathal O'Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gilgain, and five of his kinsmen were slain by the sons of Aedh[5] and the sons of John[5].—Adug Mac Uidhilin was slain by the Oirthir.—Cormac Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eoluis, was slain by the sons of Imar Mag Raghnaill and Conn, son of Tomaltach [Mag Ragnaill], was slain there.—Borgaill, daughter of Ua Ferghail, died. [1355]

(A)

Donnchadh O'Domnaill was slain (namely, by Donn, Mac Murchadha, in the fortress of Aedh [Mag Uidhir] the Red) in carrying the daughter of Mag Uidher by force with him; that is, (Gormlaith) the daughter of Aedh the Red.

(B)

Donnchadh Ua Domnaill was slain in carrying the daughter of Mag Uidhir with him by force; that is, the daughter (namely, Gormlaith) of Aedh Mag Uidhir the Red. And by Donn Mac Murchadha was he killed in the fortress of Mag Uidhir, and so on.

Tadhg Mac Aedhaga[i]n[6] died.

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [26th] of the moon, A.D. 1353[1][-6]. Mor, daughter of Ua Concobuir, wife of Ua Ferghail, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir, [1356 Bis.]

all probability, descended from the Toibeard mentioned 1211, *supra*.

[5] *Aedh, John.*—From these the two branches of the O'Farrells derive their respective tribe-names, *Clann-Aedha* (Clann-Hugh) and *Clann-Seain* (Clann-Shane).

[6] *Mac Aedhagain.*—According to the obit in the *F. M.*, Mac Egan was a proficient in the Feinechas (inter-tribal law).

[1356] [1] *1353*=1356 of the *A. L. C.*

Muirceртаč, mac Seaain, mic Domnaill, mic Briain hUi Neill, do marbaď (quinto[b] Nonis Marcii[b]) do Philib Mag Uiďir.—Diarmait, mac Diarmata Meg Carrťaiǧ 7 a mac, Donnčaď, do marbaď do mac hUi Shuilleďa[i]n[1]. — Giustis[c] Aťa-cliať d'eg[c]. — Mac Fheórais do marbaď do Ghallaiď.—Toirrďelbač, mac Aeďa hUi Cončobuir, do marbaď la Clainn-Donnčaiď.—Aeď, mac Toirrdelbaiǧ hUi Concobuir, ri Connačt, do marbaď do macaiď hUi Cheallaiǧ tre ed.—Dubǧall[e] Mac Suibne do marbaď la Domnall O Concobuir[e].—Donnčaď Mac Conmara do marbaď la Sil-mBriain.—Domnall, mac Aeď Breifníǧ, mortuus est.—Nicol Mac Caťusaiǧ, espuc Oirgiall, mortuus est (isin[d] Foǧmar[d]) 7 Brian Mac Caťmail do ťoǧa[ď] i[e] n-a inaď.—Solam̃ hUa[2] Mella[i]n, maer Cluig in Uďačt[a], feičem̃ coitčenn, quieuit in [Christo].—Donnčaď[e] Proistеč do marbaď do ďis d'a muinntir fein.—Gearoidin Tribel do ťarraing do Saxanaiď ar faiťči Aťa-cliať[e].—Feiďlim[f], mac Aeďa, mic Domnaill hUi Domnaill, rí Tiri-Conaill, do marbaď le mac a derbraťar fein, idon, Seaan, mac Concobuir, mic Aeďa, mic Domnaill [hUi Domnaill], i cosnum rigi fris[f].—Murčaď, mac Briain
A 73d hUi | Neill, d'eg.—Brian[f], mac Maǧnusa, mortuus est sexto Idus Aprilis[f].

A.D. 1353. [1]Shuilduďan, A. [2]O, A. [b-b] itl., t. h., A. B; quarto, B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] itl., t. h., A, B. Espoc Cloċair—*bishop of Clochar*—is placed on r. m., t. h., B. *In Autumno* (the Latin equivalent), overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. [e] om. (by aphaeresis), A. [f-f] om., A

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[2] *Justiciary.*—Thomas de Rokeby. He became justiciary for the second time in 1356 and died the same year in Kilkea castle (co. Kildare), Grace.

[3] *Ua Cellaigh.*—Donough, in revenge for the abduction of whose wife Aedh (Hugh) O'Conor was slain, *A. L. C.*

[4] *Sil-Briain.*—*Seed of Brian* (Boruma): the O'Briens of Thomond.

[5] *Aedh.*—O'Conor.

[6] *Oirgialla* (Oriel). — Clogher diocese. Mac Casey succeeded on

died.—Muircertach, son of John, son of Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, was slain (on the 5th of the Nones [3rd] of March) by Philip Mag Uidhir.—Diarmait, son of Diarmait Mag Carthaigh and his son, Donnchadh, were slain by the son of Ua Suillebha[i]n.—The Justiciary[2] of Ath-cliath died.—Mac Feorais was slain by the Foreigners. —Toirdhelbach, son of Aedh Ua Conchbuir, was slain by the Clann-Donnchaidh.—Aedh, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, was slain by the sons of Ua Cellaigh[3] through jealousy.—Dubghall Mac Suibne was slain by Domnall O'Concobuir.—Donnchadh Mac Conmara was slain by the Sil-Briain.[4]—Domnall, son of Aedh[5] the Brefnian, died.—Nicholas Mac Cathusaigh, bishop of Oirgialla,[6] died (in the Harvest), and Brian Mac Cathmail was chosen in his stead.—Solomon Ua Mella[i]n, keeper of the Bell of the Testament,[7] general protector,[8] rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Proistech was slain by two of his own people.—Gerodin Tyrrell was drawn [asunder] by the Saxons on the green of Ath-cliath.—Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, was slain by the son of his own brother, namely, John, son of Concobur, son of Aedh, son of Domnall,[9] in contesting the kingship with him.—Murchadh, son of Brian Ua Neill, died.—Brian, son of Maghnus,[10] died on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of April. [1356]

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the death of O'Banan, [1319], *supra*. Nicholaus Clokerensis was one of the bishops present in the church of Armagh, when the Bull of John XXII. against Louis of Bavaria was published by the primate, Stephen (Segrave), June 25, 1325. (Theiner, p. 230).

[7] *Bell of the Testament.*—See 552 (-3), *supra*; O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 609; Reeves, *Columba*, 323-6. A bequest of a bell by St. Patrick is not mentioned in the Tripartite Life, or the Book of Armagh.

[8] *Protector.*—Of poets and learned men.

[9] *Domnall.*—O'Donnell]

[10] *Maghnus.*—Maguire. Perhaps the reading is Mac Maghnusa (Maguire).

Kal Ian. [i.[a]] f., l. [uii.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° iiii.° [c][-uii.°]. Maǧnus (mac[d] Eačaďa[d]) Maȝ Mhaťȝamna, ri Oirǧiall, d'eȝ (isin[d] Errač[d]).—Ločlainn[e], mac Muircertaiǧ hUi Concobuir, d'eȝ[e].—Seaan, mac Briain hUi Raiǧillaiǧ, do marbaď do Ghallaiď.—Maťa[e], mac Tomais hUi Ruairc, cenn ȝaiscid na Breifne d'eȝ[e].—Niall hUa[1] Fairceallaiǧ do marbaď d'en určur soiǧde le Cenel-Luačain. Ocus da maireď, ro bo comarba ar nam̆arač.—Ferȝal hUa[1] Duiďȝenna[i]n, ollam na Breifne[f] [re dan], d'eȝ.

O[e] Duiďȝenna[i[n, tren a tres,
A bronnaď nočo breiȝmes;
Calma re conaď a cnes,
Aďďa ollam̆ is éiȝes.

Ferȝal, fer dana nar'ďaer,
Senčaiď muirneč is mac caem;
Cač soluď reťur 'n-a ťeč,
Ollam̆ ur is oircinneč[e].

Siť[e] coitcenn eter da Caťal, idon, Caťal, mac Caťail 7 Caťal, mac Aeďa Breifníǧ[e].—Donnsleiďe Mac Cerbaill, saer maiǧister na senma, d'éc, in[e] t-aen duine rob' ferr re [a] ealaďain fein i n-Erinn[e].—Brian, mac Ȝilla-Crist [U]i Ruairc, d'eȝ[g].—Maǧnus buide Maȝ Samraaďa[i]n do marbaď a Rút Mic Uiďilin le hAeď
B 71c hUa[1] Néill.— | Clemint hUa[1] Duibȝenna[i]n (idon,[h] saȝart na Sinnač[h]), bicair Cille-Ronain, quieuit in [Christo].—Mail-Sečlainn Mac Domnaill, taiseč Clainni-Ceallaiǧ, d'éȝ.

A.D. 1354. [1] O, A. [a] .ii, A, B. [b] .xx.i, A, B. [c] 1357, B. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [e-e] om., B. [f] After this word a space = 6 letters is left blank, A. The context suggests the bracketted words. [g] om., A. [h-h] itl., t. h., A, B.

[1357] [1] *1354*=1357 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Eachaidh.*—Mac Mahon, king of Oriel, who died [1273], *supra.*

Kalends of Jan. on [1st] feria, [7th] of the moon, A.D. 1354[1][-7]. Maghnus (son of Eachaidh[2]) Mag Mathgamna, king of Oirghialla, died (in the Spring).—Lochlainn, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, died.—John, son of Brian Ua Raighillaigh, was slain by the Foreigners.—Matthew, son of Thomas Ua Ruairc, head[3] of the prowess of the Breifni, died.—Niall Ua Fairceallaigh was killed by one shot of an arrow by the Cenel-Luachain. And had he lived, he would have been Superior[4] on the morrow.—Fergal Ua Duibhgenna[i]n, ollam of the Breifni, died : [1357]

O'Duibhgennain,[5] strong his prowess,
To grant [this] is not a false decision ;
Excellent
Abode of ollams and of learned.

Fergal [was] a poet that was not bitter,
A historian impartial and a bounteous person,
Every comfort is supplied in his house,
A perfect ollam and herenagh.

General peace [was made] between the two Cathals: namely, Cathal, son of Cathal[6] and Cathal, son of Aedh[6] the Brefnian.—Donnsleibhe Mac Cerbaill, noble master of melody, the person that was best in his own art in Ireland, died.—Brian, son of Cilla-Crist Ua Ruairc, died.—Maghnus Mag Samradha[i]n the Tawny was killed in the Route of Mac Uidhilin by Aedh Ua Neill.—Clement Ua Duibgenna[i]n (namely, the priest of the Foxes[7]), vicar of Cell-Ronain, rested in Christ.—Mail-Sechlainn Mac Domnaill, chief of Clann-Cellaigh, died.

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[3] *Head, etc.*—"Chief man for hardiness and vallour of his hands of the Bre[f]nie," Mageoghegan (1357).

[4] *Superior.*—Namely, abbot of Drumlane, co. Cavan.

[5] *Ua Duibhgennain, etc.* — The metre is Debide.

[6] *Cathal, Aedh.*—O'Conor.

[7] *Priest of the Foxes.*—"It is not easy to determine why he was so called, as he does not appear to

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. [x.ui]ii., Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° u.°[a][-uiii.°] Domnall hUa[1] hEgra, ri Luigne, d'eg im[b] Chaisc[b]. — Magnus Mag Uidir (idon, mac Aeda ruaid[c]) do marbad (12[d] Kalendas Mai[d]), do Claínn-Cat̃m̃ail.—Concobur hUa[1] hAinlide, taisec Ceniuil-Dobt̃a, d'éc.—Maidm mor do t̃abairt d'Aed hUa[1] Neill ar Oirgiallaib [7] ar Feraib-Manac.—Aed Mac Caba do marbad ann 7 mac in esruic [U]i Dubda 7 daine imda aili[2].—Maidm mor do t̃abairt do[3] hUa[3] Mordа ar Ghallaib Aet̃a-cliat̃ 7 da ficit déc do marbad dib.—Cit̃ mór do tect̃ isin Sam̃rad sin a Cairbri 7 nír' lug-u na[4] fiaduball anabaid gac aen[5] mell dib.—Brian Mac Cat̃mail, esruc Oirgiall, quieuit in Christo[e].—Seinícin Mac Uidilin, adbur Constabla Coicid Ulad, d'ec.—Mac[b] Aindriu Mic Fheorais d'ec[b].—Toirrdel-bac[f], mac Aeda na Fidbaidi hUi Neill, occisus est quinto Kalendas Iuini[f].

(Crecsluaiged[g] mor do denum do hUa Neill (idon[h], d'Aod mor, mac Toirdelbaig. .[h]) i Tir-Conaill, d'ar'-comairmed sect cata deg do bocrud, a n-fegmus caerac 7 gabar 7 muc 7 tri ficit groid do groidib. Ocus a m-braigdi a n-diaig na creac, [A.D.] 1355.[g])

A.D. 1355. [1] O, A. [2] eile, A. [3-3] d'O, A. [4] ina, B. [5] ein, B. [a] 1358, B. [b-b] om., B. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; itl., t. h., B. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. [e] om., B. [f-f] n. t. h., A. For Iuini, B reads Ianuarii. [g-g] 74 a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B. [h-h] Placed overhead; portion being cut away in trimming the edge, (A) MS.

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have had any connexion with the Sinnachs, or Foxes, chiefs of Teffia, in Westmeath" (O'D. iii. 611).

[1358] [1] *1355*=1358 of the *A.L.C.*

[2] *Bishop Ua Dubda.*—William of Killala. By a rare exception, the patronymic is given in the Bull of his appointment. After the death of O'Lahiff ([1343], *supra*), one portion of the Chapter chose James Birmingham, canon and priest; the other, William O'Dowda, canon and acolyte. The former assented to his election; the latter, holding himself indifferent and reasonably anticipating, what the event verified, that James would get himself consecrated by Malachy (Mac

Kalends of Jan. on [2nd] feria, [18th] of the moon, A.D. 1355[1][-8]. Domnall Ua hEghra, king of Luighni, died about Easter.—Maghnus Mag Uidhir (namely, son of Aedh the Red) was killed (on the 12th of the Kalends of May [April 20]) by the Clann-Cathmhail.—Concobur Ua hAinlidhe, chief of Cenel-Dobtha died.—Great defeat was inflicted by Aedh Ua Neill on the Oirgialla and on the Fir-Manach. Aedh Mac Caba was killed therein, and the son of the bishop Ua Dubda[2] and many other persons [were slain therein].—Great defeat was inflicted by Ua Mordha on the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and twelve score were slain of them.—A great shower came in that Summer in Cairbre and not less[3] than a very ripe [full-grown] apple was every stone of them.—Brian Mac Cathmail,[4] bishop of Oirgialla, rested in Christ.—Jenkin Mac Uidhilin, one fit to be Constable of the Fifth of Ulster, died.—The son of Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham] died. — Toirdelbach, son of Aedh Ua Neill of the Wood, was slain on the 5th of the Kalends of June [May 28]. [1358]

(A great[1] foray-hosting was made by Ua Neill (namely, by Aodh Mor, son of Toirdelbach) into Tir-Conaill, whereby were reckoned [to be driven off] seventeen herds of cattle chattel, besides sheep and goats and swine and three score choice steeds of their steeds. And their hostages [came] in the rear of the preys, A.D. 1355). (1355)

Hugh), the metropolitan of Tuam, referred the matter to the Curia.

During the proceedings that ensued, bishop Birmingham died in attendance, and O'Dowda, himself likewise present and promoted to the diaconate in the interim, was appointed to the see by Clement VI., June 26, 1346. (Theiner, p. 285.) He died in 1350 (*A. L. C.*)

[3] *Not less, etc.*—"Every stone thereof was not less than a crabb," Mageoghegan (1358).

[4] *Mac Cathmail.*—He succeeded Mac Casey as bishop of Clogher, [1356] note 6, *supra.*

(1355) [1] *A great, etc.*—Not given in the *A. L. C.*, Mageoghegan, or the *Four Masters.*

A 74a Kal. Ian. [iii.[a]] f., l. [xx.ix.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° ui.°[c][ix.°]. Cormac Mag Carrt̆aiǯ, ri Der-Muman, d'ec[d].—Domnall, mac Taiδ̆g [U]i Mat̆ǯam̆na, mortuus est.—Aeδ̆, mac Concobuir Mic Aeδ̆aga[i]n, adbur suaδ̆[1] re breit̆em̆nus, d'éc.—Maidm mor (Maidm[e] At̆a-seanaiǯ[e]) do t̆abairt do Chat̆al óg, mac Cat̆ail [U]i Concob̆air, fa At̆-senaiǯ ar Conallc̆aib̆ (idon[f], ar Seaan, mac Concobair hUi Domnaill 7[f]) Seaan hUa[2] Doc̆ar-taiǯ, taisec̆ Arda-Míδ̆air 7 Eoǯan Connac̆tac̆ 7 Toirr-delbac̆ Mac Suib̆ne do ǯabail le mac [U]i Con[c]obuir. Mat̆a Mag Samrad̆a[i]n, adbur taisiǯ Tellc̆a-Eac̆ac̆, do lot in la sin 7 a ég 'g a tiǯ fein. Riǯi Tire-Conaill do ǯabail do mac [U]i Concobuir.—Donnc̆aδ̆ Mag Uiδ̆ír do marbaδ̆ le mac Duind[3] (idon[g], Ardgal og[g]), mic Flait̆-bertaiǯ Meg Uiδ̆ir (7[h] la hArt, mac Flait̆bertaiǯ[h]).—Magnus[i] Meblac̆ hUa Domnaill do gabail Tire-Conaill in[4] bliaδ̆ain si 7 gan gairm riǯ fair[i].—Cat̆al[k] boδ̆ur, mac Cat̆ail [U]i Ruairc, do marbaδ̆ ar a cagaδ̆ cetna. Ocus [e fein 7] Mael-Sec̆lainn hUa[2] Gairmleǯaiδ̆[5] [do] comt̆uitim re ceile.—Muircertac̆, mac Tomais [U]í Fhloind, adbur riǯ hUa[2]-Tuirtri, do marbaδ̆ a fell d'Aeδ̆, mac Briain, mic Aeδ̆a buiδ̆e [U]í Neill.—Mur-c̆aδ̆ óg Mac Mat̆gamna, adbur riǯ Corco-Baiscinn, do marbaδ̆ le Sil-mB[r]iain.—Brian Mac Donnc̆aid,
B 71d adbur riǯ hUa[2]-nOilella, | do marbaδ̆ do Mac Senc̆a d'oirec̆t [U]i Gaδ̆ra[1]. — Haenri,[m] mac Uillíug, mic Ricaird, d'eg.[m]

A.D. 1356. [1]–ġ, A. [2] O, A. [3] n-Duinn, A. [4] an, B. [5]–leδ̇aiġ (metathesis of ġ and δ̇), B. [a] .iiii., A, B. [b] xiii., A, B. [c] 1359, B. [d] After this word, Aeδ̇ (the first word of the third entry) was placed, but deleted afterwards, B. [e-e] l. m. t. h., A, B. Some of the letters are cut away in B. [f-f] itl., t. h., A. In B, the text is: fa At̆-seanaiġ, idon, ar Sheaan, mac Concobuir hUi Domnaill 7 ar Conallaiδ̆. Seaan, .. *Close to Ath-seanaigh, that is, on John, son of Concobur Ua Domnaill and on the Conailli. John, etc.* [g-g] itl., t. h., A; in text, after Meg Uiδ̇ir, B. [h-h] itl., t. h., A; text, B. [i-i] l. m., t. h., A; text, B. [j] om., B. [k] The order in B is: Cat̆al-Donnca δ̇-Magnus. [l] idon, in bliaδ̇ain si—*namely, this year*—added, B. [m-m] om., B.

Kalends of Jan. on [3rd] feria, [29th] of the moon, A.D. 1356[1][-9]. Cormac Mag Carthaigh, king of Desmond, died.—Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Mathgamna, died.—Aedh son of Concobur Mac Aedhaga[i]n, who was[2] to be chief professor of jurisprudence, died. A great defeat (the defeat of Ath-seanaigh) was inflicted by Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobhuir, near Ath-senaigh on the Conailli: (namely, on John, son of Concobar Ua Domnaill and) John Ua Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-Midhair and Eogan[3] the Connacian and Toirdelbach Mac Suibhne were taken prisoners by the son of Ua Concobuir. Matthew Mag Samradha[i]n, who was to be chief of Tellach-Eachach, was [mortally] injured that day and died at his own house. The kingship[4] of Tir-Connaill was taken by the son of Ua Concobuir.—Donnchadh Mag Uidhir was killed by the son of Donn (namely, Ardgal junior), son of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir (and by Art, son of Flaithbertach).—Maghnus Ua Domnaill the Guileful took the kingship of Tir-Conaill this year, but without the title of king [being bestowed] upon him.—Cathal the Deaf, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, was slain in the same war. And[5] he and Mail-Shechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh fell by one another.—Muircertach, son of Thomas Ua Floinn, who was to be king of Ui-Tuirtri, was slain in treachery by Aedh, son of Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny.—Murchadh Mac Mathgamna junior, who was to be king of Corco-Baiscinn, was killed by the Sil-Briain.—Brian Mac Donnchaidh, who was to be king of Ui-Oillella, was killed by Mac Sencha of the sept[6] of O'Gadhra.—Henry, son of Ulick, son of Richard [de Burgh], died. [1359]

[1359] [1] *1356*=1359 of the *A.L.C.*

[2] *Who was, etc.*—Literally, *material of a chief professor.* For the *suadh*, see O'Curry, *Man. and Cust.* iii. 510.

[3] *Eogan.*—Mac Sweeney. He was called the Connacian from having been fostered in Connaught.

[4] *The kingship—Ua Concobuir.*—"The Four Masters, who had the Annals of Ulster before them, have suppressed this passage, thinking that it would derogate from the glory of the O'Donnells!" (O'D. iii. 616).

[5] *And.*—Supply: his death took place thus:

[6] *Sept.* — *Oirecht*: whence the

[bis.] Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a]] f., l. [x.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° uiii.°°[-lx.°] Maelruanaig,[1] mac Gille muinelaigh [U]i Baigill, d'éc.—Sar Roiberd Sabair d'eg.—Amlaim,[d] mac Serraig Meg Raghnaill, do marbad[d].—Loirceti[2] mora irin[3] aimrir cetna, idon, baile Rora-Comain 7 Daimínír 7 Sligeč 7 Mainistir Lera-gabail 7 Rignač 7 Druím-liar.—Seaan, mac Gilla-Crist [U]i Ruairc, do marbad la hAed Mac Dorčaid.—Diarmait O hAinliide, d'éc.—Brimaid[4] Arda-Mača, fer-inait[d] Patraig[d], quieuit in [Christo].—Ferghal,[d] mac Serraig Meg Raghnaill; Cathal, mac in caič, do marbad[d].—Seaan, mac Simug Mic Uidilin, do marbad[d].—Naemug hUa[5] Duibgenna[i]n d'eg.—Diarmait,[d] mac Donnčada riabaig Mic Diarmata, do marbad le Cathal og, mac Cathail [U]i Concobuir[d].—Ingen Toirrdelbaig [U]i Concobuir, ben Ferghail [U]i Raigillaig, do marbad d'ergur.—Mac rig Saxan do čečt i[6] n-Erinn.—Gilla-na-naem O Connmaid, ollam Tuad-Muman, idon[e], fe timpanačt,[e] d'ég.—Mathgamain Gallta Mag Uidir, idon,[d] mac . . .[df] mortuus est feria tertia[d] Kalendas Aprilis[d].

A 74b Kal. Ian. [ui.[a]] f., l. [xx.i.[b]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° uiii.°°[-lx.° i.°] Beinidečt[d] O Moča[i]n, oircinneč Cille-

A.D. 1357. [1] Maol-ó, B. [2] -rce, A. [3] 'ran, B. [4] —mraid, B. [5] O, A. [6] a, A.— [a] .ui., A, B. [b] .xuii., A, B. [c] 1360, B. [d-d] om., B. [e-e] l. m., t. h., A; text, with idon—*namely*—om., B. [f] A blank= space for 14 letters left by scribe, A; no lacuna in B.

A.D. 1358. [a] .uii., A, B. [b] .u., A, B. [c] 1361. B. [d] The order of this and the following entry is reversed in B.

Hiberno-Latin, *de Iraghto suo* (of their sept), in the Patent Roll of 32 Ed. III. (Grace, p. 148, note n.)

[1360] [1] *1357* = 1360 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Savage.*—Grace gives his obit and eulogium at 1360. He was buried in the Dominican House of Coleraine. The textual A.D. is thus three years in advance.

[3] *Slain.*—O'Donovan, by an oversight, has "died" (iii. 617).

[4] *Happened.*—Accidentally.

[5] *Primate.*—Richard Fitz Ralph. On the death of David Mageraghty in [1346], *supra*, being then dean of Lichfield, he was unanimously nominated by the Chapter of Armagh and appointed by Clement VI., July 31, 1346. (Theiner, p. 286). He died in the Curia (at Avignon), Dec. 16, 1360. For a summary of his energetic life and

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria [10th] of the moon, A.D. [1360 Bis.]
1357[1][-60]. Maelruanaigh, son of the [Wry-]necked Gillie Ua Baighill, died.—Sir Robert Savage[2] died.—Amlaim, son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill, was slain.[3]—Great burnings [happened[4]] at the same time, namely, [those of] the town of Ros-Comain and Daim-inis and Sligech and the Monastery of Lis-gabail and Fighnach and Druim-lias.—John, son of Gilla-Crist Ua Ruairc, was slain by Aedh Mac Dorchaidh.—Diarmait O'hAinlidhe died.—The Primate[5] of Ard-Macha, vicar of [St.] Patrick, rested in Christ.—Ferghal[6] son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill; Cathal, son of the Blind [Mag Raghnaill], were slain.—John, son of Simug Mac Uidhilin, was killed.—Naemug Ua Duibgenne[i]n died.—Diarmait, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata the Grey, was killed by Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—The daughter of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, wife of Ferghal Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by a fall.—The son[7] of the king of the Saxons came into Ireland.—Gilla-na-naem O'Conmaidh, ollam of Thomond, namely, in timpan[8]-playing, died.—Mathgamain Mag Uidhir the Foreigner, namely, son . . , died on the 7th of the Kalends of April [March 26].

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [21st] of the moon, A.D. [1361]
1358[1][-61]. Benedict O'Mocha[i]n, herenagh of Cell-

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memorable controversy with the Mendicant Orders, see Bellesheim: *Geschichte der Kathol. Kirche in Irland*, I. 520 sq.

[6] *Ferghal.*—The *A. L. C.* state he died a natural death. This, in all probability, is correct. Had he been slain, his name would have been included with that of his brother in the third obit of this year.

[7] *Son.*—Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. According to Grace, he landed, Sept. 15, 1361, with his wife, Elizabeth (only child of William de Burgh, who was slain [1333], *supra*).

[8] *Timpan.*—See 1177, note 7, *supra*.

[1361] [1] *1358*=1361 of the *A. L. C.*

Aṫracṫ, in Christo quieuit[e].—Art Mac Murcaḋa, ri
A 74b Laiġen | 7 Domnall riabaċ, aṫbur riġ Laiġen, a n-
gabail a fell do mac rig Saxan 'n-a ṫiġ fein 7 a[f] tesdail
aige[f].—Cormac ballaċ hUa[1] Mail[-Sh]eċlainn, ri Miṫe,
d'ég.—Donnċaḋ hUa[1] Loċlainn, ri Corcumruaḋ[2], d'eg.—
Nicol[g] O Finaċta d'éc.—Tomaltaċ Mac Neill do
marbaḋ[g].—Sar Remunn a Búrc d'eg.—Dubóg, ingen
Aeḋa Meg Uiḋir, ben Con-Chonnaċt, mic Pilib Meg
Mhaṫgamna, d'eg in[g] bliaḋain ri[g].—Cluiċe in riġ do
beiṫ co tiuġ irin[h] bliaḋain rin[h] i[3] n-Erinn. Risderc
Saḋair d'ec ḋé.—Caṫal 7 Muircertaċ, da mac Aeḋa,
mic Eogain, d'éc.—Remunn, mac Burcaiḋ in Muine,
d'éc.—Uaiter Stondun d'eg.—Gillibert,[g] mac Mailír,
d'eg.[g]—Tomar Mag Tigerna[i]n, taiseċ Tellaiġ-Dun-
ċaḋa, d'eg.—Tuatal hUa[3] Maille d'eg.

(Oengus[i] hUa Cairpri morituus est Nonis Marcii.[j])

Kal. Ian. [ui]i. f., l. [ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° ix.°[b] [-lx.° ii.°] Eogan Finn hUa[1] Conċobuir, mac riġ Connaċt [d'heg].—Tomaltaċ hUa[1] Birn d'ec.—Eogan hUa[1] Maille 7 Diarmait, a mac, d'ec.—Maelruanaiġ O Dubda d'eg.—Ingen hUi Maille, ben Domnaill [U]i Dubda [d'ec].—Domnall, mac Ruaiḋri [U]i Chellaiġ,

A.D. 1358. [1] O, A. [2]—aġ, A. [3]a, B. [e] om. A. [f-f] a n-eg irin laim rin—*they died* (lit.: *their death* [*took place*]) *in that captivity*, B, [g-g] om., B. [h-h] Placed after n-Erinn (with ri—*this*, for rin—*that*), B. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1359. [1] O, A. [a] .ui., A, B. [b] 1362, B.

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[2] *Cell-Athracht*[*a*]. — *Church of* [*St.*] *Athracht*: founded by St. Patrick for the patron saint (*Tripartite Life*, Part II.), who received the veil from his hand (*ib.* and the Book of Armagh, fol. 13a). It is now called Killaraght, "a parish in the bar. of Coolavin, in the south of co. Sligo, where the memory of this virgin is still held in great veneration" (O'D. iii. 619).

[3] *Domnall*. — Mac Murchadha (Mac Murrough). "Being sinisterly taken by the king of England's son in his house, died prisoners with him," Mageoghegan (1361).

[4] *King's Game*.—An epidemic, the

Athracht[a][2], rested in Christ.—Art Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster and Domnall[3] the Swarthy, who was to be king of Leinster, were captured in treachery by the son of the king of the Saxons in his own house, and they perished with him.—Cormac Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn the Freckled, king of Meath, died.—Donnchadh Ua Lochlainn, king of Corcumruadh, died.—Nicholas O'Finachta died.—Tomaltach Mac Neill was killed.—Sir Redmond de Burgh died.—Dubog, daughter of Aedh Mag Uidhir, wife of Cu-Connacht, son of Philip Mag Mathgamna, died this year.—The King's Game[4] was rife[5] in this year in Ireland. Richard Savage died thereof.—Cathal and Muircertach, two sons of Aedh, son of Eogan,[6] died.—Redmond, son of de Burgh of the Muine, died.—Walter Stanton died.—Gilbert, son of Meyler,[7] died.—Thomas Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died.—Tuathal Ua Maille died. [1361]

(Oengus[1] Ua Cairpri died on the Nones [7th] of March.) (1358)

Kalends of Jan. on [7th] feria, [2nd] of the moon, A.D. 1359[1][-62]. Eogan Ua Conchobuir the Fair, son of the king of Connacht, died.—Tomaltach Ua Birn died.—Eogan Ua Maille and his son died.—Maelruanaigh O'Dubda died.[2]—The daughter of Ua Maille, wife of Domnall Ua Dubhda, died.—Domnall, son of Ruaidhri [1362]

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nature of which is unknown. The native name apparently arose from the common belief that, like the king's evil, the disease was curable by royal touch.

[5] *Rife.*—Literally, *thickly.*

[6] *Eogan.*—O'Conor.

[7] *Meyler.*—Probably, as the editor of the *A. L. C.* suggests (ii. 22), Meyler Mac Goisdelbh, or Mac Costelloe, in which family Gilbert and Meyler were names frequently employed.

(1358) [1] *Oengus, etc.*—This obit I have not found elsewhere.

[1362] [1] *1359*=1362 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Died.*—His wife, the daughter of Mac Donough, died this year likewise, *A. L. C.*

d'eg.—Niall Mag Samrad̆a[i]n, taiseč Tellaiǯ-Eat̆ač, d'eg.—Aengus[c] Mac-in-Oglaič, oircinneč Cille-oirid̆, quieuit in [Christo][c].—Cat̆al óg, mac Cat̆ail [U]i Concobuir, in[c] tres la iar Samain[c] d'ég.—Murčad̆[c] Manač Mac Taid̆g quieuit in [Christo].—Dicair Imt̆a, idon, O Ferǯusa, d'eg[c].—Diarmait, mac Seaain, taiseč Muinntiri-hAngaile, d'éc.—Cairbri hUa[1] Cuind, taiseč Muinntiri-Gillga[i]n, d'eg.—Tad̆g, mac Concobuir U[i]
B 72a Briain, do marbad̆ do Clainn-Cuilen.— | Pilib[d], mac Rouilb̆ moir Meg Mat̆gamna, ri Oirgiall, d'heg[d].

Kal. Ian. [i.[a]] f., l. [x.iii.,[b]] Anno Domini M.[c] ccc.[c] lx.[c][-iii.[c]] Muircertač ruad̆, mac Domnaill Irrais, do marbad̆ le mac Maǯnusa.—Magnus Eoganač hUa[1] Domnaill d'ec.—Aed̆ (ruad̆[d]) Mag Uid̆ir, ri Fer-Manač, d'eg in[e] bliad̆ain si[e].—Maǯnus, mac Aed̆a [U]i Domnaill, adbur riǯ Cene[oi]l-Conaill, do marbad̆ le Maǯnus, mac Cat̆ail [U]i Choncobuir.—Tad̆g Mac Con[Sh]nama, taiseč Muinntiri-Cinaet̆a, do[f] lot 7 do ǯabail[f] le Cat̆al, mac Aed̆a Breifníǯ h[U]i[e] Concobuir[e] 7[g] a éc isin laim sin[g].—Caiterṡina, inǯen [U]i Fhergail,
A 74c | ben [U]i Raiǯillaiǯ, d'ec.—Cat̆al Mac Donnčaid̆ do marbad̆ la luč̆t Muigi-Luirg.—Gaet̆ mor isin bliad̆ain sin[h] dobris tiǯi 7 tempaill, dobait̆ longa 7 artraiǯi imda.

A.D. 1359. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] r. m., t. h., A; text, B.

A.D. 1360. [1] O, A. [a] .ii., A, B. [b] .xx.uii., A, B. [c] 1363, B. [d] itl., n. t. h., A; text, B. [e-e] om., A. [f-f] do marbad̆—*was killed*, B. [g-g] om., B. [h] om., B.

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[3] *Mac-in-oglaich.—Son of the young warrior.*—From two other entries in the *Four Masters* [1333, 1416], it may be concluded that the herenachy of Cell-oiridh (Killerry, bar. Tirerrill, co. Sligo) was hereditary in the family of Mac-in-Ogley.

[4] *Died.*—In Sligo, of the plague (doubtless that mentioned under the previous year), *A. L. C.*

Ua Cellaigh, died.—Niall Mag Samradha[i]n, chief of Tellach-Eathach, died.—Aengus Mac-in-oglaich,[3] herenagh of Cell-oiridh, rested in Christ.—Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, died[4] the third day after November-Day.—Murchadh Mac Taidhg, the monk, rested in Christ.—The Vicar of Imaidh,[5] namely, O'Ferghusa, died.—Diarmait, son of John,[6] chief of the Muinter-hAnghaile, died.—Cormac Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gillga[i]n, died.—Tadhg, son of Concobur[7] Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Cuilen.—Philip, son of Ralph Mor Mag Mathgamna, king of Oirgialla, died. [1362]

Kalends of Jan. on [1st] feria, [13th] of the moon, A.D. 1360[1][-3]. Muircertach the Red, son of Domnall[2] of Irras, was slain by the son of Maghnus.[2]—Maghnus Ua Domnaill of [Tir-]Eoga[i]n[3] died.—Aedh Mag Uidhir (the Red), king of Fir-Manach, died this year.—Maghnus, son of Aedh Ua Domnaill, one who was to be king of Tir-Conaill, was slain by Maghnus, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Tadhg Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinter-Cinaetha, was injured and taken prisoner by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, and he died in that custody.—Catherine, daughter of Ua Ferghail, wife of Ua Raighillaigh, died.—Cathal Mac Donnchaidh was slain by the people of Magh-Luirg.—Great wind in that year that broke houses and churches [and] sank[4] many craft and barks. [1363]

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[5] *Imaidh.*—The island of Omey off Connemara. See O'Donovan's note (iii. 622).

[6] *John.*—O'Farrell.

[7] *Concobur.*—Conor, son of Turlough, king of Thomond, who died [1306], *supra.*

[1363] [1] *1360*=1363 of the *A.L.C.*

[2] *Domnall, Maghnus* —O'Conor.

[3] [*Tir-*]*Eoga*[*i*]*n.*—An adjective in the original. O'Donnell was so called from having been fostered in Tyrone.

[4] *Sank.*—Literally, *drowned.*

[bir.] Kal. Ian. [ii.[a]] f., l. [xx.iiii.[b]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.°[c] lx.° i.° [-iiii.°] Diarmait hUa[1] Briain, ri Tuaḋ-Muman, d'ec.—Mael[-Sh]ečlainn hUa[1] Fergail, taiseč Muinntire-hAngaile, d'éc.—Domnall, mac Ruaiḋri [U]i Chellaiġ, adbur riġ hUa[1]-Maine, d'ec.—Ingin Baiter a Burc, ben Aeḋa, mic Feiḋlimiḋ, d'éc.—Derbail, ingen in erpoic [U]i Domnaill, ben Meg Uiḋir (idon[d], Aeḋa ruaiḋ Meg Uiḋir[d]), d'ég.—Aeḋ hUa[1] Neill, in t-aen ri ir ferr taimic[2] do Leč Cuinn irin aimsir n-deiġenaiġ i n-airdriġi Coiciḋ Uladh, d'écc in[e] bliaḋain [ri][e].—Domnall Mag Uiḋir, tiġerna Clainni-Fergaile, mortuus est.—Gilla-na-naem O Duibḋaboirenn, ollam breiṫeman Corcumruaḋ [U]i Loclainn, d'éc[2].—Bran hUa[1] Briain, raí timpanaiġ[3], d'eg.—Diarmait hUa[1] Sginġin, rgelaiġi maiṫ 7 renčaiḋ, d'eg[f].—Airfric, ingen Briain [U]i Raiġillaiġ, ben Briain Meg Tigernain, d'eg rečtmuin[g] re Cairc. Ocur nírr'oindeḋ ar a maiṫ[i]ur co haimsir a hoiḋeḋa[g].

Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a]] f., l. [u.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° ii.°[c] [-u.°] Ruaiḋri, mac Domnaill [U]i Neill do marbaḋ do Mael[-Sh]ečlainn, mac i[n][1] ġirr, d'aen určur roiġdi.—Tomaltač, mac Murčaḋa[2] [U]i Fherġail, d'eg.—Cogaḋ mór irin bliaḋain ri[3] eter Clainn-Goirdelb 7 Luiġníġ 7[d] innraġiḋ do ḋenam do Clainn-Goirdelb ar

A.D. 1361. [1] O, A. [2]—ig, B. [3] tem—, A. [a] iiii., A, B. [b] uiii., A, B. This epact is not found in the Decemnovennal cycle. [c] 1364, B. [d-d] itl, t. h., B; om., A. [e-e] om., A. [f] mortuus est, B. [g-g] om., B.

A.D. 1362. [1] a[n], B. [2]-ḋaiḋ, A. [3] om., B. [a] u., A, B. [b] xix. (obtained by adding 11 to the previous textual epact and not found in the Cycle of Nineteen), A, B. [c] 1365, B. [d-d] om., B.

[1364] [1] *1361*=1364 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Diarmait.*—Son of Turlough, who died in [1306], *supra.* He succeeded Brian (sl. [1350] *supra*) in the kingship of Thomond.

Kalends of Jan. on [2nd] feria, [24th] of the moon, [1364 Bis.]
A.D. 1361[1][-4.] Diarmait [2]Ua Briain, king of Thomond, died.—Mael[-Sh]echlainn Ua Ferghail, chief of Muinter-hAngaile, died.—Domnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cellaigh, one who was to be king of Ui-Maine, died.—The daughter of Walter de Burgh, wife of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh,[3] died.—Derbail, daughter of the bishop Ua Domnaill,[4] wife of Mag Uidhir (namely, of Aedh Mag Uidhir the Red), died.—Aedh Ua Neill, the best king of the Half of Conn that came in the late time into the kingship of the Fifth of Ulster, died this year.—Domnall Mag Uidhir, lord of Clann-Fergaile, died.—Gilla-na-naem O'Duibhdaboirenn, chief judge of Corcumruadh of Ua Lochlainn,[5] died.—Bran Ua Brain, an eminent timpanist, died.—Diarmait Ua Sgingin, a good historian and antiquary, died.—Aiffric, daughter of Brian Ua Raighillaigh, wife of Brian Mag Tigernain, died a week before Easter.[6] And there was no stint to her goodness up to the time of her decease.

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria, [5th] of the moon, [1365]
A.D. 1362[1][-5]. Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed by Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of the Dwarf,[2] with one shot of an arrow.—Tomaltach, son of Murchadh Ua Ferghail, died.—Great war in this year between the Clann-Goisdelb and the Luighni and an attack was made

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[3] *Feidhlimidh.*—O'Conor.

[4] *Bishop Ua Domnaill.*—Thomas of Raphoe, who died in [1337], *supra.*

[5] *Corcumruadh of Ua Lochlainn.*—The barony of Burren, so called to distinguish it from the Corcumruadh of O'Conor, bar. of Corcumroe, co. Clare. (See *Book of Rights*, p. 65, note *z*.) The brehon of the latter was O'Daly.

[6] *Week before Easter.*—Sunday, March 17, Easter (XVI. F) falling on March 24.

[1365] [1] *1362*=1365 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Son of the Dwarf.*—According to the *A. L. C.*, he belonged to the family of Mac Cathmail (Mac Cawell, chiefs of Cenel-Feradaigh, bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone).

Luiǯnecaiƀ[d]. Esbaiđ anboil 7[d] diť deǯdaine do ťabairt ar Luiǯnečaiƀ do'n[e] toisc sin[e]: idon[f], seisep mac riǯ do maiťiƀ Muinntirí-hEǯra do marbađ fa Cormač hUa[4] n-Eaǯra.—Adam[g] hUa Fiala[i]n mortuus est[g].—Indsoiǯiđ[d] do đenum d'Aeđ Mac Diarmata ar Muinntir-Eolu[i]s. Cinta mora 7 creča aiđbli do đenam ar Eolusačaiƀ do'n dul sin: nočur creča gan cairečaiƀ na creča sin; uair do marbađ ečta uaisli
A 74d anboile umposan, fa'n aenḟer | tiǯi n-aiđeđ coitcinn is ferr do bi i Connačtaiƀ 'n-a aimsir, idon, fa Cormac, mac Diarmata ruaiđ 7 fa đa mac Tomaltaiǯ [U]i Birn. Diarmait Mac Diarmata 7 Maelruanaiǯ, mac Donnčađa riabaiǯ, do ǯabail ar a creič cetna[d].—Feiđlímiđ in éiníǯ hUa[4] Concobuir, rí Corcumruađ, idon[d], mac Domnaill[U]i Concobuir, sai gan aiťƀi n-éiníǯ[d], d'éc in[d] bliađain sin[d].—Brian, mac Mať Meg Tigerna[i]n, mac taisiǯ fa[h] mó aǯ 7 oirrderc us[h], feičem[d] coitcinn ím biađ 7 im eallač[d], d'éǯ[i] ím[d] feil Sanz Seaa[i]n in bliađain sin[d], amail adbert:[5]

Rann[j]: Brian Mag Tigerna[i]n na tres,
Re [a] einеč níṙ' coir coimes:
Relean gan fic an ṙeile,
Buđ neam crič a čať reime.

Brian, mac Aeđa Meg Mať gamna, do ǯabail riǯi
B 72b n-Oirǯiall | 7 cleam̃nus 7 caradrag d'ḟas đó ar Somairliǯ, mac Eoin duiƀ Mic Domnaill, ar Consdabla

A.D. 1362. [4] O, A. [5] idb—, B. [e-e] in tan sin—*that time*, B. [f] om., A. [g-g] om., A. [h-h] lan d'ađ 7 d'oirrderc us—*full of prosperity and of pre-eminence*, B. [i] verb is placed after Tigernain in B. [j] om., B.

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[3] *Cormac.*—Heir-presumptive to the lordship of Luighni (Leyney, the territory of the O'Haras, co. Sligo).

[4] *Muinter-Eoluis.*—Plural adjectival from of *Eolus* in the original.

[5] *Numbers.*—Literally, *deeds*; by metonymy for the slain.

[5a] *Diarmait, Donnchadh.*—Mac Dermot.

by the Clann-Goisdelb on the Luighni. Excessive loss and destruction of good persons was inflicted on the Luighni on that expedition: namely, six sons of kings of the nobles of Muinter-hEghra were slain under Cormac[3] Ua Eaghra.—Adam Ua Fiala[i]n died.—An attack was made by Aedh Mac Diarmata on the Muinter-Eolu[i]s. Great wrongs and excessive preys were made on the [Muinter-] Eoluis[4] on that occasion. [But] they were not forays without retaliations, those forays; for there were slain enormous numbers[5] of nobles about them, under the best man for a general house of guests that was in Connacht in his time, to wit, under Cormac, son of Diarmait[5a] the Red and under the two sons of Tomaltach[6] Ua Birn. Diarmait Mac Diarmata and Maelruanaigh, son of Donnchadh[5a] the Swarthy, were taken prisoners on the same foray.—Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir of the Hospitality, king of Corcumruadh,[7] that is, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, distinguished without ebb of hospitality, died that year.—Brian, son of Matthew Mag Tigerna[i]n, the son of a chief of greatest felicity and pre-eminence, general patron respecting food and cattle, died about the feast of Saint James [July 25] that year, as [the poet] said: [1365]

Stanza[8]: Brian Mag Tigernain of the contests,
With his hospitality comparison were not just:
He practised hospitality without reward,
Heaven was the end of his battle-career.

Brian, son of Aedh Mag Mathgamna, took the kingship of Oirghialla and marriage-alliance and friendship were contracted by him with Somairle, son of John Mac

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[6] *Tomaltach.* — O'Donovan, by oversight, prints "Cormac" (*F. M.* iii. 629).

[7] *Corcumruadh.* — That is, the moiety co-extensive with the present barony of Corcomroe. *Cf.* [1364], note 5.

[8] *Stanza.*—The metre is *Debide.*

Coicid Ulad, co tuc fair ingin [U]i Raigillaig do légan 7 co tuc san a ingin fein dó. Gerr ar a aitle sin co tuc cuígi[k] i n-a teč fein[k] é d'ol ṡina. Ocus mur do ṡail sin[f] an fin d'ṡagbail, is e cuired fuair gur'iad Brian fein a da laim tairis 7 a gabail co dočrač, domiadač 7 a togbail amač—7 uatad dia[1] m̃uinntir í n-a ṡocair—gur'crapled 7 gur'cengled a čosa 7 a lama d'a čeile 7 gur'cuired a[6] loč[6] é. Ocus ni fer a sgela o sin amač. Do l[e]igeb fo'n tir 7 gač inad a frit a muinnter, do marbad 7 do hairgeb iat. Mairg doman 7 talam 7 uisci i n-ar'folčeb in t-saerclann sočeneoil, idon, adbur rig Innsi-Gall, idon[7], mac Eoin duib, mic Alaxandair. Amail adbert:

Rann[f]: In loč[m] sa ar'cuired[m] cenn caič[8],
Somairle na sleg rinnait,
Eter gnai 7 glór is gen,
Ór is fin fai do foilgeb.

Nočor olc gan inneačud re hatgairit in t-olc sin. Uair ro tinoil Domnall, mac Aeda hUi Neill 7 Toirrdelbač hUa[4] Neill 7 tucadar comada mora 7 bratairsi 7 sitcain do clainn Aeda buide [U]i Neill, idon, do Brian, mac Enri [U]í Neill, co n-a braitrib. Ocus tainic fór isin coimtinol cetna[n] Niall, mac Murčada, mic Murčada ṁoir Mheg Matgamna, derbratair matar Mic Dom-

A.D. 1362. [6-6] illoċ, B. [7] om., A. [8] -ġ, B. [k-k] ċuigi fein, dia tiġ—*to himself, to his house*, B. [i] d'a (syncope for di a), A. [m-m] loċ 'n-a r' cuired—*The lake in which was put*, B. [n] sin—*that*, B.

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[9] *Forced him.*—Literally, *put upon him.*

[10] *Brian.*—Mageoghegan (1365), by a strange misapprehension, took the perpetrator to be Mac Donnell.

[11] *Wound.*—Literally, *tied.*

[12] *Bands were despatched.*—The original construction is impersonal: *it was let* [*loose*].

[13] *Innocent one.*—Literally, *head* [by synecdoche for the person] *of an innocent* [man]; a periphrasis employed to make the line heptasyllabic.

Domnaill the Black, [namely,] with the Constable of the Fifth of Ulster, so that he forced him[9] to abandon the daughter of Ua Raighillaigh and gave his own daughter to him. Shortly after that, he [Brian][10] brought him to himself into his own house to drink wine. And when that person expected to obtain the wine, the bidding he got was that Brian himself wound[11] his two hands about him and he was seized rudely, contumeliously and carried out—and the few of his people [that were] in his company—so that his feet and hands were made fast and tied together and he was put into a lake. And tidings of him are not known from that out. Bands were despatched[12] throughout the country and wherever his people were found, they were slain and plundered. Woe the world and land and water wherein was submerged the noble, well-born offspring, to wit, one who was to be king of Insi-Gall [Hebrides], namely, the son of John the Black, son of Alexander. As [the poet] said: [1365]

Stanza[8]: This [is] the lake wherein was put an
innocent one,[13]
Somuirle of the sharp-pointed spears,
Mid merriment and noise and laughter,
For it is wine 'neath which he was submerged.

Not an evil without retribution [even] for a very short time was that evil. For Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Neill and Toirdelbach Ua Neill mustered and gave[14] large donatives and brotherhood and peace to the clan of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, namely, to Brian, son of Henry Ua Neill, together with his kinsmen. And there came likewise into that muster Niall, son of Murchadh, son of Murchadh Mor Mag Mathgamna; brother of the mother

[14] *Gave, etc.*—In order that the Clannaboy [*Clann-Aedha-buiâhe*] and their chief, Brian O'Neill might unite with them in punishing Brian Mac Mahon.

naill 7 leiṫriǯ Oirgiall eiṡiḋen.[9] Ocus tangadur irroiḃe i Coiceḋ Ulaḋ do Clainn-Domnaill, fa Toirrdelbaċ mor Mac n-Domnaill 7 fa [a] mac sen, fa Alaxandair 7 fa mac Somairli fein, idon, fa Eoin óg 7 tucadur d'innsaiǯiḋ Raṫa-tulaċ iat, idon, longport Mheg Maṫgamna 7 rainíc rabaḋ rompo 7 do° ṡagadur in bailı° 7 tucaḋ maidm ímírce[10] orra[11] 7 níṙ'hanaḋ diḃ co rangadur |
A 75a Loċ-Eirne gur'togbaḋ a cruiḋ 7 a ceṫra a n-ainṡeċt a n-airde le Feraiḃ-Manaċ 7 leisin sluaǯ, gur'dibraigeḋ Brian Mag Maṫgamna astir[p] amaċ a n-uċt Muinn-tiri-Mailmórḋa 7 ro gabaḋ a ben[12] 7 a ingen.—Cu-Connaċt hUa[4] Raiǯillaiǯ, rí Breifne, do ḋul isna Braiṫriḃ d'a ḋeoin fein—rí[d] beoḋa, briǯmur[d]—7 an riǯi do ṫabairt do Pilib[q], d'a derbraṫair.—Eoċaiḋ, mac Toirrdelbaiǯ Meg Maṫgamna, do marbaḋ.

(An[r] Persun O Congaile, id est, Paidin, idon, oircideaċuin Rosa-orcir, mortu[u]s est[r].)

Kal. Ian. [u.[a]] f., [l.[b] x.ui.,[b]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° iii.°[c] [-ui.°] Caṫal, mac Aeḋa Breifniǯ, mic Caṫail ruaiḋ 7 Maǯnus og, a mac 7[d] Muirċertaċ Mac [C]ailridocair 7 Muirgis[1] hUa Maelatuile 7 Diarmaid Mac Simoin 7 Diarmaid Mac Gilla-Beraiǯ[2d] do marbaḋ a[e] fell,[e] tertio[f] Idus Maii[f] ar[g] Sraṫ-Fer-Luirg[g] le

A.D. 1362. [9] eisein, B. [10]-ceċ (the adj.), B. [11] orṫa A. [12] bean, A. [c-c] do fagbad in baile folam—*the place was left empty*, B. [p-p] as an tir—*from out the country*, B. [q-q] placed after derbraṫair, B. [r-r] n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1363. [1] Murgeas, A. [2]-Earaiċ, A. [a] .ui., A, B. [b-b] bl., A, B. [c] 1366, B. [d-d] partly itl., partly on c. m., t. h., A; text, B. [e-e] om., A. [f-f] itl., t. h., B; Maii itl., t. h. (the scribe probably having forgotten to place it on text line), A. [g-g] itl., t. h., A. Placed after Feraiḃ-Manaċ, B.

[15] *Clann-Domnaill.* — The Mac Donnells of Antrim.

(1362) [1] *The Parson, etc.*—Given at 1365 in the *Four Masters.*

[1366] [1] *1363* = 1366 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Cathal.*—O'Conor.

of Mac Domnaill and half-king of Oirgialla was this person. And there came what was in the Fifth of Ulster of the Clann-Domnaill,[15] under Toirdelbach Mor Mac Domnaill and under his son, [namely,] under Alexander and under the son of Somairle himself, that is, under John junior and they betook themselves to attack Rath-tulach, that is, the fortress of Mag Mathgamna. And word came before them and they [the garrison] abandoned the place and defeat with loss of moveables was inflicted on them and they were not desisted from in pursuit until they reached Loch-Eirne, so that their chattel and their cattle were simultaneously seized completely by the Fir-Manach and by the [allied] host. Thus Brian Mag Mathgamna was expelled from out the country into the protection of Muinter-Mailmordha and his wife and his daughter were captured.—Cu-Connacht Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni, went into the Friars of his own will—a spirited, powerful king [was he]—and the kingship was given to Philip, [namely], to his brother.—Eochaidh, son of Toirdelbach Mag Mathgamna, was killed. [1365]

(The Parson[1] O'Congaile, that is, Paidin, namely, archdeacon of Ros-orcir, died.) (1362)

Kalends of Jan. on [5th] feria, [16th] of the moon, A.D. 1363[1][-6]. Cathal, son of Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal[2] the Red and Maghnus junior, his son and Muircertach Mac Caelridocair and Maurice Ua Maelatuile and Diarmaid Mac Simoin and Diarmaid Mac Gilla-Beraigh[3] were killed in treachery, on the 3rd of the Ides [13th] of May,[4] on Srath-Fer-Luirg by the Fir-Manach. And [1366]

[3] *Gilla-Beraigh.*—See 1190, note 4, *supra.*

[4] *13th of May.*—It was the eve of Ascension Day in 1366.

Feraiḃ-Manač 7 creča aiḋbli do ḋenum ar Clainn-Muircertaiǯ 7 ṡiť do ḋenam̃ d'Feraiḃ-Manač re Muinntir-Ruairc 7 a faltana[h] do maťam̃ d'a čeile ar olčaiḃ re Clainn-Muircertaiǯ. Ocuṡ mac Ruaiḋri do ǯabail ínaiḋ Caťail [U]i Concobuir in bliaḋain ṡin.[i]

(A)

Imirci do ḋenam le Muindtir-Ruairc iṡin m-Ḃréifne i comdail Fer-Manač 7 ǯreṡ timcill do ḋenum do macaiḃ-riǯ óǯ-a[iḃ] Clainni-Muircertaiǯ 7 Caťal Maǯ [Fh]lannčaḋa do marbaḋ uirre, taiṡeč Dartraiǯi.

(B)

Caťal Maǯ Flannčaḋa, | taiṡeč Dartraiǯi, do ṁarbaḋ le clainn Muir-certaiǯ hUi Concobuir ar ǯreiṡ oiḋče. B 72c

Tínol[j] do Domnall hUa Neill 7 do Clainn-Domnaill, idon, do Thoirrḋelbač Mac Domnaill 7 d'Alaxandair Mac Domnaill d'innṡač Neill [U]í Neill. Ocuṡ Mac Cuťm̃ail do čur aṡtir amač doib 7 a dul ṡein d'innṡeč Neill [U]í Neill. Ḃreiť ar dereḋ na n-imírceḋ. Ocuṡ Raǯnall, mac Alaxandair, oiǯri Clainni-Alaxandair, do ťečt a hInnṡiḃ-Ǯall fa'n am ṡin dočum Neill [U]í Neill. In da ceiťirn do ťecm̃ail ar a čeile, idon, oi-rečt Clainni-Domnaill. Ocuṡ Raǯnall dočur tečtai-rečta mar a roiḃe a braťair fein, idon, Toirrdelbač 7 a mac, idon, Alaxandair 7 a iaraiḋ dó a n-onoir na ṡinnṡerečta 7 in braiťreṡa ǯan tečt 'n-a cenn. Ocuṡ ǯan aire do ťaḃairt dó 7 níṙ'fečeḋ dó, ačt ro inn-ṡaiǯdur cum in aťa ar a facadur Raǯnall 7 tucadur troid d'a čeile. Ocuṡ do marbaḋ mac Raǯnaill and

[h] faltanuṡ, B. [i] om., B. [j-j] om., B.

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[5] *An incursion, etc.*—The A entry is followed by the *Four Masters* (1366).

[6] *Overtaken.*—The account in the *F. M.* adds that they were defeated and despoiled of their cattle by the

enormous preys were made on the Clann-Muircertaigh [1366]
and peace was made by the Fir-Manach with the Muinter-Ruairc and their injuries were mutually forgiven for ill to the Clann-Muircertaigh. And the son of Ruaidhri[2] took the place of Cathal Ua Concobuir that year.

(A)

An incursion[5] was made by the Muinter-Ruairc into the Breifni in the company of the Fir-Manach and a flank attack was made by the young sons of kings of the Clann-Muircertaigh and Cathal Mag [F]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain therein.

(B)

Cathal Mag Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain by the clan of Muircertach Ua Concobuir on a night attack.

Muster was made by Domnall Ua Neill and by the Clann-Domnaill, namely, by Toirdhelbach Mac Domnaill and by Alexander Mac Domnaill to attack Niall Ua Neill. And Mac Cathmail was put from out the country by them and that chief went to join Niall Ua Neill. The rear of the migrating forces was overtaken.[6] And[7] Ragnall, son of Alexander, that is, the heir of the Clann-Alexandair, came from Innsi-Gall about that time to Niall Ua Neill. The kerns of the two parties met with one another, that is, the [whole] sept of the Clann-Domnaill. And Raghnall sent messengers to where his own kinsman, namely, Toirdelbach and his son, to wit, Alexander, were, and he asked in honour of the seniority and of the brotherhood not to come against him. And no attention was paid to him and respite was not given to him, but they advanced up to the ford whereon they saw Raghnall and they gave

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forces of Domnall O'Neill. But this is at variance with the tenor of the more detailed narrative of the Ulster Annals.

[7] *And, etc.*—The episode relative to the coming of the Mac Donnells is introduced to explain their junction with MacCawell on the present occasion.

7 do gonaḋ 7 do marbaḋ daine eteru. Ocus do gabaḋ Alaxandair Mac Domnaill ar in aṫ cetna. Ocus rob'ail le muinntir Raǧnaill a marbaḋ 7 níṙ'leig Raǧnall doib; uair adubert naċ biaḋ esbaiḋ a mic 7 a braṫar fair. Ocus do bi mac Caṫmail co n-a marcsluaiǧ ic tabairt do ṁarċṡluaiǧ Domnaill [U]i Neill 7 ruc O Neill feinn orra fa'n san sin 7 do gaḃ Domnall dereḋ a marcṡluaiǧ fein 7 ruc leis iat. Ocus do gonaḋ 7 do marbaḋ moran d'a muinntir.—Cagaḋ mor eter Gallaiḃ Connaċt 7 Clainn-Muiris d'innarba[ḋ] le Mac Uilliam 7 a n-dul sen cum
A 75b Clainni-Ricaird 7 sluaiǧeḋ | mor do ḋenum le Mac Uilliam 7 le hAeḋ, mac Feiḋlimṫe, ri Connaċt 7 le mac Maǧnusa[U]i Conċobuir 7 le hUilliam O Ceallaiǧ, rí O-Maine, a n-Uaċtar Connaċt cum Clainni-Ricaird. Moran do Muimneċaiḃ d'eirǧi le Clainn-Ricaird 7 beiṫ forba raiṫi ag forbaisi ar a ceile doiḃ 7 nert do gabail do Mac Uilliam fa ḋeoiǧ. Braiǧdi Clainni-Ricaird do ṫabairt do leis 7 a tiaċtain fein co beoḋa, laidir do'n turus sin[j].—Muircertaċ, mac Raǧnaill, mic Raǧnaill moir Meg Raǧnaill, adbur ardtaisiǧ gan esbaiḋ, do marbaḋ a fell la taiseċ Muinntiri-hEolu[i]s, idon, la Mail[-Sh]eċlainn Mag Raǧnaill, in[j] cet Luan íar Samain[j]. Ocus in[k] taiseċ le'n-dernaḋ in ṁarbaḋ, a dul fein [k] d'eg i cinn da mís d'a eisi.—Huigin Tríél do marbaḋ (in[l] bliaḋain sin[l]), idon, triaṫ Fer-Tulaċ, la Clainn-Fheoraiṙ 7 fa mór in gnim Goill[m] é[j] gan amurus[j].

[k-k] Maeil[-Sh]eċlainn fein do dul (*and Maeil[-Sh]echlainn himself met* [lit. *to go to*] *death*), B. [l-l] itl. t. h, A.; om., B. [m] sin—*that*—added, B.

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[8] *And, etc.*—This sentence is a prolepsis. The incidents in question obviously took place after the battle.

[9] *Pressing upon.* — Whilst Mac Donnell was engaged with the foot.

[10] *And many, etc.*—This and the previous sentence are omitted by the *Four Masters*.

battle to one another. And the son of Raghnall was slain [1366]
and wounded between them. And Alexander Mac Domnaill was taken prisoner at the same ford. And[8] it was the wish of the people of Raghnall to kill him: but Raghnall did not allow them; for he said that the loss of his son and kinsman should not be upon him. And Mac Cathmail with his horse-host was pressing upon[9] the horse-host of Domnall Ua Neill and O'Neill himself overtook them . . and Domnall took the rear of his own horse-host and brought them [safe] with him. And many[10] of his people were wounded and killed.—Great war [arose] between the Foreigners of Connacht and the Clann-Maurice were expelled by MacWilliam and they went to the Clann-Ricaird and a great hosting was made by Mac William and by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh, king of Connacht and by the son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir and by William O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, into the upper part of Connacht against the Clann-Ricaird. And many of the Momonians rose out with the Clann-Ricaird and they were the greater part of a quarter [of a year] in leaguer against one another and sway was got by Mac William at the end. The pledges of the Clann-Ricaird were brought by him with him and himself came with spirit and force from that expedition.—Muircertach, son of Raghnall, son of Raghnall Mor Mag Raghnaill, material of an arch-chief without defect, was killed in treachery by the chief of Muinter-hEolu[i]s, namely, by Mail[-Sh]echlainn Mag Raghnaill, the first Monday[11] after November-Day. And the chief by whom was done the killing, he died himself at the end of two months after that.—Huigin Tyrrell, namely, chief of Fir-Tulach, was slain (that year) by the Clann-Feorais [Birmingham] and it was without dispute a great Foreign deed.

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[11] *First Monday.*—Nov. 2. All Saints fell on Sunday in 1366.

Kal. Ian. [ui.[a]] f., [l.[b] xx.uii.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° iiii.°[c] [uii.°] In t-espuc hUa[1] Ferǧail, idon, espuc Arda-ačaid, sai[a] gan esbaiď i cpabaiď, no a n-derc, no a n-deiǧeineč, in Christo quieuit[d].—Aircideočain Oirgiall, idon, Malaici Mag Uiďir, sai gan urdubaiď n-einiǧ, in[d] Christo quieuit[d].—Sitriug[e], mac in oircinniǧ, flaiť coitcenn conǧaireč 7 cenn uasal a aicme fein, d'eg[e].—Cať al, mac Im̃air Meg Thigernain, istuď[f] coitcenn do truaǧaiď 7 do trenaiď, d'eg[f].—Imirci[e] mor do denum la Clainn-Muircertaiǧ i Maiǧ-Nissi 7 toisc do denum doiď ar lučt Muiǧi-Luirg, idon, la Taďg, mac Ruaiďri [U]i Concobuir 7 la maiťiď a muinntiri 7 a mortinoil: idon, la Fergal Mag Thigerna[i]n, taiseč Tellaiǧ-Dunčaďa 7 la Diarmait Mhag Raǧnaill, taiseč Muinntire-hEolu[i]s, a coimtinol Gaiďel 7 galloglač. Longport Aeďa Mic Diarmata do loscaď doiď. Fergal Mac Diarmata, ri Muiǧi-Luirg 7 Aeď Mac Diarmata d'eirǧi fa'n n-guasačt sin. Gleire glan marcṡluaiǧ 7 tačur do ťabairt doiď ann d'a čeile ig Ait-tiǧi-Mic-Coise 7 breisim madma do ťabairt ar lučt Muiǧi-Luirg 7 da fer dec do marbaď do maiťiď aesa graďa Mic Diarmata 7 Aeď fein do lot ann. Ocus Mac Diarmata 7 Aeď Mac Diarmata do gabail deriǧ ar a muinntir co beoďa, laidir o soin amač[e].—Cu-Chonnačt hUa[1] Raiǧillaiǧ, ri Breifne, mortuus est,—idon, sgel uirriǧ is

A.D. 1364. [1] O, A. [a] .uii., A, B. [b-b] bl., A, B. [c] .iiii.° was put in overhead by the scribe and .lx. above that, by a more modern hand; 1367, B. [d-d] mortuus est, B. [e-e] om., B. [f-f] taiseċ Teallaiġ-Dunċaďa, d'heg —*chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died*, B.

[1367] [1] *1364*=1367 of the *A. L. C.*

O'Farrell succeeded Mac Keogh (ob. [1343] *sup.*) as bishop of Ardagh. Ware (p. 152) says he was not consecrated before 1347.

[2] *Oirgialla.*—Clogher. According to the *A. L. C.*, the archdeacon was one of the principals in the slaying of O'Conor and his associates, mentioned in the first entry of the previous year.

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [27th] of the moon, [1367]
A.D. 1364[1][-7]. The bishop, Ua Ferghail, namely, bishop of Ard-achaidh, eminent without defect in piety, or in charity, or in good hospitality, rested in Christ.—The archdeacon of Oirgialla,[2] namely Malachy Mag Uidhir, eminent without want of hospitality, rested in Christ.—Sitric, son of the herenagh,[3] a prince of general fame and noble head of his own sept, died.—Cathal, son of Imar Mag Tigernain, general support for weak and strong, died.—A great migratory incursion [4] was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Magh-Nissi, and an attack was made by them on the people of Magh-Luirg, namely, by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and by the nobles of his people, together with their great muster: that is, with Fergal Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchada and by Diarmait Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, along with a muster of Gaidhil and gallowglasses. The stronghold of Aedh Mac Diarmata was burned by them. Fergal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Aedh Mac Diarmata rose out in that movement. An onset and attack of cavalry exclusively was given to each other at Ait-tighi-Mic-Coise [5] and decisive defeat was inflicted on the people of Magh-Luirg and twelve persons were killed of the favourite nobles of Mac Diarmata and Aedh himself was injured there. And Mac Diarmata and Aedh Mac Diarmata took charge of the rear of their people spiritedly and powerfully from that out.—Cu-Connacht Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni,

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[3] *Herenagh.* — Mag Tighernain (Mac Tiernan).

[4] *Migratory incursion.* — Undertaken, that is, for the purpose of expelling the Mac Dermots and taking possession of their patrimony, Magh-Luirg (in bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon).

[5] *Ait-tighi-Mic-Coise.* — *Place of the house of Mac Coise.* Not identified.

mó tainíg i[g] n-deredh na haimsiri 7 ticfus co brath.
A 75c Ocus co taisbena Dia a maith[i]us fein do[g].— | Ainnriaſ[h] hUa Taichlig, tigerna ar leth ferainn Muinntiri-Taichlig, mortuus est[h].—Feidhlímidh hUa[1] Raigillaig ar n-a marbadh d'esgur in bliadhain sin[2].—Maidm mor ([Mai]dm[i] Traga [Eoth]aile[i]) do thabairt la Domnall, mac Muircertaig 7 la Muintir-Ruairc 7 la Mac Donnchaidh 7 la Teboid a Búrc co n-a ceithernaibh congbala ar Tadhg, mac Maghnusa. Ocus breith forra ar traig Eothaile 7 gallogladha mic Maghnusa do marbadh ann—deichnemur 7 sechtt fichit—fa Domnall, mac Somairle 7 fa Domnall óg, a mac 7 fa[j] da mac Mic Suibhne 7 fa mac in esbuic [U]i Dubhda 7 fa Uilliam Mac Sithigi. — Toisce do dhenum la Clainn-Muircertaig ar Muinntir-Ruairc 7 ben [U]i Ruairc moir do marbadh do'n turus sin, idon, Dirbail, ingen Mailruanaig moir Mic Diarmata. Ocus[e] ní tainic o Una, ingin rig Lochlan, gnim mná budh mó[e].—Toisc aile do dhenum do Clainn-Muircertaig ar Fheraibh-Manach 7 Inis-moir d'argain doibh[j] 7 Loch-mBerraig 7 in[k] Senadh[k] d'argain[e] doibh[e] 7 édala aidhbli do, thabairt doibh leo 7 tiachtain[3] ím[ṙ]lan doibh[l] as a aithle.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [ui]i., f., [l.[a] ix.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° u.°[b][-uiii.°] Aedh, mac Feidhlimthe[1] hUi Conchobuir, airdrigh Connachtt, cenn goile 7 gaiscidh Leithi Cuind, d'ec

[2] om., B. [3] toigechtt, B. [g-g] isin aimsir n-deigenaig—*in the latter time*, B. [h-h] t. m., t. h., A; om., B. [i-i] l. m., t. h. (bracketted portions were cut away in trimming the edge), B; om., A. [j] om., A. [k-k] Seanadh-Mic-Magnusa, B. [l] om. B.

A.D. 1365. [1]-Limidh, B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] .lx. (om. by t. h.) is placed overhead by the hand that added them in the previous year: 1368, 1369, B.

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[6] *Muircertach. Maghnus.* — O'Conor.

[7] *Retained kerns.*—Literally, *kerns of maintenance*: retained in permanent service.

died,—namely, the greatest tale respecting a sub-king that came in the end of time and shall come to doom. And may God show his own goodness to him.—Andrew Ua Taichligh, lord over half the territory of Muinter-Taichligh, died.—Feidhlimidh Ua Raighillaigh was killed by a fall that year.—Great defeat (the Defeat of the Strand of Eothail) was inflicted by Domnall, son of Muircertach [6] and by Muinter-Ruairc and by Mac Donnchaidh and by Theobald de Burgh with their retained kerns[7] on Tadhg, son of Maghnus.[6] And they were overtaken on the Strand of Eothail and the gallowglasses of the son of Maghnus were slain there—seven score and ten—under Domnall, son of Somairle and under Domnall junior, his son and under the two sons of Mac Suibhne and under the son of the bishop Ua Dubhda [8] and under William Mac Sithigi.—A raid was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the Muinter-Ruairc and the wife of Ua Ruairc Mor was killed on that expedition, namely, Derbail, daughter of Mailruanaigh Mor Mac Diarmata. And there came not since Una, daughter of the king of Lochlann, a woman of greater beneficence.—Another raid was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the Fir-Manach and Inis-mor was pillaged by them and Loch-Berraigh and the Senad were pillaged by them and an excessive amount of valuables was carried off with them by them and they came safe therefrom afterwards. [1367]

Kalends of Jan. on [7th] feria, [9th] of the moon, A.D. 1365[1][-8]. Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, arch-king of Connacht, head of the valour and [1368 Bis.]

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[8] *Bishop of Ua Dubhda.* — See [1358], note 2, *supra.*

[1368] [1] *1365*=1368 of the *A. L. C.*

ɪn[c] bliaḋain ʃin, ɪar m-breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o deṁan[c].—
Ferǧal Mac Diarmata, rí Muiǧe-Luirg, leoṁan[c] uaiʃli
7 eíníč Erenn[c], d'eg.—Cormac og Mac Diarmata d'eg.—
Tomaltač, mac Ferǧail Mic Diarmata, tanuʃti Muiǧi-
Luirg, d'ec.—Riǧe do ǧabail d'Aeḋ, mac Concobuir
Mic Diarmata, ɪn[c] bliaḋain ʃin[c].—Cuíceḋ Connačt do
ǧabail do Ruaiḋri, mac Toirrdelbaiǧ [U]ɪ Concobuir,
ɪn bliaḋain ʃi[2].—Ruaiḋri, mac Seonuc Meg Eočaga[ɪ]n,
ʃeḃač[c] eíníǧ 7 egnuma 7 feigi ṡeile 7 ṡairʃinge na
Miḋe o baile Aṫa-cliaṫ co baile Aṫa-Luain, ɪar m-
breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o deṁon[c], d'ec.—Uilliam Sax-
anač Mac Uilliam d'ec.—Sluaiǧed mor do ḋenum le
Niall hUa Neill, la riǧ Coicid[3] Ulaḋ 7 la haḋbur
B 72d airdriǧ Erenn a n-Oirǧiallaiḃ 7 maiṫi ɪn Coicid uile |
d'eirǧi leiʃ d'forbaiʃ ar Brian Mac Mhaṫgamna 7
longport do gabail ɪ[d] m-bolgan ɪn tire d'U[a] Neill[d] 7
comaḋa mora do ṫairgʃin o Brian[e] Mag Maṫgamna
d'Ua Neill: ɪdon, leṫ n-Oirgiall do ṫabairt do Niall,
A 75d mac Murčaḋa, do'n riǧ | do bi roime[f] ʃin iʃtir[f] 7
comaḋa mora a n-íc Mic Doṁnaill uada foʃ. hUa[4]
Neill ɪmorro[g] dia[5] aentuǧaḋ ʃin. Ocuʃ comuirle[c] do
denum do[c] mac Murčada Meg Maṫgamna (ɪdon,[h]
Niall[h]) 7 d'Alaxandair[i] og Mac Domnaill, do[e] tiǧerna

[2] om., B. [3] .u.ɪḋ, A; cuigɪḋ, B. [4] O, A. [5] d'a (syncope for do a), A. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] doib ar lar ɪn tire, ag cungnum le Niall, mac Murcaḋa Meg Mhaṫgamna—*by them in the midst of the country, in aiding Niall, son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna*, B. [e] om., B. [f-f] roime iʃin tir—*before him in the country*, B. [g] om., A. [h-h] itl., t. h., B; om., A. [i] Alaxandair, B.

[2] *Died.*—A more detailed account is given in the *A. L. C.*

[3] *Kingship.* — Of Magh-Luirg. Tomaltach Mac Dermot, whose obit forms the previous entry, had the prior claim.

[4] *Ruaidhri.*—Of his descendants, Magheoghegan, who belonged to the same family, writes thus in the second quarter of the seventeenth century: "Tho' mine author maketh this great account of this Rowrie, that he extolleth him beyond reason, yett his isue now, and

prowess of the Half of Conn, died[2] this year, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Ferghal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, lion of the nobleness and hospitality of Ireland, died.—Cormac Mac Diarmata junior died.—Tomaltach, son of Fergal Mac Diarmata, tanist of Magh-Luirg, died.—Kingship[3] was taken by Aedh, son of Concobur Mac Diarmata, that year.—The Fifth of Connacht was taken by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, this year.—Ruaidhri,[4] son of Johnock Mag Eochaga[i]n, hawk of valour and of prowess and of readiness of hospitality and of liberality of Meath from the town of Ath-cliath to the town of Ath-luain, after gaining victory from world and from demon, died.—William[5] Mac William the Saxon died.—A great hosting was made by Niall Ua Neill, [namely], by the king of Ulster and one worthy to be arch-king of Ireland, into Oirghialla and the nobles of all the Fifth rose out with him for a leaguer on Brian Mac Mathgamna. And a fortified position was taken up in the midst of the territory by Ua Neill. And large donatives were proffered from Brian Mag Mathgamna to Ua Neill: to wit, half of Oirghialla to be given to Niall, son of Murchadh, [namely] to the king that was before that[6] in the country and large donatives in payment [of the death] of Mac Domnaill[7] from him likewise. Ua Neill indeed consented to that. But a compact was made by the son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna (namely, Niall), and by [1368]

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for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name" [1368].

[5] *William.*—The *A. L. C.* state he was the heir of the Mac Williams and died of the small pox in Inishcoe (on the border of Lough Conn, co. Mayo).

[6] *Before that.*—Niall, it can be thus inferred, was deposed by Brian in 1365.

[7] *Mac Domnaill.* — Who was treacherously seized and cast into a lake by Brian, [1365], *supra.*

na n-gallóglaċ 7[j] gluaraċt doiḃ[e] gan ċeo do[6] hUa[6] Neill, tri coiriċi commora, cetradaċa,[8] d'innroiġiḋ Meg Maṫgamna. Ocur amur longpuirt do ṫabairt doib air 7 eirġi do Mhag Maṫgamna co[k] lin a ṡeḋnaċ 7 a uaraltinoil i n-a n-agaiḋ 7 maidm do ḃuain arin t-rluaiġ doiḃ 7 mac Murċaḋa Meg Maṫgamna (idon,[l] Niall[l]), oigriġ Oirgiall, do marbaḋ ann 7 Alaxandair óg, mac Toirrdelbaiġ Mic Domnaill, Conrtabla na n-gallóglaċ 7 oiġri Clainni-Domnaill, do marbaḋ ann 7 Eogan óg, mac Toirrdelbaiġ, mic Mael-Seċlainn [U]i Domnaill, do marbaḋ ann et alii multi.—Cu-Ulaḋ, mac i[n] ġirr, cenn aicme[2] a ciníḋ rein, d'ec 7 a mac, maiġirter og raiḋeċta, d'eg rór ag teċt a[m] Saxanaiḃ[m].—Riaċra[c] O Flainn, adbur tairiġ Sil-Mailruain[aiġ], mac tairiġ rob' ferr 'n-a aimrir rein, d'ég 7 a ben, idon, raí mna gan eliuġuḋ[c]. — Comorba Moeḋoic—7 airciideoċain na Ḃreirne e[c] ror[c]—fer lan do raṫ in[c] Sirruta Naeim[c] 7 do deric 7 do daennaċt, d'eg in bliaḋain rin[c], ar m-breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o demon[c].—Tomar hUa[4] Floind, rí hUa[4]-Tuirtri, rai gan erbaiḋ n-einiġ no uairli, no[c] oirecḋaċta[c], d'eg in[c] bliaḋain ri[c].—

[j] do (verbal particle), B. [6,6] d' O, A. [k] om., B : lin is thus nom. Cf. he came, 100 strong. [l-l] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [m-m] o'n Roim— *from Rome*—was first written, then erased and the textual words were placed there. The original transcription can be plainly made out, B.

[8] *Son of the Dwarf.*—See [1365], note 2, *supra.* The *Four Masters* (1368) erroneously state that Mac Cawell died in England. Whereupon, O'Donovan vainly sought (iii. 644) to discover what part of England he taught in.

[9] *Successor of St. Moedhoc.* — Abbot of Drumlane, co. Cavan. (See Vol. I., p. 554.) *Mo-edh-oc* (my young Aedh) is the devotional form of the name By a fortunate mis-apprehension of the *F. M.*, who, taking them to refer to different persons, copied this and another obit which gives only the name and offices, we learn that the ecclesiastic in question was called Murray O'Farrelly (Muiredhach Ua Fairchellaigh). The herenachy was hereditary in the family. From the present entry it may be concluded that the foundation of St. Aedh had become a house of Regular Canons.

Alexander Mac Domnaill, [that is] by the lord of the gallowglasses and they went, without leave from Ua Neill, three equal, manageable battalions, to attack Mag Mathgamna. And a camp-attack was delivered by them on him and Mag Mathgamna rose out with the whole of his forces and his noble muster against them. And victory was gained from the [attacking] host by them and the son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna (namely, Niall), heir of Oirgialla, was slain there and Alexander junior, son of Toirdelbach Mac Domnaill, Constable of the gallowglasses and heir of the Clann-Domnaill, was slain there and Eogan junior, son of Toirdelbach, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill, was slain there along with many others.—Cu-Uladh, son of the Dwarf,[8] family head of his own ilk, died and his son, a young master of learning, died likewise in returning from Saxon-land.—Fiachra O'Flainn, who was to be chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh, the son of a chief that was best in his own time, and his wife, namely, a superior woman without challenge, died.—The successor of [St.] Moedhoc[9]—and he was archdeacon of the Breifni likewise—a man full of the grace of the Holy Spirit and of charity and of humanity, died that year, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Thomas Ua Floinn, king of Ui-Tuirtri, eminent without defect of generosity, or of nobleness, or of pre-eminence, died this year.—Tadhg, son of Maghnus, son of Cathal [1368]

[10] *Taken prisoner.* — "Was deceiptfully taken by the king of Connought in his house of Ardankillin [*Ard-in-choillin*, height of the little wood: in par. of Killukin, bar. and co. of Roscommon. O'D. iii. 642-3], being brought tither to the king's house by Cormack Mac Donough upon his security; of which villanus dealing that old Irish proverb grew by comparing thereof to any wicked art: *The taking of Mac Manus is no worse*" (Magcoghegan, 1368).

[11] *And—detained.* — Omitted in the other accounts, which state instead that he was delivered up to O'Conor Sligo. For his ultimate fate, see second entry of [1372], *infra*.

Tad̆g[c], mac Maǧnusa, mic Cat̆ail Mic Domnaill, do ǧabail d'O Conč̆obuir i feall 'n-a longport fein 7 a č̆ur illaim [U]í Ferǧail d'a coimed. Cogad̆ mor d'eirgi a Connač̆taib̆ trid sin eter Mac Uilliam 7 O Conč̆ob̆air[c].

Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f., l. xx.[a]]. Anno Domini M.[o] ccc. lx.[o] u[i.][o b] [-ix.[o]]. Pilib hUa[1] Raiǧillaiǧ do ǧabail 7 do ait̆riǧud̆ d'a brait̆rib̆ fein 7 a cur a Cloič Loča[2]-huač̆-tair co n-doč̆ar mor air. Ocus an riǧi do ǧabail do Maǧnus hUa[1] Raiǧillaiǧ 7 cagad̆ mor isin Breifne trid sein.—Geralt Caemanač̆, adbur airdriǧ Laigen, do marbad̆ do'n Ridire dub̆,—gnim mor do Gaid̆elaib̆ Erenn uile.—Tigernan hUa[1] Ruairc do d̆ul ar creic illorg 7 in creač̆ do t̆abairt doib leo co[3] beod̆a[4] 7 Aed̆ og, mac Aed̆a [U]i Ruairc, do marbad̆ uirre d'hUa[5] Mhaeladuin[6] Luirg.—In Deganač̆ hUa[1] Bard-a[i]n, sai gan esbaid̆, mortuus est. — Diarmait Laimderg Mac Murč̆ad̆a, airdriǧ Laiǧen, do beit̆ illaim fata ag Gallaib̆ At̆a-cliat̆, ar n-a ǧabail a fell do'n Ridire dub̆ 7 a tarraing fa deoiǧ doib,—gnim is mo do ronad̆ a n-dered̆ aimsiri. — Mat̆gamain
A 76a Maen|muiǧi hUa[1] Briain, ri Tuad-Muman, in t-aen Gaidel is ferr 7 is oiregd̆a do bi re [a] linn fein i n-Erinn, a dul d'eg 'n-a longport fein, iar m-buaid̆ ait̆riǧe. Ocus Brian óg hUa[1] Briain do ǧabail a ínaid̆ d'a eisi.—Maidm do t̆abairt ar Maǧnus hUa[1] Raiǧillaiǧ (idon[c], Maidm na Traǧa, ag Oilen na Tri-

A.D. 1366. [1] O, A. [2] Laċa—, A. [3] go, B. [4] -ġa, B. [5] d' O, A. [6] Mhaol—, B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] .u.o, A; 1370, B. [c-c] l. m., t. h., A; om., B.

[1369] [1] *1366*=1369 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *And.*—*With* in the original.

[3] *Great war, etc.*—See the entries, *Defeat, etc.*; *A naval expedition, etc.*, under this year.

Mac Domnaill, was taken prisoner[10] by O'Conchobuir in treachery in his own stronghold and[11] put into the hands of Ua Ferghail to be detained. Great war arose in Connacht through that between Mac William and O'Conchobhair. [1368]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. 1366[1][-9]. Philip Ua Raighillaigh was taken prisoner and deposed by his own kinsmen and he was put into the Rock of Loch-huachtair and[2] great hardship [inflicted] on him. And the kingship was taken by Maghnus Ua Raighillaigh. And great war[3] [arose] in the Breifni through that.—Gerald Caemanach,[4] material of an arch-king of Leinster, was killed by the Black Knight,[5]—a great deed for the Gaidhil of all Ireland.—Tigernan Ua Ruairc went on a foray into Lorg and the prey was brought spiritedly by them with them and Aedh junior, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, was killed thereon by Ua Maeladu n of Lorg.—The Dean Ua Barda[i]n,[6] a sage without defect, died.—Diarmait Red-hand Mac Murchadha, arch-king of Leinster, was in long custody with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, having been captured in treachery by the Black Knight and he was drawn [asunder] at the end by them,—a deed the greatest that was done in the end of time.—Mathgamain Ua Briain of Maenmagh,[7] king of Thomond, the best and the most pre-eminent Gaidhel that was during his own period, died in his own stronghold, after victory of penance. And [his son] Brian Ua [1369]

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[4] *Caemanach.*—(Mac Murrough) Kavanagh.

[5] *Black Knight.* — Apparently, one of the Dublin Anglo-Irish.

[6] *Ua Bardain.*—As the name is connected (16th entry of this year) with the Conmaicni, this individual, it may be inferred, was dean of Ardagh diocese.

[7] *Of Maenmagh.*—Mahon O'Brien was so called from having been fostered in that locality (the plain surrounding the town of Loughrea, co Galway).

B 73a

noide[c]), fiche oidhci roim Luighnrathadh, do na macaibh righ 7 do Mhag Mhathghamna | 7 do Mac Cabha 7 morran do muinntir [U]i Raighillaigh do marbadh ann, fo tri macaibh Cormaic [U]i Fherghail, idon, Seoinin 7 Maelsh[-Sh]echlainn 7 Ferghus. Ocus Feidhlimidh, mac Aedha in cleirigh [U]i Conchobuir, do marbadh ann—mac[d] righ gan erbaidh uairli, no einíghe[d]—7 Donn Mac [C]anrubha do marbadh ann for[e]—en macam Coigidh Connacht a[d] reinn 7 a folur eghnum 7 a fair einech[d]—7[e] Sitriuc na frona Macan-Mhaighirtir do marbadh ann—fer[d] tighi aidhedh coitcinn[d]—et alii multi.—hUa[1] Maeladuin, ri Luirg, do marbadh i[7] feall do macaibh Neill [U]i Domnaill 7 Filib Mag Uidhir, ri na fecht Tuath, do dhul, loingeir mor, do digail[8] a oglaich ar[f] macaibh [U]i Domnaill 7 Niall og hUa[1] Domnaill do marbadh leis ar troid loingsi ar Finn-loch.—Cathadh mor eter Niall hUa[1] Neill 7 Domnall hUa[1] Neill isin[g] bliadhain sin[g].—Donnchadh hUa[1] Birn, taisech Tiri-bhuain, mortuus est.—Brian, mac Aedha buidhe [U]i Neill, adbur righ Erenn d'uairli 7 d'einech 7[h] d'airdeghnum, do dhul d'eg 'sa bliadhain sin[h].—Erpuc Oda hUa[1] Neill, idon, erpuc Oirghiall, fai crabhdheach, coinnisclech, ar[d] m-breith buadha o doman 7 o demon,[d] in Christo quiescit (sexto[i] Kalendar Augusti[i]).—Ricard hUa[1] Raighillaigh, idon, erpuc na Breifne, quiescit in [Christo]. — Airchindeochain na

A.D. 1366. [d-d] om., B. [7] a, B. [8] -ailt, A. [e] om., A. [f] for—*upon*, B. [g-g] in bliadhain sin—*this year*, B. [h-h] mortuus est, B. [i-i] itl., t. h., A; om., B.

[8] *At.* — That is, opposite the Island (of Lough Ce), on the mainland. The *A. L. C.*, with less probability, place the battle at Blencup (four miles west of Cavan town).

[9] *Kings.*—Of Oriel.

[10] *Oirghialla.* — The diocese of Clogher. His successor was appointed by Gregory XI., (Avignon) April 6, 1373. (As the election of this pope did not take place until Dec. 30, 1370, *nos* in the statement of the Bull relative to the reservation made of the collation during the lifetime of Odo is official, not personal).

This was John Ocortran [O'Cor-

Briain junior took his place after him.—Defeat was inflicted on Maghnus Ua Raighillaigh (namely, the Defeat of the Strand, at[8] the Island of the Trinity), twenty nights before Lammas, by the sons of the kings[9] and by Mag Mathgamna and by Mac Caba. And many of the people of Ua Raighillaigh were slain there, under three sons of Cormac Ua Ferghail, namely, Jenkin and Mael-Sechlainn and Ferghus. And Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir of the Quill, a son of a king without lack of nobleness or generosity, was slain there. And Donn Mac [C]anrubha, the unique youth of the Fifth of Connacht in joyance and in brilliant prowess and in noble hospitality, was slain there likewise. And Sitric Mac-in-Maighistir of the nose, a man that kept a general guest-house, was slain there. And many others [were slain there].—Ua Maeladuin, king of Lorg, was killed in treachery by the sons of Niall Ua Domnaill. And Philip Mag Uidhir, king of the seven Territories, went, [with] a large fleet, to avenge his vassal on the sons of Ua Domnaill and Niall Ua Domnaill junior was slain by him in a naval engagement on Finn-Loch.—Great war [arose] between Niall Ua Neill and Domnaill Ua Neill in that year.—Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, one fit to be a king of Ireland for nobleness, for generosity and for distinguished prowess, died in that year.—Donnchadh Ua Birn, chief of Tir-Briuin, died.—Bishop Odo Ua Neill, namely, bishop of Oirghialla,[10] a pious, generous sage, rested in Christ (on the 6th of the Kalends of August [July 27]), after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Richard Ua Raighillaigh, that is, bishop [1369]

crain], Benedictine monk, priest and doctor of Decretals [Canon Law], of the monastery of St. James, Wurtzburg. (Theiner, p. 349. From a Rescript of Clement V., Avignon, Nov. 13, 1310, *ib.*, p. 182, we learn that, by ancient and approved custom, that monastery was bound to receive religious of whatsoever Order, provided they were Irish by birth or origin.)

Breifne do[d] dul[d] d'eg fos, idon, Uilliam, Aircideočain, sai aǯmur 7[j] araile.[j]—Brian,[d] mac Muircertaiǯ [U]i Concobuir, mac riǯ maiť, mortuus est.—Seaan, mac Emaind, mic Hoiberd, mortuus est.—Raǯnall O hAinliďe 7 Cormac O hAinliďe do ďul d'eg do cluiče in riǯ.—Aeď O Birn [do ďul d'eg] do'n plaiď cetna.—Eoin Mac Aeďaga[i]n 7 Gilliberť O Barda[i]n, da saer macam cruťelaďnača Conmaicne, do dul d'eg 'sin bliaďain si[d]. — Mael-Sečlainn Mhag Mať-gamna, adbur riǯ Oirgiall, mortuus est. — Maidm mor do ťabairt la riǯ Tuaď-Muman, idon, la Brian hUa[1] m-Briain, dú in rogabaď Iarla Ďes-Muman, idon, Geroid 7 Goill mora na Muman arčena. Ocus ní meinic (do[k] ťuit[k]) do[d] ďainiď[d] a n-aen maidm riam urdail ar' ťoit ann 7 ar' gabaď do Ghallaiď. Luimneč do legaď 7 do luaťloscaď le Tuaď-Muimnečaib do'n turus sin 7 giallaď do ǯillaiď óga[ib] in baile do Brian 7 do Chuilenačaib arčena. Ocus Sida óg, mac ingine h[U]i Ďhuiďiďir, do ǯaďail bardačta in baile 7 fell do ďenum do Ghallaiď Luimniǯ ar in[9] laečmiliď. Ocus is[10] e sin gnim mic taisiǯ is mó do rínneď a[d] n-Erinn[d] ar[l] dereď in[m] domain[m].—Toisc loingsi do denum la Pilib Mag Uiďir, idon, rí Fer-Manač, co n-a macaiď riǯ oga[ib] co[11] Loc-uačtair 7

A.D. 1366. [9] an, B. [10] as, A. [11] gu, A. [j-j] om., A. [k-k] itl., t. h., A; text, B. [l] re—*during*, B. [m-m] aimsire—*of time*, B.

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[11] *Breifni.* — Kilmore diocese. O'Reilly succeeded Mac Kinawe (Mac Conshnama), who died [1355], *supra*

[12] *William.*—O'Farrelly, abbot of Drumlane (*F. M.* 1369). Very likely, brother of Murray, who died the previous year.

[13] *And so on.*—This expression has reference perhaps to the next five entries, which the compiler of B omitted.

[14] *Hubert.*—Most probably, de Burgh.

[15] *Athletic.*—Literally, *form-expert.* The *F. M.* made the original into *cruitealadnach*—expert at the harp!

of the Breifni,[11] rested in Christ,—The archdeacon of the Breifni died likewise; namely, William,[12] the archdeacon, a felicitous sage, and so on.[13]—Brian, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, a good son of a king, died.—John, son of Edmond, son of Hubert,[14] died.—Raghnall O'hAinlidhe and Cormac O'hAinlidhe died of the King's Game. —Aedh O'Birn [died] of the same plague.—John Mac Aedhaga[i]n and Gilbert O'Barda[i]n, two noble, athletic[15] youths of Conmaicni, died in this year.—Mael-Sechlainn Mag Mathgamna, one fit to be king of Oirgialla, died.—Great defeat was inflicted[16] by the king of Thomond, namely, by Brian Ua Briain, wherein were captured the Earl of Desmond, that is, Gerald and the chief Foreigners of Munster likewise. And not often fell in one defeat before such a great tale of persons as fell and as were wounded of Foreigners. Limerick[17] was broken down and quickly burned by the Men of Thomond on that expedition and pledgeship of young hostages of the town was made to Brian and to the Clann-Cuilen likewise. And Sida[18] junior, son of the daughter of Ua Duibidhir, assumed[19] the wardenship of the place. But treachery was practised by the Foreigners of Limerick on the heroic knight. And that was the greatest deed towards the son of a chief that was done in Ireland at the end of the world.—A naval expedition was made by Philip Mag Uidhir, namely, king of Fir-Manach, along with the young sons of kings,[20] to Loch-uachtair and the Rock of [1369]

[16] *Inflicted.*—At the Cistercian monastery of Nenay (*of the Fair*, seven miles west of Limerick. *Triumphalia, etc., s. v.* Nenay). Hence the victor is called *Brian catha an Aonaigh*, Brian of the battle of the Aonach, in the family genealogy. (O'Donoghue, *Hist. Mem.*, pp. 134, 545.)

[17] *Limerick, etc.*—At this place, a Latin hand wrote on the margin of B: *Perdicio Limericensis.*

[18] *Sida.*—Son of the chief of the Clann-Cuilen (Mac Namara). *Hist. Mem.*, p. 134-5.

[19] *Assumed.*—On behalf of Brian O'Brien.

[20] *Kings.*—Of Fermanagh.

A 76b Cloč in Loča do ǯabail doib | 7 Pilib O Raiǯillaiǯ, ri Breifne, do ťabairt aiſti 7 a riǯi fein do ťabairt do[12] hUa[12] Raiǯillaiǯ arir.—Muirǯir[n] hUa hEogain, bicair Innſi-cain for Loč-hErne, mortuus eſt quinto Idus Nouembrir.[n]

B 73b Kal. Ian. [iii.[a] f., l. i.[a]], Anno Domini M.[o] ccc.[o] lx.[o] uii.[o b] [-lxx.[o]] Siť mor[c], dainǯen, deǯťairiſi do denum do Ceniul-Eogain fein[d]. Niall hUa[1] Neill 7 Domnall, a braťair, an[e] tir do roind[e] daib[c] atorra: braiǯde[2] 7 riǯi o Domnall do Niall.—Breiſim[f] maďma do ťabairt do Niall O Neill, do riǯ Coicid Ulaď, ar Brian Maǯ Mhaťǯamna, ar ri Oirǯiall 7 moran do muinntir Meǯ Maťǯamna do baťaď 7 do milliuď air. Mac Ǯilli-Cua, ſai ǯan eſbaiď, do baťaď air[f].—Dubčablač, inǯen [U]i Raiǯillaiǯ idon[g], inǯean Philib hUi Raiǯillaiǯ[g]), ben ṗoſta Pilib Meǯ Uidir, d'eǯ.—Coǯaď[f] mor d' eirǯi iſin bliaďain ſi eter Clainn-Muircertaiǯ 7 Muinntir-Ruairc. O Raiǯillaiǯ 7 Maǯ Uidir 7 O Ferǯail 7 O Concobuir d'eirǯi do Clainn-Muircertaiǯ 7 a cur a Muinntir-Eolu[i]ſ. Ocuſ Maǯ Raǯnaill d'a treǯan re ronert na riǯ ſin 7 a cur cuind [*l.* cum] Mic Uilliam 7 Maǯ Tiǯerna[i]n leó[f].—Indſaiǯiď urbaďač do denam le clainn Aeďa Mic Caťmail 7 riǯťaiſeč Ceniuil-Feraďaiǯ do marbaď doib a feall, idon, Ǯilla-Patraiǯ Mac Caťmail 7 a deǯmac, Cu-Ulaď óǯ 7 a ben[3], inǯen Maǯnura Meǯ Maťǯamna. Murčaď, a derbraťair, i[4] n-a[4] inaď d'a eiſi.—Maǯnuſ[f] O Raiǯillaiǯ do ǯabail

A.D. 1366. [12-12] d' O, A. [n-n] 75 d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1367. [1] O, A. [2] -di (pl.), B. [3] bean, A. [4-4] 'n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1371, B. [c] om., B. [d] Erenn—*of Ireland* (plainly a scribal mistake), A. [e-e] do roinn an tiri—*divided* (lit. *to divide*) *the country*, B. [f-f] om., B. [g-g] itl., t. h., A; om., B.

[1370] [1] *1367*=1370 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Niall, Domnall, brother.*—Placed first, nominative absolute, with *by* governing *them*, in the original.

[3] *Crushing defeat.* — Literally,

the Loch was captured by them and Philip Ua Raighillaigh was brought thereout and his own kingship was given to [Philip] Ua Raighillaigh again.—Maurice Ua hEogain, vicar of Inis-cain upon Loch-Erne, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of November. [1369]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. 1367[1][-70]. Great, firm, well-established peace was made by the Cenel-Eogain [amongst] themselves. The territory was divided between them by Niall[2] Ua Neill and Domnall,[2] his brother;[2] hostage and kingship [were ceded] by Domnall to Niall.—Crushing defeat[3] was inflicted by Niall O'Neill, [namely,] by the king of the Fifth of Ulster, on Brian Mag Mathgamna, [that is,] on the king of Oirgialla and many of the people of Mag Mathgamna were drowned and [many] slain[4] thereby[5]. Mac Gilli-Cua, a sage without defect, was drowned thereby.—Dubchablach, daughter of Ua Raighillaigh (namely, daughter of Philip Ua Raighillaigh), the married wife of Philip Mag Uidhir, died.—Great war arose in this year between the Clann-Muircertaigh and Muinter-Ruairc. O'Raighillaigh and Mag Uidhir and O'Ferghail and O'Concobuir rose out against the Clann-Muircertaigh and forced them into Muinter-Eolu[i]s. And Mag Raghnaill abandoned them through the excessive power of those kings and they and Mag Tigernain with them were forced to Mac William [de Burgh].—A hurtful attack was made by the sons of Aedh Mac Cathmail and the royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, namely, Gilla-Patraig Mac Cathmail and his good son, Cu-Uladh junior and his wife, the daughter of Maghnus Mag Mathgamna, were killed by them in treachery. Murchadh, his brother, [succeeded] in his place after him.—Maghnus [1370]

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[3] *Crushing of defeat.* For the idiom, see 1126, note 2, *supra.*

[4] *Slain.*—Literally, *destroyed.*

[5] *Thereby.*—Literally, *thereon.*

le clainn Tomais, mic Mat̆gamna [U]i Raiǧillaiǧ 7 a tabairt d'O Raiǧillaiǧ 7 a cur i Cloič Loča-huač̆tair[f].—Cat̆air hUa[1] Concobuir, adbur riǧ hUa[1]-Failǧi, a[h] toitim ar d̆ered̆ creiče la Gallaib̆ na Mid̆e.

[A.D. M.° ccc.° l.° xx.° i.°] Fergal Mac Coč̆la[i]n d'eg illaim ag U[a] Ceinneidiǧ.—Murč̆ad̆ hUa[1] Madaga[i]n, feič̆em̆ coitcenn, a[h] marbad̆ d'en urč̆ur soiǧde ar dered̆ creiče le hUr-Mumain. Ocus[f] is do na gnimaib̆ soiǧde as mó adroč̆air a n-Erinn riam é[f].—Brian hUa[1] Ceinneidiǧ, rí Ur-Muman, do t̆oitim a fell le Gallaib̆.—Siuban[f] cam, ingen [Mic Cart̆aiǧ[i]], ben Mic Conmara, d'eg ar m-breit̆ buad̆a in einič le.—Airdesrruc Tuama, cenn eínič Erenn, in Christo quieuit[f].—Am̆laim Mac Senaiǧ, impir sograd̆ač na senma, d'eg don plaiǧ[5] i Tuaim-da-ǧualand.—Mael-Seč̆lainn[f] Connač̆tač O Ferǧail d'eg.—Cat̆al óg O Ferǧail d'eg[f].—Mac[j] Maǧnusa Meg Uid̆ir d'eg in bliad̆ain si: idon, bruǧaid̆ coitč̆enn d' Feraib̆ Erenn, idon, Eač̆marcač, mac Maǧnusa, mic Ruaid̆ri, mic Maǧnusa, mic Duin m̆oir 7[k] araile[kj].—Art[k], mac Am̆laim Meg Uid̆ir, mortuus est[k].

(Hic[l] natus est Carolus Magnus Mac Maǧnusa idon, mac Gilla-Phadraig, mic Maǧnusa, mic Airt, mic Am̆laim Meg Uid̆ir, pridie Idus Ianuarii hoc anno.[l])

A.D. 1367. [5]-ḋ, B. [h] ocus—*and*—prefixed, A. [i] bl.=5 letters left in (A) MS. [j-j] n. t. h., A; text, B. [k-k] om., A. [l-l] n. t. h., A; om., B.

[6] *O'Raighillaigh.* — Philip (O'Reilly), who thus got possession of the kinsman by whom he had been deposed and imprisoned the previous year.

[1371] [1] *Fergal, etc.*—Of the following nine entries, the *A. L. C.* give the first, second (in a shorter form), third and fifth under 1371; the *F. M.* have the fourth and seventh at 1370.

Ua Ceinneidigh. – The O'Kennedy mentioned in the next entry but one.

[3] *Ua Madagain.*—See Vol. I., p. 557, note 8, *supra.*

[4] *Of Mac Carthaigh.*—Supplied from the *Four Masters.*

[5] *Archbishop of Tuaim.*—John O'Grady (1365–71). There can be little doubt of his identity with the *Johannes Ograde*, cleric of Killaloe diocese and Bachelor in Civil Law, who first received papal dispen-

O'Raighillaigh was taken prisoner by the sons of Thomas, [1370]
son of Mathgamain O'Raighillaigh and given up to O'Raighillaigh [6] and put in the Rock of Loch-uachtair.—Cathair Ua Concobuir, one fit to be king of Ui-Failghe, fell in the rear of a foray party by the Foreigners of Meath.

[A.D. 1371.] Fergal [1] Mac Cochla[i]n died in custody [1371]
with Ua Ceinneidigh.[2]—Murchadh Ua Madaga[i]n,[3] general patron, was killed with one shot of an arrow, at the rear of a foray party, by [the Men of] Ormond. And it is one of the greatest deeds of an arrow that ever occurred in Ireland. — Brian Ua Ceinneidigh, king of Ormond, fell in treachery by the Foreigners.—Joan the stooped, daughter [of Mac Carthaigh[4]], wife of Mac Conmara, died after her gaining the victory of hospitality.—The archbishop of Tuaim,[5] head of the hospitality of Ireland, rested in Christ.—Amlaim Mac Senaigh, accomplished emperor of melody, died of the plague in Tuaim-da-ghualann.—Mael-Sechlainn O'Ferghail the Connacian[6] died. Cathal O'Ferghail junior died.—The son of Maghnus Mag Uidhir died this year: to wit, a general entertainer to the Men of Ireland, namely, Eachmarcach, son of Maghnus, son of Ruaidhri, son of Donn Mor and so on.—Art, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, died.

(Here [1] was born Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa: namely, (1367)
son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Maghnus, son of Art, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of January this year.)

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sation in illegitimacy to the extent of promotion to priesthood and collation to a benefice with cure of souls, and subsequently, his petition being supported by the metropolitan, his own Ordinary and several more bishops of the Cashel province, on the ground (amongst others) that his part of Ireland for the most part lacked literate men, was declared by Innocent VI. (July 17, 1358) capable to accept and retain any, even episcopal, dignity. (Theiner, p. 313.)

[6] *Connacian.*—O'Farrell was so called from having been fostered in Connaught.

(1267) [1] *Here, etc.*—This item I have not found elsewhere.

A 76c [Ḃiṙ.] Kal. Ian. [u.ª ꝼ., l. xx.iii.ª], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° uiii.°ᵇ[-lxx.° ii.°] Ḃrian mór Mag[1] Mhaṫgamna, airdriḡ Oirgiall, lam iṙ mó do marb Ghallaiḋ 7 do Gaiḋelaiḃ Erenn i n-a aimṙir ꝼein inᶜ ꝼer ṙinᶜ 7 a dul a coinne Gall 7 gallóglaċ d'a muínntir ꝼein do[2] ṡ̇ell[2] aᵈ n-uaíg-neṙ airᵈ 7 a marbaḋ dó 7 a dul ꝼein aṙ d'a éiṙi.—Ꝼeall iṙ gruamḋa 7 iṙ graineṁla do rindeḋ[3] a n-Erinn riam do denuṁ do Domnall, mac Muircertaiḡ [U]i Conċobuir: idon, mac a braṫar ꝼein, Taḋg óg, mac Maḡnuṙa, do marbaḋ d'a lamaiḃ ꝼein a caiṙlen Sligiḋ 7 ṙe i[4] laim aigi ann.—Seaan hUa[5] Dubaga[i]n, aird-ṡ̇enċaiḋ naᵉ hErenn, ar ꝼágḃail aiḃníṙa in t-ṡ̇aegail ꝼri re ṙeċt m-bliaḋan 7 a eg ag Muinntir Eoin Ḃaiṙti a Rinn-nduinᵉ.—Macᶜ Ꝼheoraiṙ do ḡabail le hO Cellaiḡ 7 le [a] macaiḃ; Riṙderd, [mac] Mic Ꝼheoraiṙ, do mar-baḋ, idon, oiḡri Mic Ꝼheoraiṙ.—Uilliam óg, mac Uilleag, cenn ṙuarcaiṙ Erenn d'eg in bliaḋain cetnaᶜ.—Uilliam óg hUa[5] Ceallaiḡ, adburᶜ inṡ̇eicim coitcinn iṙ ꝼerr do bí i n-Erinnᶜ, d'éc inᶠ bliaḋain ṙiᶠ. Ocuṙᶜ ní tainic o Cormac n a l o i n g e ṙ, mac Concobuir, anuaṙ mac riḡ buḋ ꝼerr ínaṙ.ᶜ

B 73c [A.D. M.° ccc.° lxx.° iii.°] | Indṙaiḡid do ḋenum do Ghallaiḃ na Míḋe a Muinntir-Anḡaile 7 Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail [U]i Ꝼherḡail, do marbaḋ 7 a mac 7 moran d'a muínntir 7 Donnċaḋ hUa[5] Ꝼergail d'a leanmain 7

A.D. 1368. [1] At first, c was placed over M (=Mac), but subsequently erased, B. [2-2] d'ṡ̇ell (the elision of o arose from the infection of ꝼ), A. [3] ronaḋ, B. [4] a, B. [5] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1372, B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] air, a n-uaigneṙ, B. [e-e] maiṫ, mortuuṙ eṙt—(*arch antiquary*) *excellent*, *died*, B. [f-f] om., A..

[1372] [1] *Brian, etc.*—Of the six opening entries of the textual year 1368, the *A. L. C.* give the first, third, fifth and sixth at 1372; the second, at 1371.

[2] *In custody.*—See [1368], note 11, *supra.*

[3] *Ua Dubagain.*—Well known as the author of a poem descriptive of the native tribes and territories of Ulster, Connaught and Meath. It has been edited by O'Donovan (*Ir. Arch. & Celt. Soc.*, Dublin, 1862). A quatrain above the average from

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 23rd of the moon,] [1372 Bis
A.D. 1368[-72.] Brian[1] Mor Mac Mathgamna, arch-king of Oirgialla, the hand that most slew of the Foreigners and of the Gaidhil of Ireland in his own time [was] that man and he went against the Foreigners and a gallow-glass of his own people fell upon him treacherously in a solitary place and he was slain by him and [the assassin] himself escaped thereafter.—Treachery the most repulsive and hateful that was ever done in Ireland was done by Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Conchobuir: to wit, the son of his own kinsman, namely, Tadhg junior, son of Magnus, was slain by his own hands in the castle of Sligech, whilst he was in custody[2] with him therein.—John Ua Dubaga[i]n,[3] arch-historian of Ireland, abandoned the delight of the world for the space of seven years and died with the Community of John the Baptist in Rinn-duin.—Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was taken prisoner by O'Cellaigh and by his sons, and Richard, [son] of Mac Feorais, that is, the heir of Mac Feorais, was killed.—William junior, son of William [de Burgh], head of the urbanity of Ireland, died the same year.—William junior Ua Cellaigh, the best material of a general generous patron that was in Ireland, died this year. And there came not from Cormac of the Banishments[4], son of Concobur [son of Ness], downwards a son of a king that was better than he.

[A.D. 1373.] Attack[1] was made by the Foreigners of [1373]
Meath on the Muinter-Anghaile and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail and his son and many of his people were slain. And Donnchadh Ua Ferghail followed them

another poem (in *Debide*) is given by O'Curry (*MS. Mat.*, p. 658). See O'D., *F. M.*, iii. 655.

[4] *Of the Banishments.*—For the origin of the name, see O'Curry, *MS. Mat.*, p. 260; for the chronology, *Todd Lect.*, III. pp. 282, 302.

[1373] [1] *Attack, etc.*—Of the eight remaining entries of the textual year 1368, all, except the third and eighth, are given (with differences

moran do marbad dib leis 7 en uṁcur roiġdi d'a marbad fein. Ocus ro bud ṁaidm do'n t-sluaġ uile, acht[a] muna beid in t-oṁcur sin.—Uilliam Dalatuin 7 Seirriam na Míde do marbad la Cenel-Fhiacaid 7 la hUa[b] Mael[-Sh]ecḃlainn.—Mael-Secḃlainn[c] Connacḃtach O Neill d'eg[c].—Aḋam hUa[b] Ciana[i]n d'eg in[e] bliadain si i n-a cananach[c], ar n-a gerrad do[h] ḃananchaiḃ Lera-gaḃail, ar[i] m-breid buada o deṁon 7 o doman[i].—Barrdub[c], ingen [U]i Ruairc, d'ég.[c]—Gaeḋ mor isin bliadain sin[g], ler'bris[j] tigi 7 templa imda.—Toirrdelbach[c] ruad O Concobair do beid ag siḃal Macaire Connacht isin bliadain sin 7 a techt trid imircedaiḃ Mic in Perru[i]n Mic Fheorais, da marcach deg. Ocus gilla d'a ṁuinntir do ḋogḃail ceinnberti leis a ceraiġ. Ocus muinnter Mic an Perru[i]n d'a leanmuin 7 breid orra do'n marcslúaġ. Ocus Toirrdelbach ruad fein do ġabail derid ar a muinntir. Ocus nír'feġad doib
A 76d ar tus, acht imurcraiġ in marcslúaiġ do | ḋortad orra. Is ferrda ro fuilngeḋ leoran in t-anfoslaṁ sin; uair do marb Toirrdelbach ruad drem dib 7 ro marbad blad d'a muinntir sium. Cumusc do Mac an Perru[i]n 7 do Toirrdelbach ruad ar a ceile 7[c] Mac an Perru[i]n[k] do toitim leis[l] d'aen buille cloidim.[m] Ocus[c] ní dernad isin aimsir sin marbad is sroda 7 ar mó nos [ná] in marbad sin[c].—Mada[n], mac Orgain Meġ Uidir, quieuit

A.D. 1368. [b] hO, A. [g] om., B. [h] a-*by*, B. [i-i] 7 araile—*and so on*, B. [j] do bris—(*that*) *broke*, B. [k] Mic Fheoruis—*Mac Fheorais*—added, B. [l] leToirrdelbach ruad hUa Concobuir—*by Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir the Red*, B. This and the preceding addition were necessary to identify the persons intended. [m-m] an bliadain [si]—[*this*] *year*—added, B. [n-n] 76c, f. m., t. h. (the first word is cut away), A; text, B.

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of detail) in the *A. L. C.* under 1373. The third is given at the same year by the *Four Masters*.

[2] *Dalton.*—The *A. L. C.* erroneously make him and the sheriff one person.

[3] *Ua Cianain.*—See O'Reilly: *Irish Writers*, p. 102.

and many of them were slain by him and one shot of an arrow killed himself. And it had been defeat for all the host, had it not been for that shot.—William Dalton[2] and the Sheriff of Meath were killed by the Cenel-Fiachaidh and by Ua Mael[-Sh]echlainn—Mael-Sechlainn O'Neill the Connacian died.—Adam Ua Ciana[i]n[3] died this year a canon, after[4] being tonsured by the canons of Lisgabhail, on gaining victory from world and from demon.—Barrdubh,[5] daughter of Ua Ruairc, died.—Great wind in this year, whereby were broken down houses and churches numerous.—Toirdelbach O'Concobhair the Red was traversing the Plain of Connacht on foot that year and he went through the raiders, twelve horse-men [strong], of The son of the Parson Mac Feorais. And a gillie of his [O'Conor's] people raised[6] a helmet to him for annoyance. And the people of The son of the Parson followed them and they were overtaken by the horse-host. And Toirdelbach the Red himself occupied the rear of his people. And no look-out was kept by them at first, so that[7] the excessive force of the horse-host poured [unawares] on them. Most courageously was that onset borne by them; for Toirdelbach the Red slew a portion of them and some of his people were slain. [Single] combat [was given] by The son of the Parson and by Toirdelbach to each other and The son of the Parson fell by him with one stroke of a sword. And there was not done in that time a slaying that was more courageous and of greater fame than that slaying.—Matthew, son of Oscar Mag Uidhir, rested in [1373]

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[4] *After, etc.*—The meaning is that he was formally admitted as canon a short time before his death.

[5] *Barrdubh.—Black[-haired] head.* Wife of Domnall Mac Tiernan, *A. L. C.*

[6] *Raised—annoyance.* — That is, saluted Birmingham derisively. Instead of *for*, the original has *in*.

[7] *So that.*—Literally, *but* (consequently).

in[f] Christo[f], decimo[c] quarto Kalendas Nouembris[c] 7 a derbrat̆a[i]r, idon, Seaan, mac[f] Oscair[f], do marbad̆ isin lo cetna[n].

Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.[a], [l.[b] x.u.[b]], Anno Domini M.[o] ccc.[o] lx.[o] ix.[o][c][-lxx.[o] iiii.[o]] Seinícín Sab̆air do marbad̆ le Mag Aengusa in[d] bliad̆ain si[a] 7[e] is dilec̆ta in eigsi d'a eisi[e].—Cormac, mac mic[f] Tomaltaig̃ [U]i Ferg̃ail, do marbad̆.—Domnall óg hUa[1] Doc̆artaig̃, in mac taisig̃ rob'ferr do bí[g] i[2] n-Erinn do beagan; feic̆em[e] coitcinn neoc̆ ar mó do tinnlaic d'ec̆aib̆ 7 do sprei d̆ d'aes elad̆na Erenn 7 dit̆ ar mó d'a fuair in eigsi ar dered̆ domain[e], d'eg[h], ar[e] m-breit̆ buad̆a o doman 7 o dem̆on[e].—Toirrdelbac̆, mac Briain Meg Tigerna[i]n, d'eg.—Cú-coigric̆i og Mag Eoc̆aga[i]n, taisec̆ Cene[oi]l-Fhiac̆aig, do marbad̆ a feall ar n-dul dó le espuc na Míd̆e co hAt̆-luain 7 duine do muinntir Uilliam Dalatun d'a marbad̆ d'aen buille sleig̃e. Ocus ní dernad̆ ann ac̆t sin.—Teboid a Búrc, oig̃ri Mic Uilliam, do marbad̆ le hI-Maine[3]: nec̆[e] ba mó 7 fa haille 7 crec̆aire coitcenn ar Connac̆taib̆ e fos[e].—Tigernan, mac Briain Meg Thigerna[i]n, mac[e] taisig̃ beod̆a, laider,[e] d'eg in[e] bliad̆ain si[e].—Maidm la Níall hUa[1] Neill, la rig̃ Coicid̆ Ulad̆, ar Ghallaib̆, dú in ro t̆uit in ridere 7 Bogsa na Cairrgi 7 an Sandalac̆ 7 an Burcac̆ 7 Uilliam Baile-dalat, cenn ainfeile Erenn. — Mael[-Sh]ec̆lainn,[e] mac Diarmata [U]i Ferg̃ail, do d̆ul ar cogad̆ as a tir fein a Muinntir-

A.D. 1369. [1] O, A. [2] a, B. [3] hIb—, B. [a-a] om., B. [b-b] bl., A, B. [c] 1373, B. [d-d] om., A. [e-e] om., B. [f] om., B. [g] co terc (=de beagan, which is omitted) added, B. [h] a eg—*his death* (*took place*), B.

[1374] [1] *1369.* — The ferial (1) proves that the true year is 1375. From this to the textual year 1373 (=1378), inclusive, the A.D. reckoning, the ferial notation shows, is five years in advance.

[2] *Bishop of Meath.* — Stephen de Valle. Appointed bishop of Limerick by Innocent VI. (Avignon, Nov. 6, 1360), having been elected by the majority of the Chapter. At the time, he was subdeacon and dean. Being but twenty-nine years old, he received

Christ on the 14th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 19] and his brother, namely, John, son of Oscar, was killed on the same day. [1373]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [15th of the moon,] A.D. 1369 [1][-74]. Jenkin Savage was killed by Mag Aengusa this year and orphaned is learning after him.—Cormac, grandson of Tomaltach Ua Ferghail, was killed.—Domnall Ua Dochartaigh junior, the son of a chief that was almost the best in Ireland; general patron, that bestowed most of horses and chattel to the learned folk of Ireland and the greatest loss which the erudite received at the end of the world, died, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Toirdelbach, son of Brian Mag Tigernain, died.—Cu-coicrichi Mag Eochaga[i]n junior, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, was killed in treachery, after going with the bishop of Meath [2] to Ath-luain. And it was a person [3] of the people of William Dalton that killed him with one thrust of a spear. And nothing was done there but that.—Theobald de Burgh, heir of Mac William, was killed by the Ui-Maine: one that was most excellent and most beautiful and a general depredator on the Connachtmen likewise was he.—Tigernan, son of Brian Mag Tigerna[i]n, a spirited, powerful son of a chief, died this year.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Niall Ua Neill, [namely,] by the king of the Fifth of Ulster, on the Foreigners, wherein fell the Knight [4] and Bogsa of the Rock [5] and the Sandal and the de Burgh and William of Baile-dalat, head of splendid hospitality [6] of Ireland.—Mael[-Sh]ech-lainn, son of Diarmait Ua Ferghail, went on a war from [1374]

a dispensation in the impediment of age. (Theiner, p. 316.) He was translated to Meath by Urban V., Feb. 19, 1369 (*ib.* p. 333), and died in 1379 (Ware, ed. Harris, p. 147).

[3] *Person.*—The slayer, according to the *A. L. C.*, was hanged and quartered.

[4] *Knight.*—The *A. L. C.* state his name was Roche.

[5] *Rock.*—*Of Fergus;* i.e. Carrick-fergus.

Mailmoṙδa. Ocuṡ ṙuaiʒ do t̆abaiṙt do Ʒhallaiḃ oṙṙt̆a 7 Mail[-Sh]ec̆laiṅn do maṙbaδ ann[e].—Taδʒ óʒ Máʒ Raʒ̆naill do maṙbaδ d'en uṙc̆uṙ ṡoiʒ̆de 7 ní ḟeṡ a deimin cia tuc, ac̆t Muínnteṙ-Ḃiṙn 'ʒa c̆uṙ aṙ Clainn-Muiṙceṙtaiʒ̆ 7 Clann-Muiṙceṙtaiʒ̆ 'ʒa c̆oṙ oṙṙaṡan[4]. Caʒaδ d'eiṙʒ̆i tṙit ṡin[i] eteṙ Muinntiṙ-Eolu[i]ṙ[j] 7 Muinntiṙ-Ḃiṙn[j].—Taδʒ, mac Ruaiδṙi h[U]i Concobuiṙ, in[e] t-en mac ṙiʒ̆ ṙob' ḟeṙṙ einec̆ 7 eʒ̆num i n-a aimṡiṙ ḟein[e], a[k] eʒ la ḟeil Staḟain i Connac̆ta, iaṙ m-bṙeit̆ buaδa do oman 7 o deḿan.[k]

Kal. Ian. ii. ḟ., [l.[a] xx.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.[o] ccc.[o] lxx.[o b][-lxx.[o] u.[o]] Mat̆ʒamain, mac Maʒ̆nuṡa [U]i Con-c̆obuiṙ, mac[c] ṙiʒ̆ beoδa, quieuit in [Chṙiṡto].[c]—Caiṡlen
A 77a Roṡa-Comain | do ʒ̆abail do[d] Ruaiδṙi hUa Concobuiṙ, le ṙiʒ̆ Connac̆t. Ocuṡ Caiṡlen Ḃaile-in-tobaiṙ do tabaiṙt do Thoiṙṙdelbac̆ ṙuaδ aṡ 7 comaδa imδa nac̆[e] aṙimteṙ ṡunn[e].—Seḟḟṙaiʒ̆, mac Ʒilla-na-naem [U]i Ḟeṙʒ̆ail,
B 73d teannaδbuṙ | taiṡiʒ na hAnʒ̆aile, quieuit[c] in [Chṙiṡto][c].—Mac[f] [C]aṙta[i]n, uṙṙiʒ̆ Cene[oi]l-Ḟhoʒ̆aṙtaiʒ̆, do maṙbaδ a ḟeall d'a bṙat̆aiṙ ḟein, idon, do mac Ʒille-Teṙnaind[f].—Sluaiʒ̆eδ moṙ la Níall hUa[1] Neill co Dun-da-leat̆ʒlaṡ 7 maidm moṙ do t̆abaiṙt aṙ Ʒallaiḃ leiṡ, du i tṙoc̆aiṙ[2] Saṙ Semuṡ Ḃaile-at̆a-t̆id, ḟeṙ ínaid ṙiʒ̆ Saxan 7 an Ḃuṙcac̆ Caimlinne do maṙbaδ ann et alii

A.D. 1369. [4]—ṡum, B. [1] om., A. [j-j] Muinntiṙ-Ḃiṙn 7 Muinntiṙ-Eolu[i]ṙ, B. [k-k] d'heʒ an bliadain ṡi—*died this year*, B.

A.D. 1370. [1] O, A. [2] toṙc̆aiṙ, B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1374, B. [c-c] d'heʒ—*died*, B. [d] la—*by*, B. [e-e] aili—*other*, B. [f-f] om., B.

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[6] *Splendid hospitality.* — *Ainfeile* in the original. Mistaking *ain* (*an*, splendid) for the negative prefix, the *F. M.* insert the eclipsis and aspiration (*ainbhféle*). Whereupon, O'Donovan (iv. 660) renders it "inhospitality" and annotates accordingly. This is adopted in the *A. L. C.*, although the text has the correct form (*anfeli*). The adjective *an* does not affect the following letter.

[7] *Mael[-Sh]echlainn, Tadhg.*—The *A. L. C.* erroneously state they both died a natural death.

out his own country into Muinter-Mailmordha. And an attack was delivered by the Foreigners upon them and Mail[-Sh]echlinn[7] was slain therein.—Tadhg[7] Mag Raghnaill junior was killed by one shot of an arrow. And it was not known with certainty who discharged it, but the Muinter-Birn [were] a-putting it on the Clann-Muircertaigh and the Clann-Muircertaigh a-putting it on these. War arose through that between the Muinter-Eolu[i]s and Muinter-Birn.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, the one son of a king that was best of hospitality and prowess in his own time, died in Connacht on the feast day of Stephen [Dec. 26], after gaining victory from world and from demon. [1374]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [26th of the moon,] A.D. 1370[1][-5]. Mathgamain, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, a spirited son of a king, rested in Christ.—The castle of Ros-Comain was taken by Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And the castle of Baile-in-tobair and many donatives that are not reckoned here were given to Toirdelbach[2] the Red in lieu.—Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naem Ua Ferghail, well worthy to be chief of the hAnghaile, rested in Christ.—Mac [C]artain, sub-king of Cenel-Foghartaigh, was killed in treachery by his own kinsman, namely, by the son of Gilla-Termainn [Mac Cartain].—A great hosting by Niall Ua Neill to Dun-da-lethglas and great defeat was inflicted on the Foreigners by him, wherein fell Sir James[3] of Baile-atha-thid, Deputy of the king of the Saxons. And the de Burgh of Caimlinn and many others were slain therein. [1375]

[1375] [1] *1370.*—The ferial (2) proves that the true year is 1375.

[2] *Toirdelbach.*—Turlough O'Conor.

[3] *Sir James.*—Talbot of Malahide (*Baile-atha-thid*). The Deputy at the time was William de Windsor (for the second time), 1373-6. Gilbert, *Viceroys*, pp. 234-41.

multi.—Cu-Ulaδ Mag Maδgamna, ridamna Oirgiall, a eg do cuirlinn.—[A.D.] 1375[g]. Art Mag Uiδir, mac riξ lan d'eineč 7 d'eξnum, quieuit in [Christo].—Donnčaδ Caemanač Mac Murčaδa, airdri[3] Laiξen—7 ní taíníc o Brian Borum̃a anuar[h] fer is mó do diδaiξ do Danuraiδ anár—a marbaδ do Ghallaiδ a fell.—Donnčaδ, mac Taiδg, mic Concobuir in copain, do marbaδ do Mhuinntir-Birn.—Toirc do čuadar clann Meg Tigernain ar indroiξiδ cum Gall, idon, Cairbri 7 Eogan. Ocus an fer braiδ d'a creic re Gallaiδ 7 Goill do tinol i[4] n-a[4] timcell 7 coicer[5] ar fičit[5] do marbaδ ann.—Mac Fheóraiz, tiξerna Baile-aδa-na-riξ, d'ég.—Mac Uilliam Búrc, idon, Emonn Albanač, cenn goile 7 gairciδ na Gallταčta 7 imper in egnuma, d'eg do'n filun i n-a δiξ fein, ar[i] m-breiδ buaδa o demon.[i] Ocus a mac do ξabail a ínaid d'a eisi.—Mail[-Sh]ečlainn hUa Domnalla[i]n, ard ollam Leiδi Cuinn, d'eg[j] iar m-breiδ buaδa o doman 7 o demon[j].—Iohannes[k] Mag Uiδir, abb Cluana-Eóir, mortuus est decimo septimo Kalendas Iuili.[k]

(Mauricius[l] hUa hEoξain obiit octauo Idus Maii[l].

No[k] gumad ar in Kallainn si buδ coir esruc Oda [hUa Neill] do beiδ.[k])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. iii. f. [l.[a] uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx. i.°[b] [-ui.°] Taδg hUa[1] Ruairc, ri Breifne, d'eg[c] ar m-

A.D. 1370. [3]-iξ, A, [4-4] n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. [5-5] .xx.u., A, B. [g] Arabics, l. m., t. h., A; om., B. [h] om., A. [i-i] 7 araile—*and so on*, B. [j-j] mortuus est, B. [k-k] 76d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B. In the (A) MS. the No precedes the Iohannes entry. [l-l] 77a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1371. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A., B. [b] 1375 overhead, B. [c-c] mortuus est, B.

[4] *Foreigners.*—Literally, *Danes*; here applied to the Anglo-Irish.

[5] *Tadhg.*—Mac Rannall (Mag Raghnaill), who died [1353], *supra*. The *A. L. C.* incorrectly represent Donough as son (instead of grandson) of Conor.

[6] *Five and twenty.*—Including the two sons of Mac Tiernan (*A. L. C.*).

[7] *Scotsman.*—So styled, doubtless, from long residence in Scotland.

—Cu-Uladh Mag Mathgamna, royal heir of Oirgialla, [1375]
died from [the bursting of] a vein.—[A.D.] 1375. Art Mag Uidhir, a son of a king full of generosity and of prowess, rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Caemanach Mac-Murchadha, arch-king of Leinster—and there came not from Brian Boruma downwards a man that destroyed more of the Foreigners[4] than he—was killed by the Foreigners in treachery.—Donnchadh, son of Tadhg,[5] son of Concobur of the Cup, was slain by the Muinter-Birn.—The sons of Mag Tigernain, namely, Cairbri and Eogan, went on an expedition to attack the Foreigners. And a traitor sold them to the Foreigners and the Foreigners assembled around them and five and twenty[6] were slain there.—Mac Feorais, lord of the town of Ath-na-righ, died.—Mac William de Burgh, namely, Edmond the Scotsman,[7] head of courage and prowess of the Foreigners and emperor of benevolence, died of the glandular disease in his own house, after gaining victory from the demon. And his son took his place after him.—Mail-[Sh]echlainn Ua Domnalla[i]n, the greatest[8] ollam of the Half of Conn, died after gaining victory from world and from demon.—John Mag Uidhir, abbot of Cluain-Eois, died on the 17th of the Kalends of July [June 15].

(Maurice[1] Ua hEoghain died on the 8th of the Ides (1370)
[6th] of June.

Or[2] it may be on this Kalend [year] it were right for [the death of] bishop Odo [Ua Neill] to be.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [7th of the moon], A.D. [1376 Bis.]
1371[1][-6]. Tadhg Ua Ruairc, king of the Breifni, died,[2]

[8] *Greatest.*—Literally, *high* (pre-eminent). The O'Donnellans were the poets of the Connaught O'Conors.

(1370) [1] *Maurice, etc.*—This entry I have not found elsewhere.

[2] *Or, etc.*—The obit of bishop O'Neill is given at [1369], *supra.* The suggested correction is erroneous.

[1376] [1] *1371.*—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1376.

[2] *Died.*—And was succeeded by his son, Tighernan (Tiernan), *A. L. C.* and *F. M.*

bpeiť buaďa o ďoman 7 o demon[c].—Donnčaď Mac Phip-ďipiǧ, fenčaiď faiǧečta,[d] d'eg[e].—Nualaiť,[f] ingen [U]i Raiǧillaiǧ, ben Tomaif Mic Maťgamna, d'eg.—Cu-Aiťne O Concoďaip, mac piǧ lan d'éineč 7 d'eǧnuḿ, d'eg[f].—Ruapcan hUa[1] hAdmaill, ollam [U]i Anluain pe dan 7[c] fef tiǧi n-aideď coitčinn gan diultaď pe dpeič n-duine, d'eg ifin bliaďain fi, iap m-bpeiť buaďa [o doman 7 o demon[c]].—Cu-Muiǧi hUa[1] Caťa[i]n, pi Oipečta-[U]i-Caťa[i]n, do ǧabail do Ghallaiď a popt Cula-paťain 7
A 73b a čup doiď hi[2] Capraig-Phepǧufa. Indfaiǧiď[f] do ďenam do macaiď piǧ Oipečta-[U]i-Caťa[i]n ap Gallaiď 7 Goill do ťabaipt madma móip oppa[f]. Eoin[g] hUa[1] Ruanaďa, ollaḿ Meg Aenǧufa, d'eg.[e]—Mail-Sečlainn hUa[1] Mailḿena, ollam [U]i Caťa[i]n, d'eg[c] fof[c].—Aeď hUa[1] Tuaťail, pi hUa[1]-Mail, do mapbaď do Gallaiď.—Dalbač, mac Mail-tSečlainn [U]i Bpoin, cenn éiníǧ 7 eǧnuḿa Laiǧen, do ǧuin d'á fpop fein 7 a eg de fo cetoip. — Aeď, mac Seaain [U]i Phepǧail, d'eg[e]. Roibept h[U]a[1] Fepǧail, d'eg[c] fof[c].—Coimtinol[f] móp le. Gallaiď na Miďe 7 pe Gallaiď Ulaď 7 le Gallaiď Laiǧen cum na hAnǧaile 7 cpeača fill do denum doiď ap O Fepgail. Digalta mopa do denum d'O Fepǧail oppafun do cpečaiď 7 do loifc[ť]iď ímďai[ď][f].—Cončobup hUa[1] Beaca[i]n, faí fenčufa, d'ég[c].—Ceallač Mac Cpuitin, ollam Tuaď-Muman pe fenčuf, fep[c] noif gan impefain, d'eg[c].

(Ag[h] fo in Kallainn ap tig mapbaď Bpiain moip Meg Maťgamna iap fíp 7 a adnucal a Máiniftip Luǧďaid, teptio Nonaf Iuini, fcilicet, Anno Domini, 1371.[h])

A.D. 1371. [2] a, A. [d] maiť—*good*, B. [e] = c-c. [f-f] om., B. [g] Before this entry one line is left vacant, A. [h-h] 77a, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

[3] *Cu - Muighi. — Canis Campi.* "This name is now generally anglicised Quintin [!]. It is still very common among the family of the O'Kanes in the co. of Londonderry" (O'D. iv. 666).

[4] *Oirecht-Ui-Cathain. — Sept of [the] Ua Cathain;* here, in a secondary sense (*cf.* 1163, note 3, *supra*), the territory occupied by them.

[5] *Ua Ruanadha.*—See 1079, note 1, *supra.*

after gaining victory from world and from demon.— [1376]
Donnchadh Mac Firbisigh, an erudite historian, died.—Cu-Aithne O'Concobhair, a son of a king full of generosity and of prowess, died.—Ruarcan Ua hAdmail, ollam of Ua Anluain in poetry and a man of a general house of guests, without objection to the presence of anybody, died in this year, after gaining victory [from world and from demon].—Cu-muighi [3] Ua Catha[i]n, king of Oirecht-Ui-Cathain,[4] was taken prisoner by the Foreigners in the port of Cuil-rathain and put by them into Carraic-Ferghusa. An attack was made by the sons of kings of Oirecht-Ui-Cathain on the Foreigners and the Foreigners inflicted great defeat upon them—John Ua Ruanadha,[5] ollam of Mag Aenghusa, died.—Mail-Sechlainn Ua Mail-mhena, ollam of Ua Catha[i]n, died likewise.—Aedh Ua Tuathail, king of Ui-Mail, was killed by Foreigners.—Dalbach, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Broin, head of hospitality and prowess of Leinster, was wounded by his own spur and died thereof immediately.—Aedh,[6] son of John Ua Ferghail, died. Robert Ua Ferghail died likewise.—A great muster by the Foreigners of Meath and by the Foreigners of Ulidia and by the Foreigners of Leinster against the hAnghaile and treacherous forays were made by them on O'Ferghail. Great retaliations were made by O'Ferghail on them by many preys and burnings.—Conchobur Ua Beaca[i]n, a sage of history, died.—Ceallach Mac Cruitin, ollam of Thomond in history, a man of reputation without dispute, died.

(This [1] is the Kalend [year] on which truly comes the (1371)
killing of Brian Mor Mag Mathgamna and he was buried in the Monastery of Lughbhaidh on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of June, namely, A.D. 1371.)

[6] *Aedh.*—The obit in the *F. M.* contains a eulogium of his bounty towards the bardic companies of Ireland.

(1371) [1] *This, etc.* The correction refers to the first entry of [1372], *supra.*

Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. x.uiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° ii.° [b][-uii.°] Baiter,[c] mac Sar Daibit, d'eg[c].—Seffraig hUa[1] Flannaga[i]n, taiseč Clainni-Cat̆ail, d'eg[d].—Nualait̆[c], ingen Taiδg Mic Donnčaid, d'eg.—Toisc do δenum do Ricart óg ar Cuilenačaib: forbaísi da la 7 da aiδči do denum doib astir. Culenaig do tinol fa Aeδ Mac Conmara, idon, mac ingine U[i] Dhalaig 7 maidm do t̆abairt ar Clainn-Ricaird ann, dú inar'marbaδ Teboid Mac Uilliam, cenn na ceit̆irne moire 7 tri meic O n-Eiδin 7 moran aile. Ocus do gabaδ ann Brian O Flait̆berta ig[c].—Seaan hUa[1] Rodača[i]n, com-
B 74a arba Caillín, saí coitčenn d'eg[d] in[c] bliaδain si[c].— | In t-esruc hUa[1] Ceallaig, idon, esruc Cluana-ferta Brenuinn, d'eg[e].—Caislen Lis-aird-abla do denam la Seaan hUa[1] Ferξail, taiseč na hAnξaile, in bliaδain si. —Cogaδ[c] mór d'eirξi eter O Concobuir 7 Mac Diarmata 7 Maξ-Luírg do ṁilliuδ, eter gort 7 teξ. Ocus daine do marbaδ atorra. Ocus siδ do δenum d'a eis doib 7 comaδa mora d'ḟaξbail do Mac Diarmata uad hUa Concobuir do cinn in t-siδa sin[c].—Indsaiξiδ do δenum do Mac Uilliam 7 do Mael[-Sh]ečlainn hUa Chellaig
A 77c 7 do Mainečaib arčena ar hUa[1] Cončobuir | co caislen Rosa-Comain 7 hUa[1] Concobuir d'eirξi 'n-a n-aξaiδ co n-a socraidib 7 troid do t̆abairt d'a[f] čeile doib[f] 7 maidm do t̆abairt ar Mac Uilliam 7 ar Mainečaib 7 Risderd a Burc, cenn suarcu[i]s Connačt, do marbaδ ann 7 Dom-

A.D. 1372. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1376, 1377, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] mortuus est, B. [e] om. (no doubt, by oversight), B. [f-f] doib d'a ċeile, B.

[1377] [1] *1372.*—The ferial (3) of the previous year and that (6) of the following prove that the intermediate ferial is 5=A.D. 1377.

[2] *De Burgh.*—From the *A. L. C.*

[3] *Aedh, Mathgamain.* — Half-brothers of Sida, warden of Limerick [1369], *supra.* Their father was Loughlin Mac Namara mentioned in the *F. M.* at 1378. See also O'Donoghue, *Hist. Mem.*, p. 135.

[4] *Successor of St. Caillin.*—That is, abbot of Fenagh, co. Leitrim. The

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. 1372[1][-7]. Walter, son of Sir David [de Burgh[2]], died.— Geoffrey Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, died.— Nualaith, daughter of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, died.— An incursion was made by Richard [de Burgh] junior on the Clann-Cuilen: a leaguer of two days and two nights was made by them in the country. The Clann-Cuilen assembled under Aedh[3] Mac Conmara, namely, the son of the daughter of Ua Dalaigh and defeat was inflicted on the Clann-Ricaird there, wherein were killed Theobald Mac William, head of the large kern-force, and three sons of O'Eidhin and many others. And Brian O'Flaithbertaigh was taken prisoner there.—John Ua Rodacha[i]n, successor of [St.] Caillin,[4] a general sage, died this year.—The bishop Ua Ceallaigh,[5] namely, bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brennan, died.—The castle of Lis-aird-abla[6] was built by John Ua Ferghail, chief of the hAnghaile, this year.—Great war arose between O'Concobuir and Mac Diarmata and Magh-Luirg was destroyed, both tillage and dwelling. And people were killed between them. And peace was made after that by them and large donatives were got by Mac Diarmata from Ua Concobuir for the sake of that peace.—An attack was made by Mac William [de Burgh] and by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Cellaigh and by the Ui-Maine on Ua Conchobuir at the castle of Ros-Comain. And Ua Concobuir arose against them with his forces and battle was given to each other by them. And defeat was inflicted on Mac William and on the Ui-Maine and Richard de Burgh, head of the urbanity of Connacht, was slain there and Domnall,

[1377]

feast of the patron was Nov. 13. The *Book of Fenagh*, falsely ascribed to St. Caillin, has been published (Dublin, 1875).

[5] *Ua Cellaigh.*—Most probably, the Thomas O'Kelly, who, according to Ware (ed. Harris, p. 640), was bishop of Clonfert in October, 1347.

[6] *Lis-aird-abla.—Fort of the height of apples.*

nall mac Cat̆ail óig [U]i Concobuir, do marbad̆ ann 7 Tad̆g og, mac mic Taid̆g [U]i Ceallaiğ 7 hUa[1] Maidnin mor 7 Mac Dubğaill do marbad̆ ann fór 7 mac Neill caim 7 moran aile.—Mael-Domnaiğ[c] fiğlec̆[c]; Fac̆tna, mac Daibit̆ [U]í Mhórda, d'eg.—Edubard, ri Saxan, d'ég[d].—Donnc̆ad̆, mac Uilliam alaind [U]i Cerbaill, ri Eile, raí[c] n-einiğ 7 n-eğnuma[c], d'eg[d] in[c] bliad̆ain ri[c].—Mat̆gamain Mac Conmara, idon, mac ingine [U]i Dhalaiğ, d'eg in[c] bliad̆ain rin[c].—Maíníster Era-ruaid̆ do lorcad̆ 'ra bliad̆ain cetna[g].—Goffraiğ, mac Annaiğ [U]i Raiğillaiğ, do marbad̆ do Cloind-in-c̆aic̆[2].—Mac Brana[i]n bacac̆ d'eg a cuirt in[3] Pápa 7 in deganac̆ mor, Mac Muirğira.—Dom̆nall[h] hUa Gallc̆obuir, idon, mac Ferğail, mic Inmanaiğ, mortuus est.[h]

Kal. Ian. ui. f., [l.[a] xx. ix.[a]], Anno Domini M.[o] ccc.[o] lxx.[o] iii.[o b] [-uiii.[o]] Mor[c], ingen [U]í Ferğail, ben Diarmata Meg Rağnaill, idon, taiseč Muinnteri-hEolu[i]r, rai mna gan imrerain, d'eg do bar Ongt̆a 7 ait̆riğe 7 a hadlucud̆ i Cluain-Conmaicne co honorac̆[c].—Toirrdelbac Mac Suibne, ard Conrtabla Coicid̆ Connac̆t, d'eg[d]

A.D. 1372. [2]-c̆aeic̆, B. [3] an, B. [g] ri—*this*, B. The order in B is: Mainister—Mat̆gamain. [h-h] 77b, r. m. (imperfect, owing to excision of edge), n. t. h., A; text supplied from B.

A.D. 1373. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] The third i is n. t. h., A; 1378, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] mortuus est, B.

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[7] *Died.*—June 21, 1377.

[8] *Clann-in-caich.* — *Clan of the Blind* (O'Reilly; sl. 1256, *supra*); anglicised Clankee, a bar. in co. Cavan, the patrimony of the sept.

[9] *Mac Branain.*—Dermot, lord of Corca-Achlann (the Mac Branan territory in the east of co. Roscommon), *A. L. C.*

[10] *Mac Muirghisa.*—From a Rescript of Gregory XI. (Anagni, Aug. 29, 1377), we learn (what the native Annals, as far as I know, have omitted to record) that, on the death of O'Finaghty ([1354] *supra*), before the collation reserved to the Curia was made, Charles, the archdeacon, procured his election by the Chapter, got it confirmed by Thomas [O'Carroll] of Tuam, and had himself consecrated bishop of Elphin. One of the acts for which he was excommunicated by bishop Thomas

son of Cathal Ua Concobuir junior, was slain there and [1377]
Tadhg junior, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh and Ua Mainnin Mor and Mac Dubghaill and the son of Niall [Mac Neill] the Crooked and many others were slain there likewise.—Mael-Domnaigh the vigil-keeper, [and] Fachtna, son of David Ua Mordha, died.—Edward [III.], king of the Saxons, died.[7]—Donnchadh, son of William Ua Cerbaill the handsome, king of Eili, eminent in hospitality and prowess, died this year.—Mathgamain[8] Mac Conmara, namely, the son of the daughter of Ua Dalaigh, died in that year.—The Monastery of Es-ruadh was burned in the same year.—Geoffrey, son of Annagh Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by the Clann-in-caich.[8]—Mac Brana[i]n[9] the Lame and the great Dean, Mac Muirghisa[10], died in the court of the Pope.—Domnall Ua Gallchobuir, namely, son of Eerghal, son of Inmanagh, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. [1378]
1373[1][-8]. Mor, daughter of Ua Ferghail, wife of Diarmait Mag Raghnaill, namely, the chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, an excellent woman without dispute, died a death of Unction and penance and was buried honourably in Cluain-Conmaicne.—Toirdelbach Mac Suibne, high

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[appointed by the same pope, on the translation of Gregory to Tuam in 1372] was the confirmation of elections to dignities (Theiner, p. 363).

In the account returned by John de Cabrespino, papal Nuncio in England and Ireland, of benefices granted in the third year of Urban V. (1362-70), it is stated that the canonical election and subsequent confirmation by bishop Charles of canon Thomas Ma[c]murgoasa [the Mac Muirghisa of the text] was ratified by the Curia on Feb. 5 and confirmed (by the pope) on Feb. 14, 1365 (*ib.* p. 340).

The most probable explanation is that Gregory remained in the papal Court until his elevation to Tuam and tacitly acquiesced in the administration of the diocese by the bishop in possession.

From the fact of Mac Morrissey dying in Rome it may be inferred that he proceeded thither in connection with the charges mentioned in the Rescript.

[1378] [1] *1373*—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1378.

in[c] bliaδain cedna[c]. — Caťal[c], mac Mael-tSeclainn (mic[e] Gilla-Isa ruaiδ[e]) [U]i Raiǯillaiǯ, do ég.—Gilla-Crist O Ruairc d'eg[c].—Fearǯal[f] O Mail-Míaδaiǯ, taiseč Muínntiri-Cerballa[i]n, saí coitčenn gan[c] diultaδ re duine,[c] d'eg[d].—Brian Mag Uiδir, adbur riǯ Fer-Manač, do marbaδ do[g] cloind Airt Meg Uiδir.—Domnall Mag Braδaiǯ, taiseč Teallaiǯ-Cerbaill, sai coitčenn, d'eg[d] in[c] bliaδain sin[c].—Baiter Mac Uilliam Burc do marbaδ le Muinntir-Maille isin[c] bliaδain cetna[c].—Bran hUa[1] Braín, rí hUa-Faela[i]n, cenn beoδačta 7 eíniǯ na Laiǯneč, d'eg.—Maǯnus, mac Caťail
A 77d óig [U]i Concobuir, d'eg in[c] bliaδain cetna.[c]— | Indsoiǯiδ[c] do δenum do Mag Raǯnaill co n-a braiťriδ 7 co n-a oirečtaiδ 7 do δa Cloind-Aeδa 7 d'Fergal hUa Ruairc ar Caťal ruaδ Mag Raǯnaill. Caťal do tinol a ceiťirn 7 a čarad 7 a cleamnač, idon, fa Diarmait Mac n-Diarmata 7 fa Domnall n-duδ, ar cínn na socraide sin. Mag Raǯnaill co n-a ṁuinntir do maδ-ṁačuδ ann. Ečta mora do marbaδ ar an maidm sin, idon, Fergal Mag Raǯnaill—cenn sonusa 7 saiδrisa an saerfer sin—7 Mac Sendlaič 7 Mac Gille-duiδ 7 moran aile nač airímťer sunn.—Dubčablač, ingen Meg Raǯnaill, bean [U]i Mail-Mhíaδaiǯ, d'eg.—Donnčaδ, mac Muircertaiǯ [U]i Concobuir, d'eg[c]. — Uilliam hUa[1] hUíginn d'eg in[c] bliaδain cetna[c].—Brian[c] mac Taiδg, mic Ruaiδrí, [U]i Chončobair, do marbaδ.—Seaan hUa Fiala[i]n, idon, ollam maiť re dan, d'eg in bliaδain si[c].—Eoin hUa Droma, bicair Cille-Naaile[2], mortuus
A 77d ends est quinto[c] Idus Decimbris[c h]. |

A.D. 1373. [1] O, A. [2]–uile, B.—[e-e] itl., n. t. h., (A) MS. [f] The order in B is: Ferǯal—Uaiter—Brian. [g] e—*by*, B.

[h] The remainder of A 77d was left vacant by the original hand.

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[2] *High Constable.*—This term is used to denote the chief captain of gallowglasses (O'D. iv. 670).

[3] *By the sons of.* — Omitted in O'Donovan's translation (iv. 673)

Constable [2] of the Fifth of Connacht, died the same year.— [1378]
Cathal, son of Mael-Sechlainn (son of Gilla-Isu the Red) Ua Raighillaigh, died.—Gilla-Crist O'Ruairc died.—Ferghal O'Mail-miadhaigh, chief of Muinter-Cerballa[i]n, a generous man in general without refusal to anybody, died.—Brian Mag Uidhir, one fit to be king of Fir-Manach, was killed by the sons of[3] Art Mag Uidhir.—Domnall Mac Bradaigh, chief of the Tellach-Cerbaill, a general sage, died in that year.—Walter Mac William de Burgh was killed by the Muinter-Maille in the same year.—Bran Ua Brain, king of Ui-Faela[i]n, head of the courage and liberality of the Lagenians, died.—Maghnus, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir junior, died the same year.—Attack was made by Mag Raghnaill with his kinsmen and with his septs and by the two Clans of Aedh[4] [Ua Ferghail] and by Fergal Ua Ruairc on Cathal Mag Raghnaill the Red. Cathal mustered his kerns and his friends and his marriage-kindred, namely, under Diarmait Mac Diarmata and under Domnall[5] the Black, to make head against those forces. Mag Raighnaill with his people was defeated there. Great numbers were killed in that defeat, namely, Fergal Mag Raghnaill—head of happiness and wealth was that noble man—and Mac Sennlaich and Mac Gille-duibh and many others that are not reckoned here.—Dubchablach, daughter of Mag Raghnaill, wife of Ua Mail-Miadhaigh, died—Donnchadh, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, died.—William Ua hUiginn died the the same year.—Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, was killed.—John Ua Fiala[i]n, namely, a good ollam in poetry, died this year.—John Ua Droma, vicar of Cell-Naaille[6], died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of December.

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[4] *Two Clans of Aedh.*—Namely, of Aedh (Hugh) O'Farrell, i.e. the Clann-Hugh and the Clann-Shane (for whom see [1355], note 5 *supra*).

[5] *Domnall.*—Mac Dermot.

(Lasaiṙḟina[i], ingen Maiǯiṙter Tomaiṙ Mic Ghilla-Choiṙgle, d'heg octauo Idus Maii, 1373[i].)

Kal. Ian. [i. f., l. xu.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° iiii.°

B 74b Kal. Ian. [ii. f., l. xxui.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° u.° Dubčablaiǯ, ingen hUa Concobuiṙ, moṙtuuṙ eṙt quaṙto Idus Auguṙti.—Oṙcaṙ, mac Aiṙt, mic Fhlaiť-beṙtaiǯ Meg Uidiṙ, moṙtuuṙ eṙt.

Kal. Ian. [iii. f., l. uii.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° ui.° Mac Cṙaiť Mag Uidiṙ moṙtuuṙ eṙt.

Kal. Ian. [u. f., l. xuiii.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° uii.° Pol hUa Fiala[i]n moṙtuuṙ eṙt.

Kal. Ian. [ui. f., l. xxix.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° uiii.°

A.D. 1373. [i-i] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

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[6] *Cell-Naaile.—Church of* [St.] *Naile* (whose feast was Jan. 27). The parish containing the church of Kinnawley (an instance of *l* replaced by *n*) is partly in the barony of Knockninny, co. Fermanagh, and partly in the barony of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan. See O'D. *F. M.* iv. 708–9; Kelly: *Calendar of Irish Saints*, p. 62.

A.D. 1374–8. These five textual years are omitted in A. In the (B) MS., spaces are left for the respective ferials and epacts. Folio 74b is occupied by the years being placed at wide intervals.

(END OF VOL. II.)

(Lasairghina,[1] daughter of Master Thomas Mac Gilla-Coisgle, died on the 8th of the Ides [8th] of May, [A.D.] 1373) (1373)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. 1374. (1374)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 26th of the moon,] A.D. 1375. Dubchablaigh[1] daughter of Ua Concobuir, died on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of August.—Oscar, son of Art, son of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir, died. (1375)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 7th of the moon,] A.D. 1376. Mac Craith Mag Uidhir died. (1376)

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon,] A.D. 1377. Paul Ua Fiala[i]n died. (1377)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 29th of the moon,] A.D. 1378. (1378)

(1373) [1] *Lasairghina, etc.*—This obit I have not found elsewhere.

*** On the blank space left in A, a different hand wrote the following: Ꝫaċ aon ꝉei[ġ]ꝼuꝛ an bec ꝛo, taḃꝛaḋ benꝺaċt aꝛ anmuin an ꝼíꝛ ꝛo ꝫꝛaiḃ. Each one that shall read this little bit, let him bestow a blessing on the soul of the man who wrote [it].

Whereon another commented thus: Iꝛ coꝛa a taḃuiꝛt aꝛ anmain Ruaiꝺꝛi hI Luinin ꝺo ꝛꝫꝛiḃ an ꝉeaḃuꝛ co maiṫ. It is fitter to bestow it on the soul of Ruaidri O'Luinin who wrote the book well.

(1375) [1] *Dubchablaigh, etc.*—The entries under this and the two following years are taken from a source with which I am unacquainted.

(END OF VOL. II.)